

the Bulletin

100

CENTENNIAL EDITION

**SIDNEY KIMMEL MEDICAL COLLEGE
THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY**

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FOREWORD

Then and Now

In 1867, Samuel D. Gross, MD 1828, spoke to incoming Jefferson students about the value of historical perspective. In a 44-page speech entitled “Then and Now,” he reflected on the remarkable progress made since his own graduation four decades prior.

“The advances in our knowledge in medical science within the last forty years are without parallel in any age,” he said. “[Yet] we are too much disposed to look with contempt at the knowledge of our predecessors, as if, in reality they had worked and lived in vain, as if all true science had been reserved as a kind of special gift to the present generation.”

The theme of “Then and Now” is rich in the Jefferson lexicon and lore, explored by alumni in the pages of the *Bulletin* and elsewhere from, well, then to now.

In that spirit, this special, centennial edition of the *Bulletin* is an ode to then, an embrace of now, and a message in a bottle for tomorrow.

Whether thumbing through the yellowed pages of old issues or scrolling the treasure trove of online PDFs on the Jefferson Digital Commons, revisiting the history of the *Bulletin* reveals the deep affection alumni hold for their alma mater.

Reminiscing in the *Bulletin* about his iconic professors from Old Jeff in a 1926 article called, natch, “Then and Now,” Albert P. Brubaker, MD 1874, was moved to quote Lord Byron: “The heart ran o’er with silent worship of the great of old! – The dead, but sceptred sovereigns, who still rule our spirits from their urns.”

Years later, Harold L. Foss, MD 1909, using the same title for his reflection, made the same observation but from the opposite vantage point: “The most priceless possession a medical teacher can ever acquire is to be held in loving remembrance by his students.”

Throughout the *Bulletin*’s history, university leadership has carefully stewarded this heritage of institutional pride and affection.

In the foreword to *alumnus* (class of ’41) Dr. Frederick B. Wagner Jr.’s magisterial history *Thomas Jefferson University: Tradition and Heritage*, then university president Lewis W. Bluemle Jr., MD, invoked the theme of then and now, calling heritage the “flywheel in the machinery of university progress, giving us needed momentum when the engine slows down, assuring us in troubled times that problems are neither insoluble nor the exclusive province of our particular generation.”

Throughout his deanship of the medical college, current university president Mark L. Tykocinski, MD, wrote eloquently in the pages of the *Bulletin* about the concept of stewardship of the past, encapsulating the then and now theme. “It is a partnership of past plus present plus future... Stewardship respects the past by embracing the future.”

For 100 years, the *Bulletin* has been a meditation, a diagnosis, and a celebration of Jefferson’s heritage—carrying its storied “then” forward to “now.”

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ISSN-0021-5821

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Published continuously since 1922.

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FROM THE DEAN

Over the past 100 years, so much has changed. Yet so much has stayed the same.

In 1922—the year our alumni magazine the *Bulletin* began publication—Warren G. Harding introduced the radio in the White House; Rebecca Felton was sworn in as the first female U.S. senator, and a new drug called insulin was used to successfully treat a patient with diabetes.

Today, technology continues to connect and change the world we live in; women—and other previously underrepresented people—are taking their rightful place as leaders in our society; and an ongoing stream of groundbreaking medical breakthroughs improve and save lives.

This year, we celebrate the *Bulletin's* 100th anniversary. Throughout the decades, the magazine has chronicled the changes in our institution, and in our world. It has recorded historical events that have altered the way we live and work—from the Great Depression, World War II, and the Civil Rights movement to Vietnam, the AIDS crisis, and the COVID-19 pandemic—and has told the stories of how our institution and our Jefferson community have responded to these events.

But mostly, the *Bulletin* has served—and continues to serve—as an historical record of a storied medical college as it has progressed over the course of a century. It has followed the saga of Jefferson's profound impact on medical education, patient care, and research. In short, it tells a tale of transformation and legacy.

Over the past century, the changes in our world have been exponential, and the changes at the college have been exponential too, reflecting the quickening pace of everything around us. There has been an explosion of knowledge fueled by technology, discovery, and brilliant scientific minds accomplishing what was once

thought impossible. Jefferson has consistently been at the forefront of the evolution of—and revolutions in—medicine.

Jefferson has changed, adapted, and progressed with the times. For example, our innovative new curriculum, JeffMD, provides an updated way of training tomorrow's physicians, and our merger with Philadelphia University created unique opportunities for our students to expand their knowledge and apply human-centered design to healthcare challenges. We were the first in the country to confer full-fledged departmental status to integrative medicine, and we had the foresight to institute a Computational Medicine Center more than a decade ago, foreseeing that this emerging, multidisciplinary field of medicine would provide researchers a fundamentally new angle for developing insights into how diseases begin and progress. Jefferson's growing international reach, via its global centers, has led to pioneering initiatives, such as a first-of-its-kind international dual MD.

These are just a few of the feature stories that have graced the magazine's pages over the years. The *Bulletin* keeps our alumni up to date on the latest and greatest accomplishments while providing current students with an opportunity to learn about programs and faculty that might interest them and guide their careers.

Yet in the midst of so many novel ideas and transformations, there are constants; there is our legacy.

We remain dedicated to honoring the very foundation on which our medical school was founded: to put emphasis on training the next generation of world-class physicians who possess essential human qualities, empathy, and more; to conduct pioneering research, occasionally founding new fields of study; to serve our community and improve lives; and, importantly, to carry on the tradition of weaving a tightly knit Jefferson community—one that cares about our students, our faculty, and our employees.

That is something that has never changed and never will.

Despite our dramatic growth, we have preserved and cherished a kind of closeness that makes Jefferson a family. It is our alumni magazine that helps keep that family in touch. No matter what corners of the earth they now inhabit, the *Bulletin* brings them together and provides a crucial connection to each other—and to their medical college.


For the next 100 years, the *Bulletin* will continue to be our historian and our prognosticator. It will record our past for posterity and will illustrate what is on the horizon.

The *Bulletin* is more than just a retrospective of our accomplishments; it's a glimpse into our future. I encourage one and all to read the magazine and stay on top of what your alma mater is doing to lead the way in education, discovery, and healthcare.



Mark Tykocinski

Mark L. Tykocinski, MD
President, Thomas Jefferson University
Anthony F. and Gertrude M. DePalma Dean
Sidney Kimmel Medical College



JEFFERSONIAN ROOTS AND BRANCHES

An Educational Legacy in Bloom

BY IRISA GOLD

Poet and civil rights activist Maya Angelou spoke about legacy and a life well lived. She said, "If you're going to live, leave a legacy. Make a mark on the world that can't be erased."

In the May 1955 issue of the *Bulletin*, pages 20 and 21 listed "Senior Students with Jefferson Medical College Relationships," including the student's name, as well as the name, relationship and graduation year of their relative.

Today, in 2022, the *Bulletin* continues to celebrate the families whose Jefferson legacies span multiple generations. These inspiring individuals exemplify how Jefferson's Sidney Kimmel Medical College has not only influenced but also transformed the face of medicine for nearly two centuries.

From generation to generation—while the families hail from different corners of the country with varying backgrounds and unique, compelling stories—the links in the chain that connects them are the same. They practice medicine based on an educational legacy built on the tenets of leading-edge research, clinical excellence, and compassionate care, with the patient squarely in focus.



Visit [Jefferson.edu/Bulletin](https://jefferson.edu/Bulletin) for exclusive video interviews with these incredible legacy families and for access to the full interviews detailing their amazing Jefferson journeys!

LEADING BY EXAMPLE

Galicano Inguito Jr., MD '90
Kai Inguito, MD '22
Kameron Inguito, SKMC '26



"I initially chose Jefferson because I was from Delaware, and that was the school we would hear about. Jefferson is Delaware's medical school, since the state does not have one. Many talented and reputable physicians in the area were Jefferson graduates," says Galicano Inguito, Jr., MD '90, current president of the Sidney Kimmel Medical College Alumni Association. "I had several mentors at Jefferson. One of them, Dr. Joseph Majdan, has taught thousands of medical students, and he'd always tell us, 'Obtaining a good history is the most important thing, more important than the physical examination or testing. The patient is telling you what they have. You have to figure out what they're telling you. That is 90% of the diagnosis.'"

New graduate Kai Inguito, MD '22 is following in his father's footsteps and has just begun his residency in family medicine at Jefferson Abington Hospital. "I just graduated, and these four years went by so fast," he says.

Kai looked to his parents for inspiration and as positive role models on his path to medicine. He shares, "For me, growing up with both my father and my mother, who's a nurse, I

was able to see that this is something I can do. At the same time, they gave me that flexibility to be able to discover my own interests."

When asked about his time at Jefferson, Kai's answer focuses on the relationships forged there and the people who were part of his experience. Like his father before him, Dr. Majdan was his mentor. "He really does care," he affirms. "And that doesn't change when you graduate. He genuinely wants to guide us to become better clinicians. He helped me a lot in my third year with my clinical skills. He was always available to advise and support me."

Kai also values his relationships with fellow students. He shares, "One of my favorite memories is sitting in Lubert Plaza and hanging out with my friends. Even though my class has over 270 students, you can reach out and connect with so many people because of the culture that Jefferson creates. After four years, I have friends that I know I will continue to keep in contact with. It was a rigorous time, but I formed enduring relationships with friends and mentors because of the way that we struggled through

together." Kai has formed one more important bond. Recently engaged, he met his fiancée, a graduate of the physician assistant class of 2022, at Jefferson.

The third Inguito family member to grace the halls of SKMC, Kameron Inguito, class of 2026, just received his white coat with his family by his side. The significance of this familial Jefferson legacy is not lost on him. "I'm very grateful and fortunate to have two close role models in my father and my brother," he says. "It was a path that I didn't think I would take. A medical career seemed out of reach."

He continues, "Thankfully, there were several reasons I found myself drawn to Jefferson. I was injured playing contact sports, and the surgeon that performed my procedure was a Jefferson graduate who also motivated me throughout the entire rehabilitation process. With the injury and months of limited mobility, I came into undergrad out of shape, but by consistently working out and making dietary changes, I overcame those obstacles. Through this, I gained an immense curiosity about the field of medicine and how we can play big roles in patients' lives. As a future physician, I want to be that beacon of hope for my patients."

Kam began to investigate, shadowing various healthcare professionals, and ultimately was drawn to a career as a physician. "That's when I found a lot of my mentors," he explains. "Another Jefferson graduate who specialized in emergency medicine pushed me and helped me grow as a person."

While in college, he would take the train to visit his older brother at Jefferson. "Jefferson has always been a very comfortable place," he says. "I would get to see Kai and his medical school classmates, and I was impressed by the culture here at Jefferson. Even though I was a visitor, his classmates treated me like I was part of their family—their Jefferson family. Fast forward four years, and I can say that the culture has not changed. After my orientation week, I met so many of my classmates, and they're equally as friendly and welcoming. That's why I

chose to attend Jefferson."

Kam is ready to start his medical journey. "The faculty that I have met have been very approachable," he shares. "Assistant Dean of Student Affairs Dr. Wayne Bond Lau has been very helpful in my transition."

He continues, "Although I have many challenges ahead, I am grateful for the opportunity to pursue medicine, my dream since high school. The level of independence I had growing up gave me more confidence to be able to say, 'I can handle this.' I am excited to begin to study, learn, and of course, take care of patients in the future. In fact, we have a standardized patient built into the curriculum, so I'm looking forward to my first clinical skills orientation and applying skills and knowledge learned from the classroom."

Galicano is incredibly proud of his sons as they embark on their chosen career paths. "I told both my sons that they can do whatever they want in life," he remarks. "I thought they had the heart and passion for helping people and was secretly hoping that they'd go into healthcare, and I'm delighted they did. They both majored in non-science fields in college; both of them majored in economics. When they decided early on in their college careers that they wanted to pursue medicine, I was very proud."

The three compared notes on their Jefferson experiences. Galicano shares, "In 1986, we didn't even have a White Coat Ceremony. We had a week of orientation and then went into classes.

"Now, I heard from Kam that medical students have a pre-orientation hiking trip, a social at a beer garden in Center City, and a Spirit of Philadelphia boat cruise. I wish our class did that!" Kai remarks, "I think the

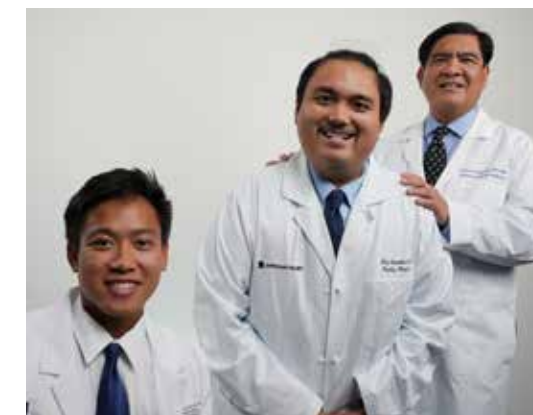
comparison is interesting. From what I've heard from my father, obviously, there was no internet back then. So he read a lot of books and attended lectures. Now we have virtual lectures and can review the prerecorded material, and often at a faster speed, on our computers. My father told me to make sure to always be on top of material. It's like a fire hydrant of information. And that hasn't changed."

Galicano encapsulates the Jefferson experience: "Jefferson prides itself on a lot of things. They want to produce excellent clinicians above all else. They want empathetic and compassionate physicians as well."

"When I received the postcard welcoming me to the class of 1990, it was probably one of the highlights of my career and one of the happiest moments of my life. Getting that Jefferson acceptance really set the table for my future successes. Now I understand that accepted students receive not only a letter but also a phone call from the dean of admissions. I owe a lot to Jefferson for my success. I'm really grateful. I don't know if I'll ever be able to repay Jefferson for what they've done for me."



I thought they had the heart and passion for helping people and was secretly hoping that they'd go into healthcare, and I'm delighted they did.



THE ALOHA SPIRIT

Henry Yim, MD '56
Gregory Yim, MD '88
Robyn Yim Pang, MD '89
Zachary Pang, SKMC '23



To Robyn Yim Pang, MD '89, the themes of legacy and family resonate through three generations of her family. When describing her father, Henry Yim, MD '56, she puts it simply: "Dad treasures two things: family and Jefferson!"

The distance between Hawaii and Philadelphia is approximately 4,855 miles. Flying could take more than 12 hours, including more than one stop. Yet when Henry was in medical school, Jefferson was well known in his home state of Hawaii, and many Jefferson graduates hailed from home.

"Back in the 1950s, there was a large contingency of Hawaiian people attending Jefferson Medical College," says Henry. "We did not have a medical school in Hawaii, and Jefferson was the one choice for all of us."

Henry describes a close-knit alumni group on the islands. "When I was applying for medical school to Jefferson, there was a doctor, Min Hin Li. He was the father of Jefferson Medical College in Hawaii and the one that promoted Jefferson the most. Way back when, he got all of us together on a yearly basis so that we would remember the school. Dr. Min Hin Li was our mentor."

Following medical school, Henry specialized in pediatrics, returning to Hawaii, where he completed his

The smile he had when he put Zach's white coat on during his White Coat Ceremony was a mile wide!

residency at the Kapiolani Children's Hospital in Hawaii. Jefferson became a family matter—his two nephews, Donald Yim, MD '66, and Ernie Yim, MD '74, crossed the ocean and country to attend the school, followed by his son, daughter, and grandson.

"Legacy and family, I think, are very powerful," says Henry's son, Gregory Yim, MD '88. "But to me, Jefferson represented good clinical medicine."

After completing his pediatric residency at Kapiolani Medical Center, Greg went on to do his specialty training in pediatric neurology at Columbia University Neurological Institute in New York City. "I have been home [in Hawaii] since 1994," he says, "golfing with Dad twice a week, and

really have enjoyed a wonderful ride."

"One of my dearest memories at Jefferson was my friend Don Liu. We were both class of 1988, and after every exam, we'd go to Chinatown, to Ho Sai Gai, eat dinner, and then go to a movie. Unfortunately, my good buddy died while trying to save some children that were drowning, and he drowned himself. If there's a way, I'd like to dedicate this to Don Liu and his family."

He notes that one of his best experiences was living with his sister, who followed and attended Jefferson as well. "Growing up with Jefferson license plates around, and jackets, and cups, and feeling the pride that my dad has for the school just made me want to follow along," shares Gregory's sister, Robyn Yim Pang, MD '89.

After joining her brother at Jefferson, Robyn returned to Hawaii for her residency at the University of Hawaii. A pathologist specializing in transfusion medicine, Robyn also has warm memories of her time in the City of Brotherly Love.

"I had many special memories," she says. "I think one of the most fun was going to King of Prussia Mall with Greg and my sister-in-law Shirley on the weekends. We've never seen a mall so big. We were able to go to a Barry Manilow concert in Valley Forge. We saw a couple of Eagles games and got

to do things on the weekends. We had a lot of fun in Philadelphia."

When asked what it is about Jefferson that inspires both loyalty and legacy, Robyn replies, "I think it's pride. It's been like a dream to go there, and we aspired to go there watching Dad. I know my dad's such a proud alumnus, and the way he's coached so many kids from Hawaii, and we saw that growing up and then with ourselves, and then hopefully, with the next generation, they saw how happy and proud we were to be there."

The next generation—Robyn's son, Zachary Pang—is a fourth-year medical student at Jefferson, part of the class of 2023. "We tried not to influence Zach too much," she says. "But we were so happy when he chose Jefferson."

Zachary's entire family was with him at Jefferson's White Coat Ceremony that kicked off his medical school career. "It was definitely an honor when my grandfather put my white coat on me with my mom and my father there alongside," he recalls. "Growing up, I saw my parents and my grandfather wearing their white coats, going to work, and taking care of patients. And I thought, Now this is what I'll get to do. And I just thought it was really nice."

"I think I speak for my dad," Robyn says. "The smile he had when he put Zach's white coat on during his White Coat Ceremony was a mile wide!"

"The most special thing about Jefferson that I've experienced so far is the people," says Zachary. "My classmates and I are all very collaborative, we all share notes, and we all want to see each other succeed. I really enjoy working in the hospital as well because the attendings and the residents I work under are all really very enthusiastic and teaching focused and foster an excellent learning environment."

Zachary talks about what makes Jefferson distinct. "What stands out to me is that there are people at Jefferson called 'lifers'—these are people who went to med school at Jefferson, trained at Jefferson, and now practice at Jefferson. It's a testament to Jefferson because they want to stay here, practice

here, and perpetuate that strong clinical learning environment where we're all helping each other in a collaborative and supportive way."

Robyn describes laughing when Zachary was first admitted to Jefferson and realizing that the microscope that was one of the first items on her packing list for medical school was not a necessary tool for her son. Yet for all of the differences that Henry, Gregory, and Robyn may have undergone in their training and experiences, to Zachary, one thing has remained constant.

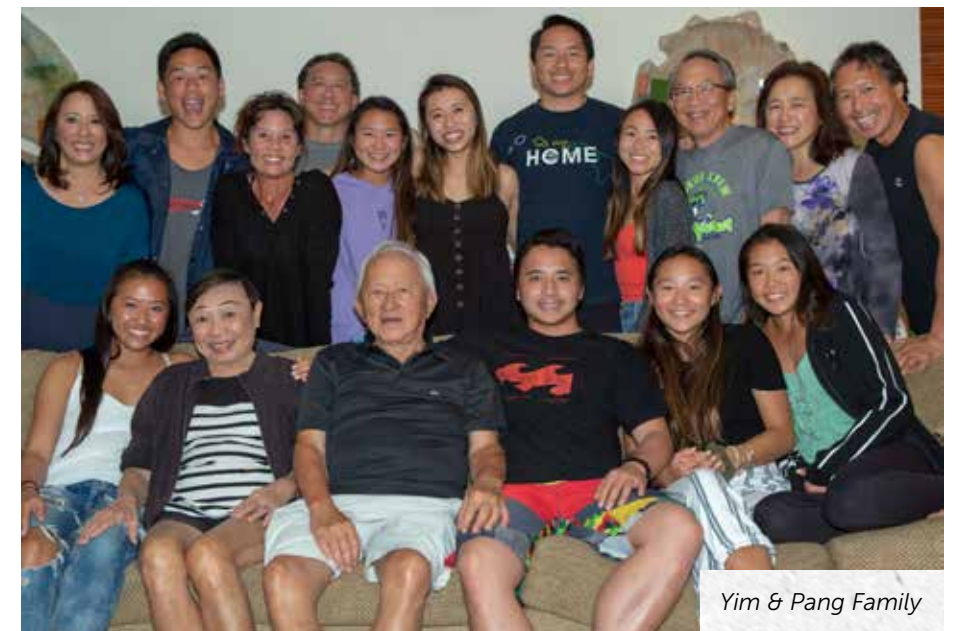
Zachary was inspired to pursue internal medicine and a career in cardiology by an encounter prompted by his grandfather. "When I was a first-year medical student, my grandfather told me to meet Dr. Reginald Ho, a cardiologist who practiced at Jefferson. Dr. Ho grew up in the same small town where my grandfather and mother grew up [Kaneohe, Hawaii], and his father was also a physician in Hawaii and a friend of my grandfather's. Dr. Ho invited me to shadow him and to learn about cardiology. He has what we call the aloha spirit. He invited me to scrub in with him, and I was able to help put in a pacemaker. This was a highlight of my career thus far. I hope to be like him and practice medicine with both the aloha spirit and Jefferson spirit."

Zachary's career goals are to follow in the footsteps of his

beloved grandfather, mother, and uncles. "My end goal is to come here to Jefferson, which is a phenomenal hospital, and go back to Honolulu, Hawaii, to practice," he shares.



Dad treasures two things—family and Jefferson!



Yim & Pang Family

LOVE AND LEGACY

Thomas Green, MD '94
Caitlin Green, MD '22



Jefferson father-daughter duo Thomas Green, MD '94, and Caitlin Green, MD '22, trace their family's Jefferson legacy across nearly seven decades and three generations.

Thomas pays tribute to his father, Edward R. Green, MD '57, who went from growing up in Scranton, Pennsylvania, to fighting in the Korean War as a Marine, going to college at Penn State. "He wanted to go to medical school, and he went to Jefferson," he says. "Growing up, I always heard about Jefferson. That was kind of the place in my heart that I wanted to go."

Caitlin is quick to add that her grandmother, Edith Green (Thomas' mom), was also a Jefferson student. "She was in the nursing program, and she met my grandfather in the atrium in the cafeteria while he was a fourth-year medical student. He went up to her, said that he thought she was pretty, and asked to take her to dinner."

The rest is Jefferson history.

Thomas shares a story: "The first year was very difficult. I went to the registrar's office, which used to be on the first floor of the Curtis building. I was standing at the counter, I didn't know anybody and was scared to death. This guy was standing next to me, and he asked, 'Are you a first year?' I answered yes. And he said, 'I'll give you some advice. The next year is going to be difficult. You're going to work very hard. But after that, it gets a lot better.'"

"And that was true. It was very hard," he confides. "It was a lot of work. It was working all the time, nonstop. I realized why: Jefferson students are extremely well trained in the first two years, and they're able to compete anywhere at any hospital because of the training they get. And it did get a lot better!"

A generous supporter of Jefferson and the Alumni Association, Thomas holds Jefferson close to his heart. "I

mean, it changed my entire family," he says. "I am a radiologist and know several radiologists at Jefferson. I still go down to Jefferson a lot and talk to some of them. I call them, I email them, and I've had some of them come up to my practice and give lectures."

Originally from Utica, New York, Thomas returned home to perform his residency in diagnostic radiology and a fellowship in nuclear medicine at Upstate Medical Center in Syracuse. He remained in Syracuse, working for 23 years at Crouse Hospital, where he was chief of radiology for 17 years. After turning 60, Thomas resigned his partnership and moved to Lake Placid, New York, where he is currently chair of radiology at Adirondack Medical Center in Saranac Lake.

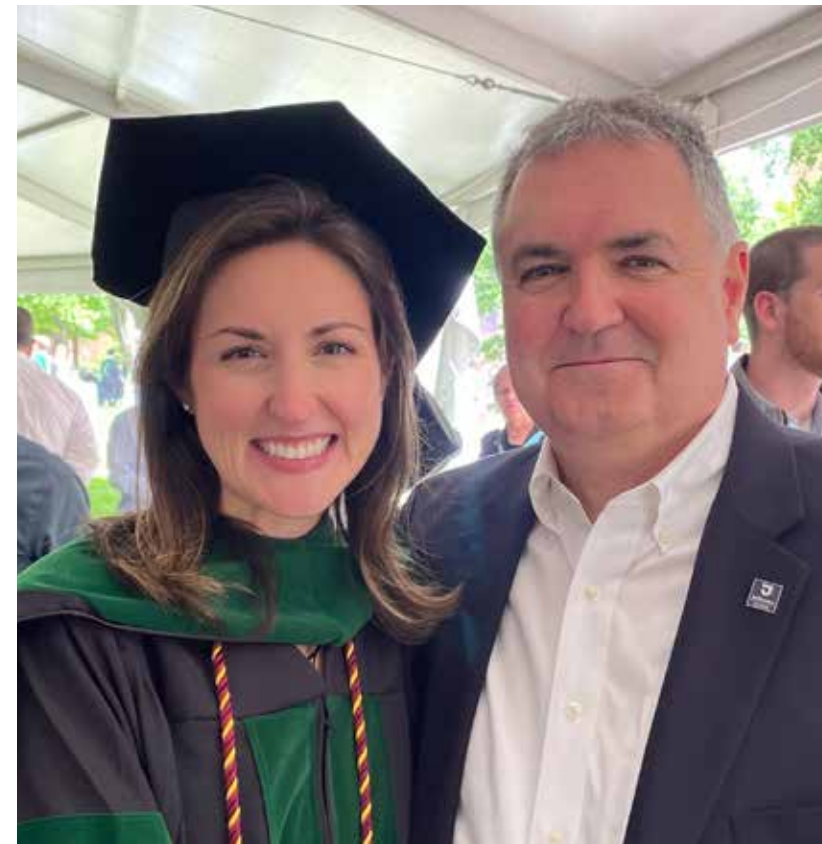
Thomas encouraged Caitlin to join the Jefferson family: "I was hoping she would go to Jefferson," he says. "I'll never forget when she walked across the stage and they called her name out. That was one of the highlights of my life." Thomas proudly shares that not only did Caitlin graduate cum laude, but she also received some of the major awards for her medical class.

Caitlin attended the University of Rhode Island as an undergrad but was not initially planning on following in her father's footsteps into a career in medicine. "I thought I wanted to be a guidance counselor, but throughout my undergrad, I realized that was not what I wanted to do. I then realized that I wanted to go to medical school very quickly after I had started to consider it."

Because she wasn't in a pre-med track, Caitlin was required to complete a post-baccalaureate program to fulfill the core course requirements for medical school. She chose Jefferson's post-bac program, explaining, "My dad went to Jefferson. We had grown up visiting the Jefferson bookstore ever since I was little."

That provided the runway to launch her career in medicine.

When comparing their times at Jefferson, Thomas says, "Caitlin was more involved in everything going on. I spent most of my time in the library.



I could name a million different things that would be my favorite memory of medical school...I think that graduation and seeing my father and having him hood me was my favorite memory.

When I was younger and I was in the middle of it, I didn't appreciate what I was going through. When I look back, I have a much more positive view of it, and I love it. I wish I could do it over again so I could spend more time doing other things than just studying. But when I was young, it was fun going to Philadelphia. I still like to go back. I was a Phillies fan and still am!"

Caitlin explains, "I think one of the biggest differences was, after my first couple of months in medical school, I remember calling my dad and saying how fun medical school was and how much I loved it and how much fun I was having."

Caitlin served as the school's president of the Pediatric Association and helped run JeffYES, which is one of the youth emergency shelter programs for children who are displaced in Philadelphia. "I was also in the a

capella group," she says. "I was very involved, and I loved doing all of those things. Having this multitude of things to join and things to do made you enjoy your time in Philadelphia but also made your time in Philadelphia so much more meaningful beyond pursuing medical education."

Caitlin was a member of the second class to go through the new Jefferson curriculum, JeffMD. "When my father was a student, the first two years were in normal physiology, and the second year was pathology and abnormal physiology. When I went through, it was systems based, and it was all integrated within each system throughout the two years."

"I could name a million different things that would be my favorite memory of medical school," she shares. "I think that graduation and seeing my father and having him

hood me was my favorite memory. It was kind of an idea in my head that kept me going all throughout medical school, like a goal that I really wanted to achieve."

"Jefferson gave me an exceptional education," Caitlin says. "I feel very well prepared for residency." Following graduation from medical school, Caitlin began her pediatrics residency at University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Like her father, Caitlin is proud of her Jefferson family and legacy. "Being a graduate of Jefferson is very special to me," she continues. "Anyone who knows me knows that. I have my diploma here, and I have my Philadelphia stuff. I have a big Jefferson blanket in my living room. If my children want to go to medical school, I would very much hope they would want to go to Jefferson. I don't think you can get a better education."

HER OWN FOOTSTEPS

Patricia Curtin White, MD '88, FEL '00
Mary B. White, MD '21



Mom was able to put the white coat on me, and it was really powerful for her to bestow what she's learned through her career onto me as I started medical school.

Patricia Curtin White, MD '88, FEL '00, was already well acquainted with the medical field after working for two years as a physician assistant before matriculating to Jefferson. "I was familiar with some Jefferson physicians I worked with at Taylor Hospital and was very impressed by those colleagues. I chose Jefferson because I loved the interview, and I loved what they said I could become."

Although Patricia was a little bit older than most incoming first-year students, she reports that her experience as a Jefferson student was wonderful. She recalls, "It was everything they said it would be. What I loved about Jefferson was that we were able to rotate in all different settings—city, suburban, the country. I tried to tap into most of those experiences. I was very privileged to be able to see all the settings and then decide where I wanted to do residency and then ultimately end up as a practicing physician."

Patricia is another alum who quotes longtime professor Dr. Joseph Majdan. "He said, 'Get the history from the patient, you will get the diagnosis.' I learned to talk to the patient, spend

time with the patient, ask them questions, and get the history. History is 90% of the diagnosis. I will never forget that. I use that practically every day when we're asking our patients, 'Tell us your story; what's going on? What are your symptoms?' At Jefferson, that was really the mantra." The personal connection with mentors and professors was critical to Patricia's Jefferson experience. "They really do care about you," she says. "We had big classes, so we had a lot of professors and a lot of people with whom we worked, both on the basic science side (like Dr. Marion Siegman) and the clinical side. But they really embrace you."

Patricia jumped into the medical school experience, both socially and academically. "I was very involved in all years," she says. "I ended up being president of my class by my senior

year, which was a great experience. I really loved being part of Student Council and the daily happenings at Jefferson."

As Student Council president, Patricia worked with the dean's office on programs for students who needed emotional support. "I felt like we were listened to at Jefferson," she says. "They didn't always say yes, but they said yes to the important things. They really took the students' opinions to heart. I think to this day they still do that."

Patricia stayed connected with Jefferson through her service after graduation as a Young Alumni Trustee, a member of the Admissions Committee, a Fellow in Geriatric Medicine, an active member of the Alumni Association, and finally as Alumni Association president, which culminated this year. "I served in that

role because I felt so passionate about Jefferson. Dr. Majdan, who I mentioned earlier, is a wonderful role model and was also president of the Alumni Association. The immediate connection with our Jefferson alumni that is just so strong is the reason I said yes to becoming the president for the last two years."

That same passion has carried on with Patricia's daughter and fellow alumna, Mary B. White, MD '21. While they also attended the same high school and college, Patricia is quick to clear up any misconceptions when people mention Mary following in her footsteps. "Because she happens to be following on a path that's similar to mine, they're not my footsteps; they're her own footsteps."

Volunteering at her mother's hospital during high school and college exposed Mary to a hospital system and more importantly to helping patients. A pre-med major at Notre Dame, Mary joined her mother on medical trips to Haiti through the Notre Dame Haiti Program. "I was exposed to how medicine could help people, not only in the United States but in other countries," she says. "I was able to see what she does for service work and how medicine can extend to so many parts of the world."

Mary recalls her extremely meaningful White Coat Ceremony: "Mom was able to put the white coat on me, and it was really powerful for her to bestow what she's learned through her career onto me as I started medical school."

As she applied to medical schools, Jefferson's new educational program was a wonderful incentive for Mary. "The new curriculum at Jefferson seemed like it was really going to prepare physicians to be good scientists and clinicians, and I felt that it was going to be a great fit for me," she says.

JeffMD proved transformational for Mary's medical education. "We were the first year of the new curriculum, which integrated all of the clinical and pathology aspects into learning each of the organ systems," she says. "It also integrated more case-based and team-based learning and clinical skills. We were able to be exposed to the clinical side of medicine much earlier, and it also incorporated many different

aspects of learning into each organ system, which I think really helped us understand it better. It prepared us for working as a team later in medical school and our careers because we were constantly working with our classmates figuring out cases."

Like her mother, Mary served on the Student Council and was involved in extracurricular service activities. "I think my favorite memory of Jefferson was volunteering for JeffHOPE, which helped our surrounding communities through free medical clinics," she says. "I was at the Sunday Breakfast Mission, and the same group of us went every Tuesday for an entire year."

Today, Mary is in her second year of the Yale Traditional Internal Medicine Residency program. She says she enjoys sharing the Jefferson experience with her mother. "It's nice to have something relatable to look back on and compare our experiences. When [my mom] was the president of the Alumni Association, we could talk about similar events, and we had similar mentors. Dr. Majdan and some of the people in the administrative offices are still there. They all speak very highly of my mom. It's nice to have her as a role model in a similar educational experience. We are both internists, and learning from her and her passions has definitely always inspired me."

Mary left Jefferson with enduring friendships and relationships, including her fiancé, also a Jefferson medical graduate. "I feel like in medicine, you make friends, but you also meet consultants to help you with your patients later," she says. "Being on rotations together, you form a bond that you can't explain to anyone else unless you were on rounding for hours together."

When comparing their Jefferson experiences, mother and daughter agree that the new JeffMD curriculum was a positive change. Patricia says, "I think the new curriculum is phenomenal. In the first days of her medical school, Mary texted me and said, 'Now, what do you use for congestive heart failure? What do you treat your patients with?' I think the training is different, and I'm glad that while a lot of the tradition has been held onto, they're moving forward."

Henry, Gregory, Robyn, and Zachary; Galicano, Kai, and Kameron; Thomas and Caitlin; Patricia and Mary...



These are just a handful of the countless families and multiple generations whose names and legacies have been indelibly etched throughout the corridors of the Sidney Kimmel Medical College for nearly two centuries. From the student pioneers and professors in 1824 to today's incredible class of 2026, each individual—from yesterday, today, and tomorrow—has blazed, and will continue to forge, their own path on their quest to achieve that special "extra something" that makes them a true "Jeffersonian." Each has made history and made a critical difference to the institution, their patients, and healthcare as a whole. Jefferson salutes its legacy families.



100 Years of the Bulletin

Commemorating by the Decade

BY KASEY RENEE SHAW



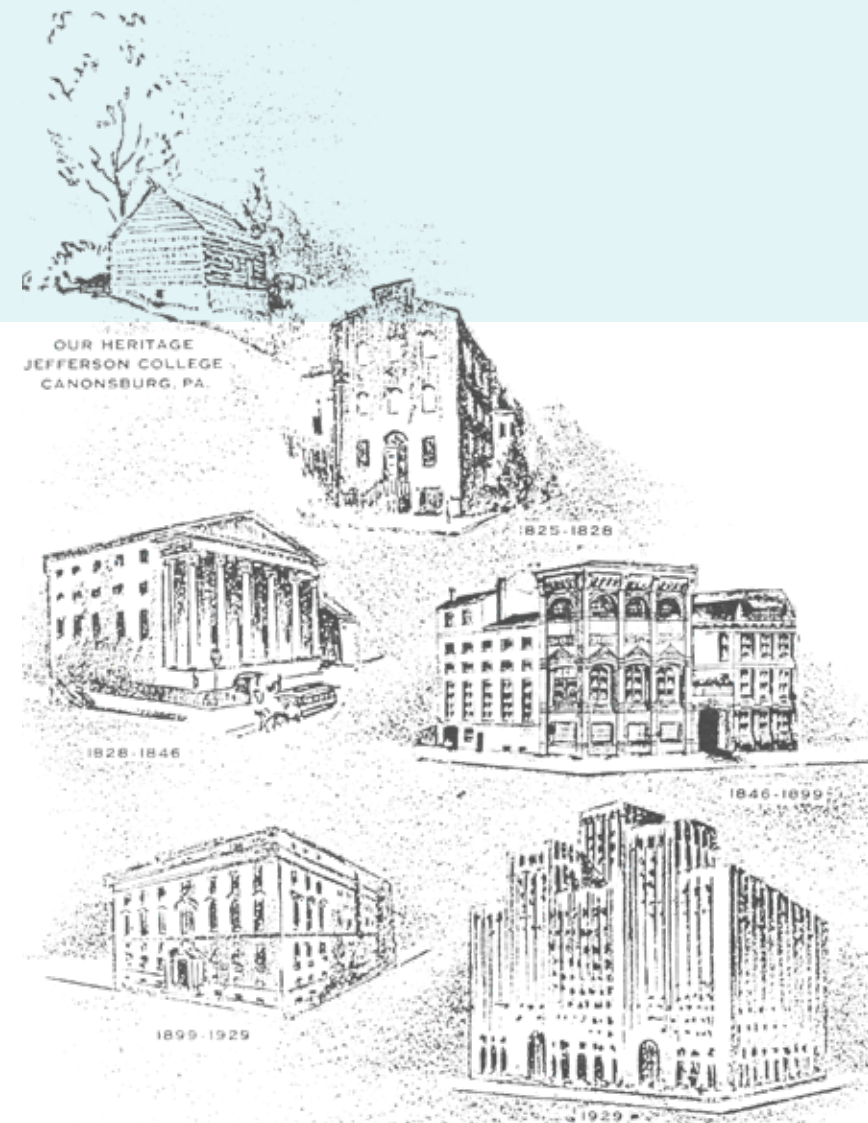
INTRODUCTION

It is fitting that what may be America's first medical college alumni association (1870) also has the second oldest continuous alumni publication, the *Bulletin* (1922). Other medical schools lumped their colleges into their university publications, but Jefferson, as a stand-alone medical college, was unique until 1969 when it was chartered as Thomas Jefferson University. For 100 years, the *Bulletin* (then "issued by the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association through its Committee on Publicity") announced its intention of "acquainting alumni with the latest news concerning Jefferson." Let's look back.

100 years ago, December 1922, Vol. I, No. 1

William Potter, president of the board of trustees, reassured the Alumni Association that Jefferson will "continue as a great independent medical school of the United States, whose fame is national and international." In 1916, there were serious plans to merge Jefferson and the University of Pennsylvania's medical school. A joint committee was formed to that end, and stationery letterhead was even created. The Jefferson Alumni Association put a halt to that plan, but by 1922, rumors had begun again.

Henry K. Mohler, MD 1912, Jefferson Hospital medical director, citing that the 1907 Main Hospital had to turn away patients by 1917 for lack of beds, announced plans for a new hospital on Sansom between 10th and 11th streets. By July 1922, the original Frank Furness-designed Jefferson Hospital of 1877 (then a nurses' home) was demolished. The new structure would be a modern 14-story wonder with three surgical ORs, an enlarged amphitheater, and 114 private patient rooms—at that time, a novelty. It would be called the Thompson Annex Building and open in 1924 as the tallest hospital in the world.



“greatest school of clinical medicine in the country”

In the lede under the headline, "The Jefferson Alumni Fund," the editors wrote: "Jefferson... has adhered to its belief that the chief object of a physician's life is healing the sick and that Medical School exists primarily to teach him how to do it. The...result... has been and is today the greatest school of clinical medicine in the country, its leadership in this respect undisputed." In the 1920s, Dean Ross V. Patterson, MD 1904, was vehemently opposed to any kind of research by faculty. Running against the current of other institutions, Dean Patterson told the chair of a department, "You will be expected to devote your talents and energies to the teaching of pathology. You will not be expected to do research

work; in fact, I may say you will be expected NOT to do research work. A dog cannot chase two rabbits at the same time."

50 years ago, Fall 1972, Vol. XXII, No. 1

Andrew Ramsay, PhD, chair of the Department of Anatomy, retired and presented a history of the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy (at Clinton and 11th streets), founded in 1911 and closed when the department moved into Jeff Alumni Hall in 1969. He recounted nostalgically how he welcomed each incoming class in the old amphitheater with, "Gentlemen, you are sitting in the places where have sat more students who are

now physicians providing medical care to people of America than have sat in any other room in our country."

Associate dean and director of admissions Samuel Conley, MD '44, reported on the success at the 10th anniversary of the accelerated five-year educational program between Jefferson and Penn State University. The advantages of savings of time and money were tempered with the inflexibility of the schedule. Dr. Conley was himself a student in an accelerated program during WWII when Jefferson graduated two classes in the spring and summer of 1944.

F. MICHAEL ANGELO
University Archivist

1920s

For a century, the *Bulletin* has faithfully chronicled Jefferson's clinical and research progress, as well as student, faculty, and alumni achievements. But from the start, it's been less a "paper of record" than it has been a paean to a philosophy of medicine.

Jefferson was founded on the idea that the best way to train physicians is to get them in front of patients. Compassionate care can't be taught in lecture halls; it's learned at the bedside. Medicine, when done right, is as much about the heart as it is the head.

Empathy and creativity lay at the core of a Jefferson education. Perhaps that's why the first decade of the *Bulletin* featured such a vibrant collection of alumni-penned tributes to iconic professors, poems about the "Jefferson spirit," and even an ode to a table Samuel Gross performed surgery upon.

The first issue, published in December 1922, was a 6-by-9-inch, 12-page pamphlet with one image on the back cover, a grainy architect's rendering of the planned Samuel Gustine Thompson Annex Jefferson Hospital. Created by the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association, the publication was in response to repeated requests by alumni for "news of the College and Hospital and activities of graduates in various portions of the world."

The front page of the first issue featured a letter from William Potter, president of the board of trustees, who addressed an "impression among certain alumni that Jefferson might ultimately merge with the University of Pennsylvania." Potter affirmed the board was unanimous that Jefferson would indeed continue independently.

Initially published once a year (occasionally twice by the end of the decade), the *Bulletin* in the 1920s would regularly follow the progress of the construction of the new annex hospital and alumni giving (or subscriptions, to use the parlance of the time).



Vol. 1 No. 1; December 1922

Page 12, Architect's drawing of Samuel Gustine Thompson Annex Jefferson Hospital

Isidor P. Strittmatter, MD 1881, president of the Alumni Association, wrote, "New conditions are arising, indeed, have arisen, which necessitate new and enlarged buildings if the College is maintain its present high position ... to undertake the erection of a new and imposing Hospital building in which will be placed all modern appliances for the treatment of the sick, and the education of the students."

Vol. 1 No. 2, May 1923

Page 3, Greek-Letter Fraternities, Ross V. Patterson, MD 1904

College Dean Patterson reported Greek-letter fraternities were "undoubtedly the greatest social and economic influence in the student body of the College." At the time, there were 430 members.

Vol. 1 No. 2; May 1923

Page 10, "The Foundation and the Founder" by John Chalmers DaCosta, MD 1885

Dr. DaCosta wrote, "George McClellan, the Professor of Surgery, invented teaching by public clinics. That is, the bringing of cases before the students in the collegiate lecture room. It is strange to think to-day how this plan was opposed by conservatives, but it was adopted as the most prominent factor of the curriculum by the famous faculty of '41; the faculty which contained John K. Mitchell, Joseph Pancoast, Robley Dunglison, Benjamin Franklin Bache, Charles D. Meigs, Thomas D. Mutter, and Robert M. Houston."

Vol. 1 No. 3; May 1924

Page 1, Annual Banquet

The *Bulletin* announced the Annual Banquet of the Alumni Association would be held on the evening of Thursday, June 5, 1924, at seven-thirty o'clock, daylight-saving time, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia. About 1,000 alumni would attend. "The Annual Banquet affords opportunities for renewing old acquaintances. This year it will be an All Alumni affair replete with events of an unusual character, excellent menu, and representative speakers. You will miss the greatest Jefferson reunion ever held if you fail to attend."

Vol. 1 No. 3; May 1924

Page 9, The Jefferson Hospital

The editors were poetic, writing, "That great structure, rearing its head against the skyline of downtown Philadelphia, is symbolic of the eagerness of Jefferson to serve in ever increasing measure."



Vol. 1 No. 3; May 1924

Page 12, Remarks by Major John T. Aydelotte, MC, USA, Class of 1906, Professor of Military Science and Tactics in the Jefferson Medical College

In an address to the then graduating class of 1924, Major Dr. Aydelotte said: "American neurology found its birth in the Civil War and S. Weir Mitchell's war contributions to that science were of the greatest importance in originating that specialty. No history of the work of Walter Reed with yellow fever is complete without mention of Dr. Carlos Finlay, of the Class of '55, who for many years previous to Reed's experiments had maintained that the mosquito was the immediate host in yellow fever transmission. He was not an Army surgeon, but his name is inseparably connected with that Army achievement..."

"Jefferson's part in the World War was glorious. More than 1,400 of her graduates entered the Army and Navy."

1920s

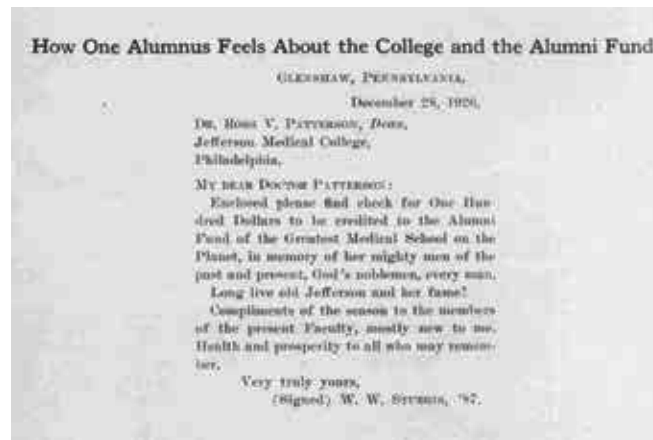


Vol. 1 No. 5; April 1925
Page 3, 1825-The Jefferson Centennial

The *Bulletin* reported "Old Jeff" would celebrate its 100th birthday on May 29, 1925. University historians would later confirm the college was actually founded in 1824.

Vol. 1 No. 6; May 1926
Page 11, 100 Percent of the Class of 1926
Join the Alumni Association

Due to the splendid efforts of Henry B. Decker, MD 1920, chair of the Special Committee on New Graduates of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association, every member of the graduating class of 1926 joined the Alumni Association.



Vol. 1 No. 7; February 1927



Vol. 1 No. 7; February 1927



Vol. 1 No. 10; May 1928
Pages 2-4, "Facts Concerning the Old
Operating Table" by John Chalmers
DaCosta, MD, LLS, The Samuel Gross
Professor of Surgery

An ode to a surgical table used for years by Samuel Gross and other Jeff surgeons.

"An old wooden table! It is not artistic or dainty but rather solid and capable. It was made for grim practical uses and not for show. It is not like a Chippendale chair, a Sheraton sideboard, or a Hepplewhite table adorning a white colonial drawing room of a parlor containing a hodge-podge of furniture or various makes and ages ... This table, we assistants were told by Prof. S.W. Gross, was made in the early fifties of the last century, and has since then been repaired and freshened up once or twice. It stood originally in the arena of the upper lecture room of the old 10th Street College, the room that was used for anatomy lectures, obstetrical lectures and surgical clinics ... At times to look at that old table sets upon me as a magical potion and 'stirs the hades of my heart.'"

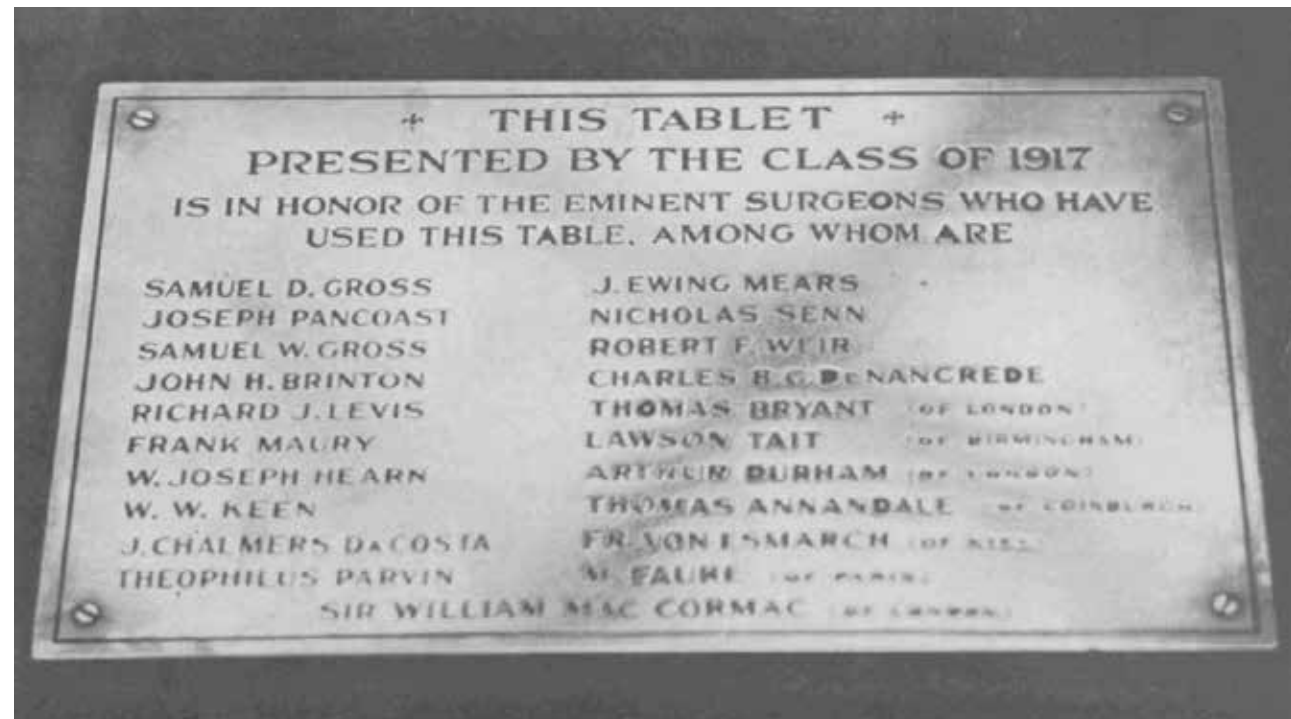
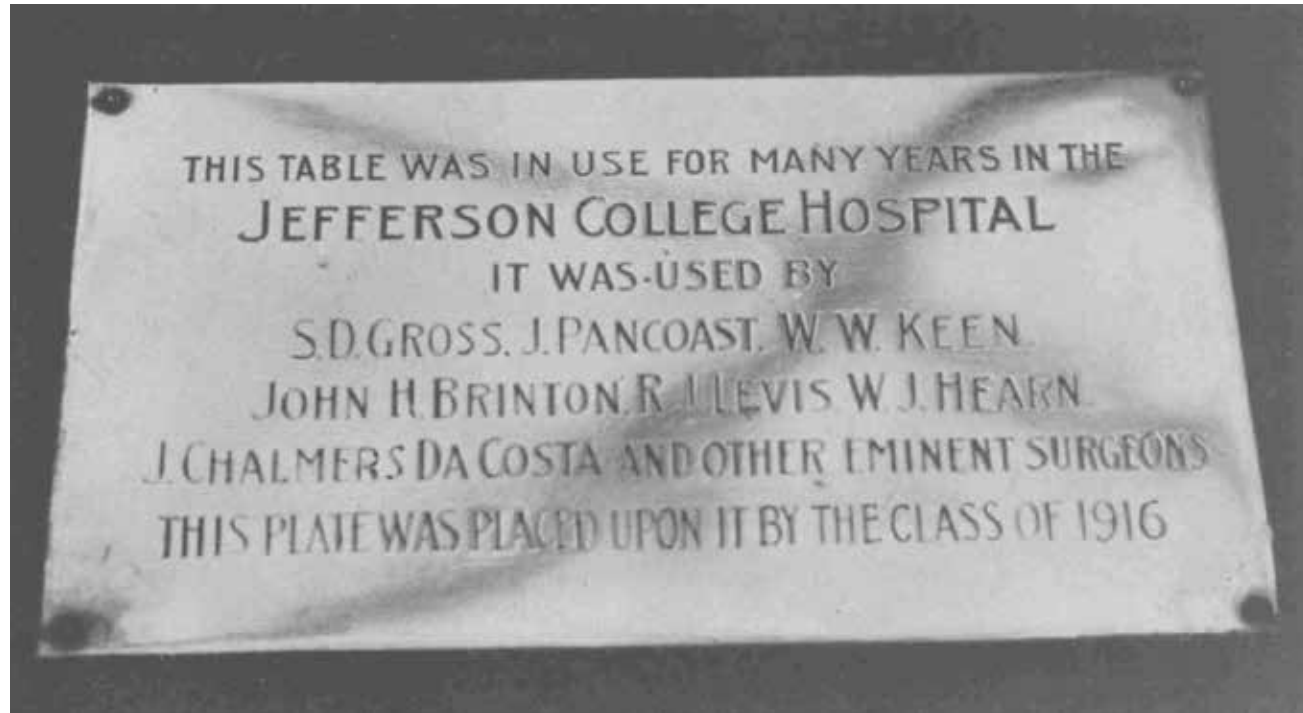


Vol. 1 No. 5; April 1925
Page 7, The Gross Clinic

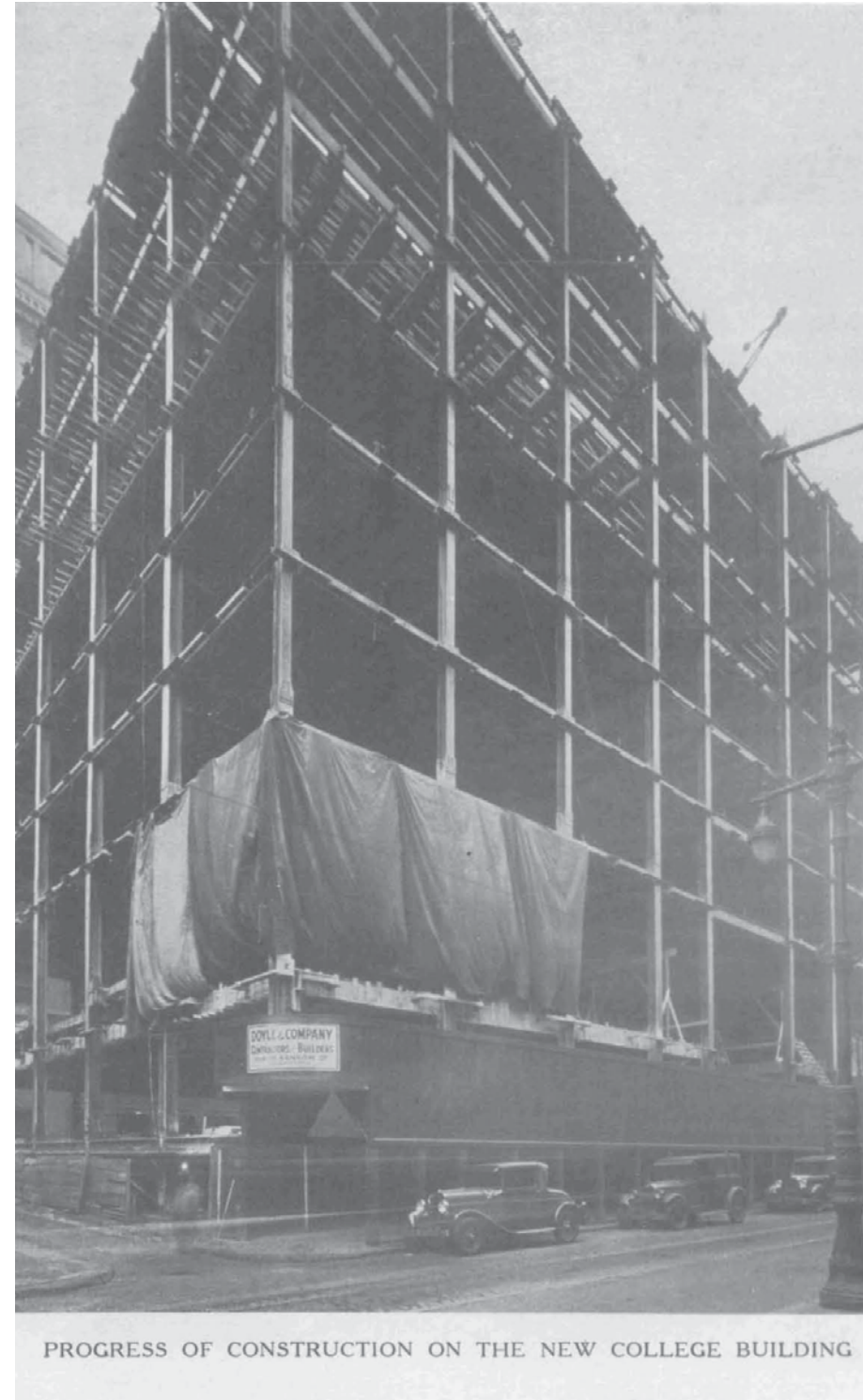
A distinguished presence has paused a moment from an operation for the removal of a sequestrum from the thigh bone to explain to the class the details of the procedure. This painting faithfully depicts a scene familiar to Jefferson graduates before the days of antiseptic surgery more than 50 years ago. It is the masterpiece of one of America's most famous artists and was first exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876.



Vol. 1 No. 8; May 1927
Page 9, Consolidation of the Departments of Medicine and Clinical Medicine



“Facts Concerning the Old Operating Table” by John Chalmers DaCosta, MD, LLS, The Samuel Gross Professor of Surgery (continued)



PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION ON THE NEW COLLEGE BUILDING

Vol. 1 No. 11; February 1929
Page 4, Progress of Construction on the New College Building

1930s

The arrival of the '30s initiated promising growth for Jefferson and the adolescent *Bulletin*—and right alongside it, an era of optimism for the future and reverence for the past. Exciting new developments were underway, and the young alumni journal would be there to celebrate it all.

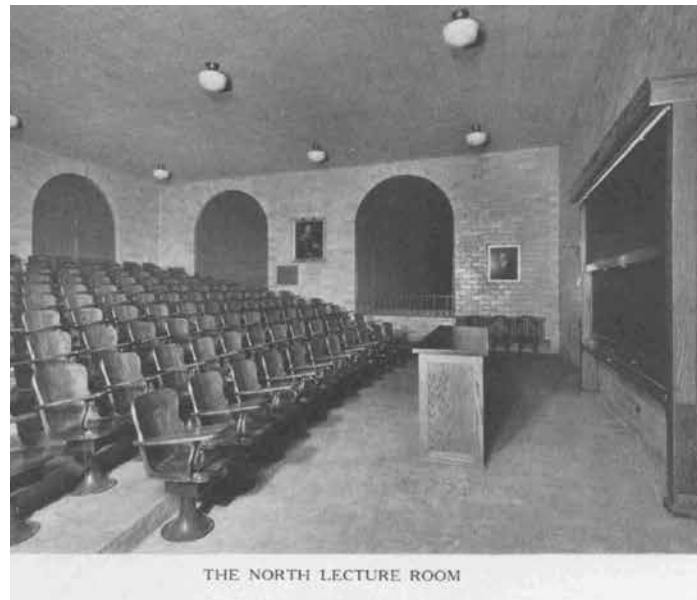
The decade's first issue announced that "a dream has been realized." The Curtis Clinic, named for benefactor Cyrus H. K. Curtis, replaced the old College building and adjoined the new college. A May 1938 issue recalled the old College's "dark, dingy unkempt lecture halls" and antiquated medical equipment.

"[We] cannot help but wonder how we progressed so far," the author wrote in a first-page memoriam that honored the passing of Dean Ross Patterson, who was credited with actualizing the dream. "Dr. Patterson's generalship and influence...[and] the twenty years of reconstruction has given us our Jefferson of today," the commemoration concluded.

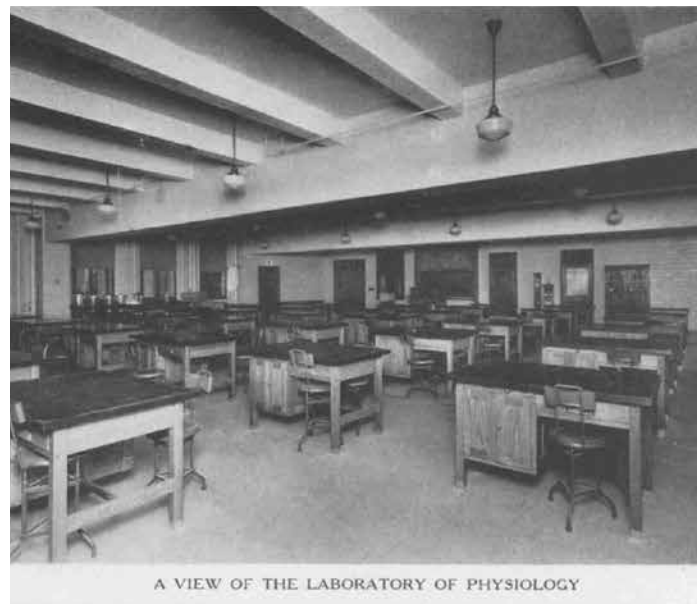
In the May 1939 issue, newly appointed Dean Henry K. Mohler penned his "sincere ambition" to link past and present and to "[continue] to encourage [Jefferson's] development." By suggestion of the dean and the Executive Committee, this same issue presented new features intended to "familiarize Alumni more fully with the activities of their Alma Mater," and even included a questionnaire for readers to send their own ideas and feedback.

This decade's *Bulletin* decorated its pages simply with portraits of the university's esteemed leaders, design plans for future buildings and classrooms, and photos of new renovations and innovations. Perhaps the inaugural issue of the '30s captured the spirit of this era best:

"We are no longer smugly complacent in the great deeds of our glorious past. With a vigorous spirit born of new loyalty in a unified Alumni and with indomitable courage...we look forward to our greater responsibilities in the teaching of medicine and investigation of disease."



THE NORTH LECTURE ROOM



A VIEW OF THE LABORATORY OF PHYSIOLOGY

Vol. 1, No. 13; January 1930
Page 1, A Greater Jefferson

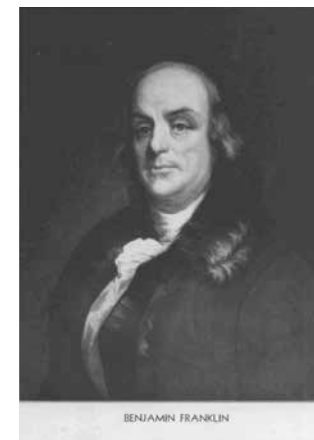


AERIAL VIEW, SHOWING JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE AND THE NEW CURTIS CLINIC IN THE FOREGROUND

Vol. 1, No. 16; January 1931
Page 11, Aerial View Showing Jefferson Medical College and the New Curtis Clinic



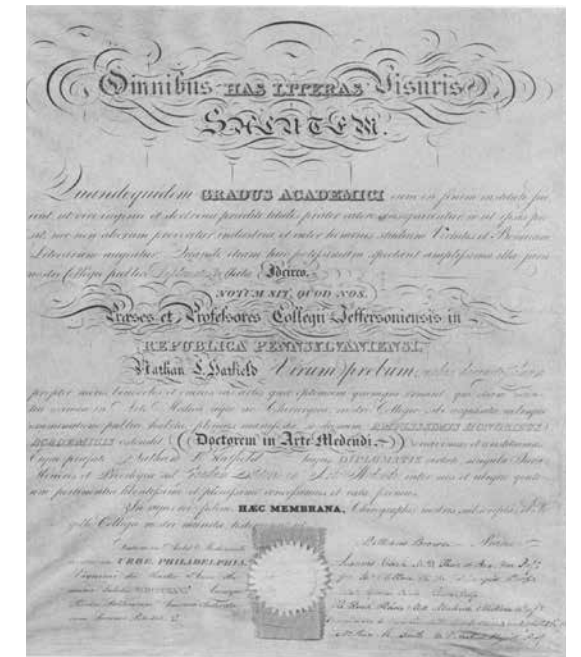
THOMAS JEFFERSON



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Vol. 1 No. 19; May 1933
Pages 6-9, Two Portraits

The college had recently acquired two valuable portraits: one of Thomas Jefferson, for whom the college was named, and the other of Benjamin Franklin. The article notes, "These now hang in the College library. They are splendid old paintings and are worthy of the attention of those Alumni who would soon to revisit the Halls of their Alma Mater."



Vol. 2 No. 2, May 1936
Page 7, Library Collection of Old Diplomas

The collection of old Jefferson diplomas, which was begun by the dean some years ago, was increasing slowly and was placed in the archives of the library.

1930s

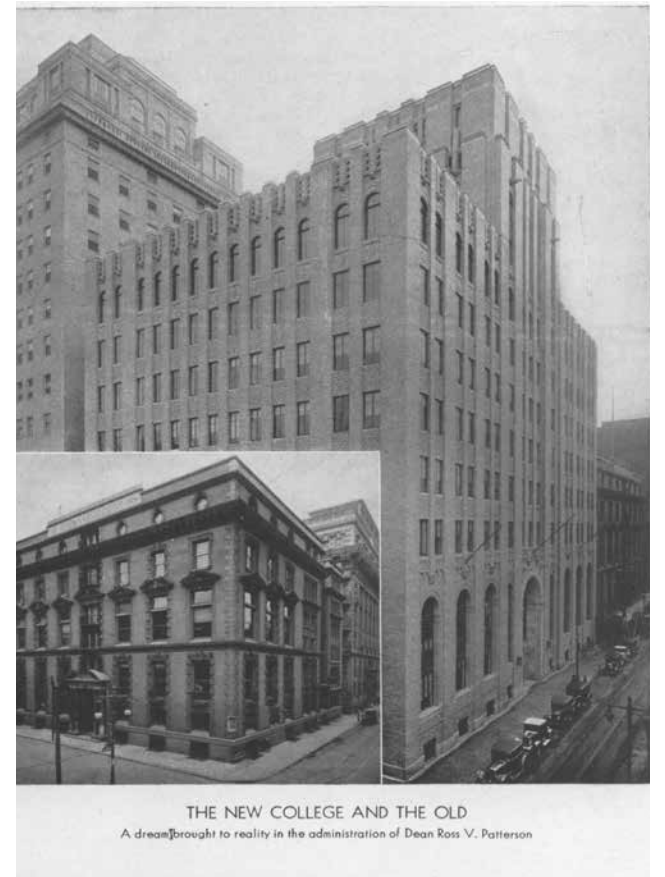


CLARA MELVILLE
Directress of Nurses, 1915—1937
Portrait Presented by the Nurses Alumnae Association

Vol. 2 No. 3 May 1937
Page 1, The School of Nursing

The *Bulletin* devoted six pages to provide an overview on nursing.

"Closely interwoven with the history of the Jefferson Medical College Hospital is the growth of the School of Nursing. This splendid organization has been developing over a period of a half century and now stands as one of the unique institutions of its kind in America. Its graduates are to be found in thirty-five states of the union, four insular possessions, and twelve foreign countries, filling positions of leadership and responsibility. Throughout the world Jefferson physicians are working elbow to elbow with alumnae in the operating rooms, in the wards, and in the management of hospitals. We feel, therefore, that Jefferson graduates will be interested to review the history and the rapid development of this important department of their hospital."



Vol. 2 No. 4 May 1938
Page 3, The New College and the Old



Vol. 2 No. 5 May 1939
Page 12, Fifty Years at Jefferson

In his inimitable fashion, Randle C. Rosenberger, MD 1894, addressed a well-attended staff meeting at the Jefferson Hospital on February 2, 1939, on the subject of his "Fifty Years at Jefferson." This most beloved member of the Alumni Association was the senior member of the faculty. Or as Dr. Rosenberger noted at the event, "Actually I have been around Jefferson forty-eight years, but fifty is a good round number and sounds better."

1940s

Perhaps the '40s were best summarized by Jefferson graduate and Surgeon General James Carre Magee in the *Bulletin's* June 1942 issue. In a salute to the men of the medical college who were preparing to serve in World War II—or had already been drafted—General Magee (class of 1905) wrote, "For some this solemn hour in history represents the third summons to war within the short span of a lifetime; for others it is the first....[t]hrough the felicitous, the troubled, the perilous years alike—[the men of Jefferson] have kept the faith..."

During this unprecedented time, the U.S. Army needed not only soldiers but also physicians, nurses, and medical supplies. "We are confronted with grim realities... the privilege of serving as an instrument which will shape destiny itself... Men of Jefferson, we have heard that clear call like our forefathers did before us."

And answer the call, Jefferson did. The *Bulletin* dedicated a March 1943 issue to the 38th General Hospital for the U.S. Army, organized by Jefferson in 1940 and 1941 to provide medical treatment to those injured on the battlefield.

In June 1946, the *Bulletin* covered the changes at Jefferson between the years of 1941 and 1946. "Definite advances, made under the great handicaps of expedited curriculum and reduced personnel in the departments," wrote editor Adolph A. Walking, "promises well for Jefferson's future growth and should be a source of great pride to her alumni."

In 1941, the *Bulletin* experienced a change in masthead, as beloved editor Thaddeus Montgomery, MD 1920—who was "responsible for the high standing which the *Bulletin* ha[d] attained"—retired from his editorial duties.



Vol. 2 No. 7; May 1940
Page 11, Major General James Carre Magee Surgeon General of the United States Army

The *Bulletin* noted at the time that in the past 50 years, three alumni had been appointed surgeon general of the U.S. Army.

Now occupying this important military post was Major General James Carre Magee, who graduated from Jefferson in 1905. He was appointed by the president in 1939. As a young doctor, he entered the Army Medical Service in 1908 and, in 1909, was commissioned first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army.



Vol. 3 No. 2, June 1941
Page 2, Tribute to Henry K. Mohler, MD 1912

The sudden death of Dr. Henry Keller Mohler on May 16, 1941, from cerebral hemorrhage, overwhelmed his many friends and associates with grief. His passing found numerous tasks not completed and many of

his plans for the future of Jefferson unfulfilled.

During his entire professional life, he was associated in some capacity with either the Hospital or College. As medical director of Jefferson Hospital from 1914 to 1938, he poured his time and energies into the institution.

The *Bulletin* wrote:

"Henry Mohler is dead! He always will be remembered as a loyal son of Jefferson who gave his all that she might continue to grow and maintain her distinguished position among medical institutions. His friends will remember him as unselfish, sympathetic, generous and devoted. His few faults were screened by his many virtues."

THE MEDICAL STUDENT OF TODAY

Excerpts from the Introductory Lecture Delivered

By

MARTIN E. REHFUSS, M.D.
Professor of Clinical Medicine
Sutherland M. Prevost Lecturer in Therapeutics
Jefferson Medical College

at the

Opening Exercises—September 17, 1941

"... What of the Medical Student? In my brief lifetime, I have learned a few truths. The greatest asset is health. Nothing can take its place. A smooth, efficient human machine running evenly on all its cylinders is something devoutly to be wished and, if you have it, to guard it. We fail to realize often before it is too late that there is a method of living and a system of life which is conducive to that state. This demands systematic planning of work and recreation and exercise and diet and the avoidance of all those factors which induce or favor disease as your Professor of Pathology tries so hard to make clear. The modern student rarely learns to allocate in their proper places these essentials. The next great asset is to become a master workman. . . . No matter where you are, no matter what form of government, no matter what the future, medicine is an essential commodity because it deals with the only real common denominator which determines the destinies of the world, and that is mankind itself. These halls, these buildings, this great College, are dedicated to the most precious thing on earth—the study of man. You are to be entrusted with the lives of countless men and women and children."

The Following Suggestions Were Submitted to the Students by Dr. Rehfuß:

"... Lay a course and stick to it—now. The first two years are to master the fundamentals, in the last two years you use those fundamentals. You must learn them and you must master them. How beautifully the pieces of the jigsaw puzzle fit together when the whole course is mastered—how jumbled up and discordant they seem before the pieces are fitted together. You will learn modern medicine.

"Begin now the student habit. Medicine is rich with adventure, its triumphs have only been achieved through hardship and toil. The impenetrable jungle is giving up its secrets day by day, and who knows, perhaps some of you may blaze the way. But there is no reading more revealing, no work more fascinating. Some day the spark may jump from a book, or a teacher and ignite you and then suddenly you realize that you too have some of those qualities that made other men great in their chosen fields.

"You never know what you can do until you try. It was the great French neurologist Pierre Marie who taught me that lesson. I remember that afternoon nearly thirty years ago when he sat down quietly and pointed out that none of us use the full capacity of our minds. He said so many of the cells were in a state of atrophy from disuse. But nature always responds to an increased demand by more muscle and if necessary more brain. If any of your senses were removed today, you would learn to sharpen the others. Nearly every great man I have known has had some physical infirmity or some mental complex to overcome before he could bring his full faculties into play.

Vol. 3 No. 3; January 1942

Page 9, The Medical Student of Today

1940s

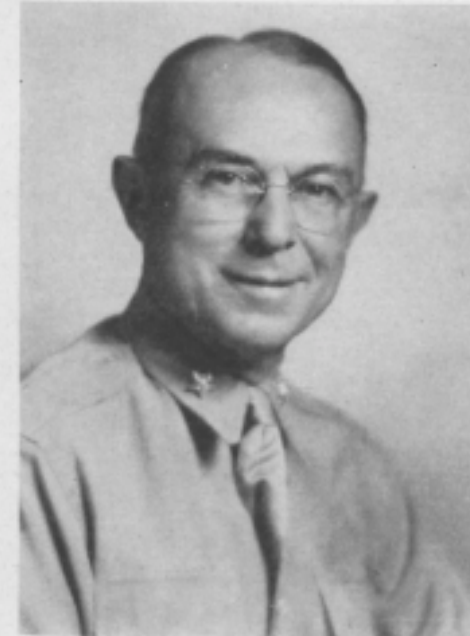


Vol. 3 No. 5; March 1943
Pages 12–16, Jefferson in the War: The 38th General Hospital

After Pearl Harbor, it did not take long for Jefferson alumni all over the country to demand active service wherever they might be most needed. Their alma mater, too, was on the alert. Under the leadership of Professor Baldwin L. Keyes, MD 1917, who had won great reputation as a psychiatrist between the two wars, the membership of a complete Army Hospital Unit had been held in readiness for some time. On June 14, 1942, that group of Jefferson doctors and nurses, some 160 strong, left for intensive training at Camp Bowie, in the flat, dust-swept plains of Texas. They had at last officially become the 38th General Hospital of the Army of the United States.



Vol. 3 No. 6; May 1944
Page 22, Jefferson Goes to War



MAJOR GENERAL
 MORRISON C. STAYER, '06

AWARDED
 DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

The citation reads "While serving as chief health officer, the Panama Canal, from September 1939 to February 1944, in the face of unprecedented difficulties, his untiring efforts and wise judgment resulted in the maintenance of exceptionally high standards in the Canal Zone and in the cities of Panama and Colon, and in the provision of adequate hospital facilities and personnel. His genius for organization proved invaluable to the government. The manner in which he met all responsibilities placed on him made possible greatly improved health conditions locally and played a large part in the outstanding results achieved in the field of health and sanitation. By his qualities as an officer, a very difficult situation

dealing with standards of sanitation was handled in a superior manner. He rendered invaluable service in the recruiting of laborers from Central and South America for vital defense programs in the Caribbean area."

LIEUTENANT COLONEL
 NORMAN H. WILEY, '28

AWARDED LEGION OF MERIT

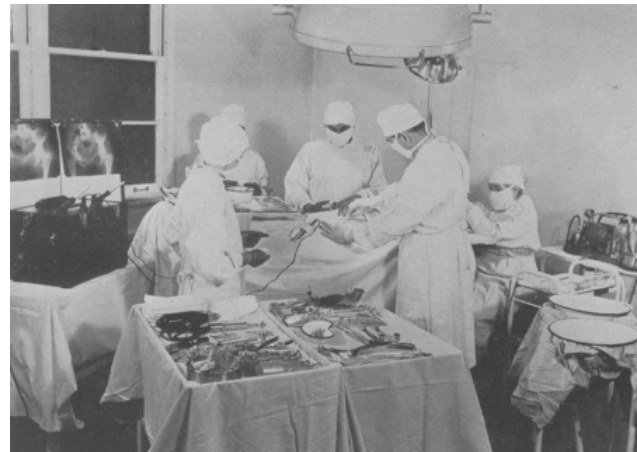
Colonel Norman H. Wiley received the Legion of Merit award. The citation reads as follows:

"Under authority contained in Section LV, War Department Circular No. 131, dated 3 June 1943, the Legion of Merit is awarded in the name of the President to Norman H. Wiley, 017801, Lieutenant Colonel, M.C., for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period 16 March 1943 to 10 April 1943, in making emergency arrangements for improving blood transfusion and oxygen therapy facilities. While under his command, the two units of the hospital, one at Feriana and the other at Gafsa, administered medical treatment to 5271 patients. Of this number 1840 seriously wounded men were admitted to the hospital, the majority requiring major operations. Only through the skillful work and constant supervision of Lieutenant Colonel Wiley was the hospital able to contribute so materially to the well being of American forces during the Tunisian campaign."



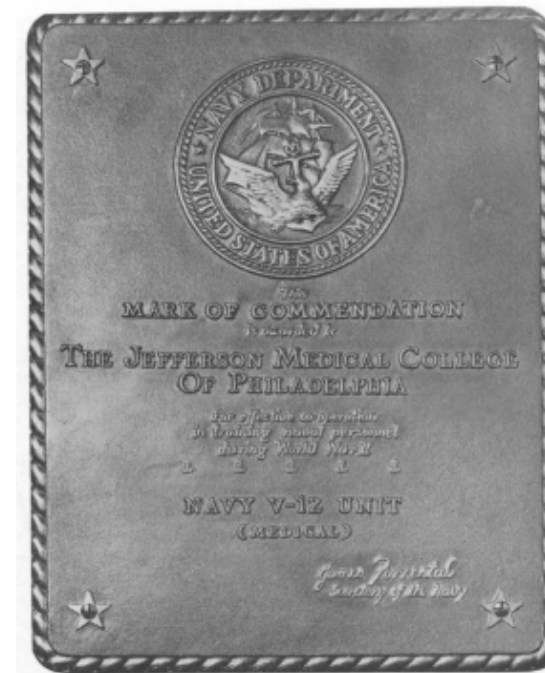
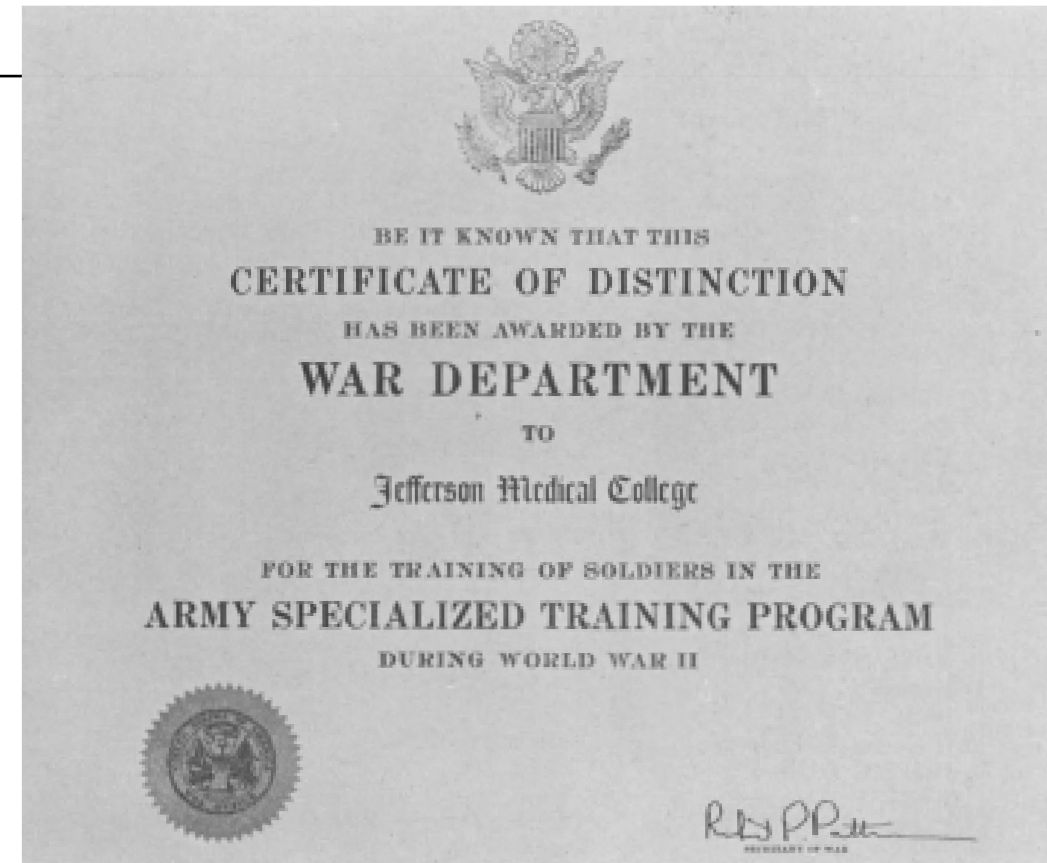
Vol. 3 No. 7; May 1945
Pages 4–19, Citations Received by Jefferson Men: The 38th General Hospital

1940s



Vol. 4 No. 2; May 1948
Pages 2-7, Health Conditions in Alaska

Alaska was purchased from Russia for \$7.2 million in 1867, but not until the late '30s did the U.S. really begin to possess land. The *Bulletin* wrote, "All these years we have taken an indifferent attitude about the Territory. We have referred to Alaska as 'Seward's Folly,' a 'land of ice and snow.'"
 "There is evidence that the alumni of Jefferson Medical College are deeply concerned over these health conditions. Jefferson Medical College is proud of the fact that its alumni have gone into the far corners of the world to accept some of the difficult fields of medicine as a challenge and an opportunity."



Vol. 4 No. 2 May 1948
Pages 32-33, The War Department and the U.S. Navy Formally Commend Jefferson for Distinguished Service During WWII

Vol. 3 No. 4; November 1949
Page 10, Graduate Students in the Basic Medical Sciences

Twenty graduate students were admitted in September 1949 for work leading to master's and doctoral degrees in the preclinical fields. Among them were two women—probably the first women to be registered at Jefferson.

Vol. 1 No. 4; January 1949
Page 1, Alumni Annual Giving Fund Passes \$60,000 Mark

The *Bulletin* reported that year-end alumni contributions totaled \$62,863 from 33.5% of the living graduates.
 "Particularly gratifying has been the very fine spirit of support, the loyalty, the enthusiasm and, in some cases, the actual sacrifice made by younger men and men no longer in practice. The hundreds of epistles, letters, prescription blanks and memos which have accompanied the offerings to the class agents have shown a warm response to the appeal and almost universal approval of the program."

1950s

During the '50s, the *Bulletin* evolved, offering a glimpse of what the magazine would become. It was published more often each year, found a more regular schedule, stretched to 50-plus pages, and gained a full-color cover. Class Notes officially appeared, with alumni submitting scores of updates on career and life milestones. Many of these improvements can be traced to the indefatigable efforts of Melrose E. Weed, the long-serving executive secretary of the Alumni Association, who passed away in 1956.

The decade kicked off with notices for celebrations of the 125th anniversary. (Historians would later, correctly, confirm Jefferson was founded in 1824, but the college and clinic did not open to its first class of students until 1825.) In keeping with its stated mission "to acquaint alumni with Jefferson and of keeping them informed concerning the outstanding progress of medical education at the institution," the *Bulletin* launched a series of essays diving deeper into each of the departments, which were usually written by the chair.

In the May 1953 edition, John B. Flick, MD 1913, wrote a lovely tribute to John H. Gibbon Sr., MD 1891, emeritus professor of surgery. That month, his son John H. Gibbon Jr. MD '27 would alter the course of medicine with his famous heart-lung machine, which John Jr. described in great detail later that year in the October edition.

Alumni philanthropy continued apace, featuring prominently in the *Bulletin* with appeals, "roll calls," expenditure updates, and lists of benefactors occupying almost every issue. In 1957, 3,319 alumni contributed \$113,362, the highest total yet.

AD GASTRA

(On my Gastrectomy)

Ho! visceral pouch of fragile stuff
That in me lived so placid;
The time has come—you've had enough
Of victuals, gas and acid.

Your rampant cells have gone astray
And spawned a foreign tissue!
Now you must go, while I must stay
To face the final issue.

So while I rest in drug-made sleep
With neither sense nor vision,
Apply the blade with one sure sweep
And make a clean incision.

With probing hands and straining steel
Explore my deep recesses;
With care and skill you'll then reveal
My cellular excesses.

There, innocent, benign and calm
Upon my stomach wall,
Lies that for which I pen this psalm —
A neoplastic gall!

Ah, blessed medicated sleep
Whose duty never fails
To blank the brain and bury deep
The painful, grim details;

To thee I owe (but not with humor),
The safe removal of my tumor.

And so I'm told by those who know
That 'til my gastric needs are ended,
One-fourth remains in status quo,
Three-fourths in alcohol suspended.

Vol. 6 No. 6; March 1951

Page 24, Poem: AD GASTRA by Wm. Harvey Perkins, MD 1917



Vol. 8 No. 4; October 1953

Page 16, The Present Status of the Heart and Lung Apparatus

Dr. John H. Gibbon Jr. wrote of his miraculous machine: "The artificial lung is basically a device which spreads blood in a thin film in an atmosphere of oxygen. Carbon dioxide diffuses from, and oxygen is absorbed by, the blood. The artificial lung, or oxygenator, consists of a series of stainless-steel screens suspended in a plastic lucite chamber. The venous blood withdrawn from the subject is pumped into the top of this chamber by pump; from here it passes by gravity through narrow slits onto the screens. Screens have an advantage over smooth plates because the horizontal bars of the screen produce gentle tumbling of the blood as it descends by gravity to the bottom of the oxygenator. The turbulence produced in this fashion improves the efficiency of the oxygenator. The oxygenated blood is then automatically returned to the subject by pump. We believe that we now have available an apparatus by the aid of which many congenital defects of the heart may be successfully treated by surgical means."



Vol. 8 No. 6; March 1954

Page 16, Progress of the School of Nursing

The Jefferson Hospital School of Nursing was organized in 1891 by Ella Bensen, who was soon succeeded by Katherine Darling. The first class of five students graduated in November 1893. Reorganization followed, and the length of the instruction period was increased to three years. At that time, there were three graduate nurses on the staff and 13 student nurses. In 1954, there were 223 student nurses and 170 graduate nurses on the staff.

The *Bulletin* wrote, "There has been a continual evaluation and revision of the curriculum to meet the demands of the rapid advances in medical science and to care for patient needs in a large modern hospital. This school has enriched its program through lectures given by members of the medical staff and additional ward classes in all departments."



The New Pavilion

From 1951 to 1954, the *Bulletin* covered the rise of the "ultra-modern" Foerderer Pavilion at 11th and Walnut streets. The 14-story, \$7.5 million medical center added 300 beds, allowing for approximately 8,500 additional inpatients. It boasted air conditioning, then a novelty.

Speaking at the ribbon-cutting in 1954, Vice Admiral James L. Kauffman, president of Jefferson, said, "In going over the history of Jefferson, you ask yourself, What made it possible to build this great medical center as it is today? To me, reading its history, the answer is: It has been possible because of the outstanding professional ability of members of the staff and faculty, and the strong boards of trustees with which we have always been blessed."

Vol. 5 No. 7 October 1951
Page 2, New Wing to Solve Acute Problems

Vol. 5 No. 9 March 1952
Page 5, New Jefferson Medical College Hospital Pavilion at Eleventh and Walnut

Vol. 8 No. 2 May 1953
Page 3, New Hospital Construction Progresses

Vol. 8 No. 10 December 1954
Pages 11-26, Formal Opening Ceremonies Held for New Hospital Pavilion



Vol. 9 No. 4; October 1955
Page 4, Commemoration of the Centenary of Carlos J. Finlay

On September 22–23, 1955, Jefferson sponsored a series of meetings in commemoration of the centenary graduation of one of its illustrious sons: Carlos J. Finlay. These meetings had been long in preparation and marked a proud time for the medical college. The original plans were arranged by Dean Bennett in cooperation with officials of the Republic of Cuba and with officers of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

The *Bulletin* quoted the keynote: "In the story of man's triumphs over his own infirmities, no chapter stands out more brilliantly than that of yellow fever..."

Keynote speaker: Joseph E. Smadel, MD, MSc (Hon.), Director, Division of Communicable and Parasitic Disease, Army Medical Service Graduate School, Washington; formerly Lt. Col., U.S. Army; formerly Associate Member, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Director, Commission on Hemorrhagic Fever; formerly Director, Commission on Immunization, Armed Forces Epidemiological Board.



Vol. 9 No. 9; October 1956
Page 12, Obit for Mrs. Melrose E. Weed

Melrose E. Weed was the great granddaughter of William Coddington, co-founder and first governor of Rhode Island, and of Baron William Henry Haller, an aide and friend of George Washington.

A great uncle, Dr. George Washington Mears, was a member of the first class to graduate from Jefferson Medical College. His son also was a Jefferson graduate, as were a number of other members of the family in succeeding generations.

In April 1927, Weed was employed by the board of trustees as executive secretary of the Alumni Association.

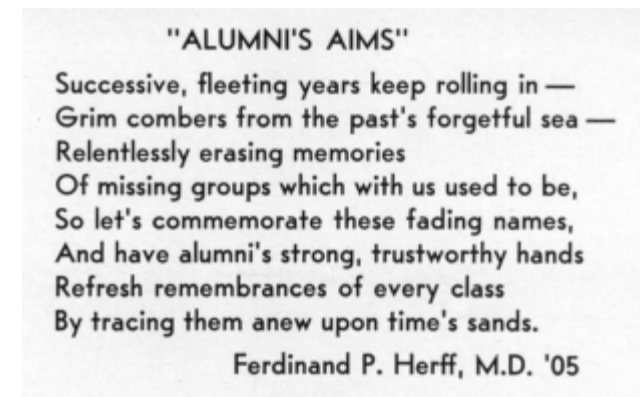
When she began her work editing the *Bulletin*, it was hardly more than a thin pamphlet; today it is one of the best college bulletins in the country. She also worked very hard for the Alumni Fund and was very successful in helping to make it grow. Her never-failing interest was Jefferson and its advancement and the membership of the Alumni Association, which she increased to over 50% and which she helped to develop into a close unit and interested body.



Vol. 9 No. 10; December 1956
Page 4, The Jefferson Medical College Library

The library had a humble beginning. The college YMCA had opened a reading room in 1894, which was used widely by the student body. In 1897, this collection was given to the Women's Auxiliary to assist them with the library they were planning and which was opened in 1898. Within a year, they had collected over 800 volumes and were supplying current medical and literary magazines and newspapers. Within three years, the library boasted over 3,000 volumes.

Since 1934, the library has been known as the Samuel Parsons Scott Memorial Library, named for a lawyer from Hillsboro, Ohio, who bequeathed a substantial sum of money to the college. He attained some distinction in his profession and was a scholar in the field of Arabic culture. In his will, Scott stated that his hay fever cure was effected by a Jefferson professor, and in grateful acknowledgment of this service, he left to the college his library of some 8,000 volumes as well as a residuary bequest that has been used to endow the library.



Vol. 10 No. 4; October 1957
Page 23, Poem: Alumni's Aims



Vol. 10 No. 9; October 1958
Page 4, Obit for Chevalier Jackson, MD 1886

Dr. Chevalier Jackson, one of Jefferson's most distinguished alumni, died on August 16, 1958, at the age of 93. Dr. Jackson specialized in laryngology, pioneering in the techniques of bronchoscopy and, during his lifetime, trained nearly 2,000 physicians in the use of the bronchoscope. He was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France and a Knight of the Order of the Cross of Leopold of Belgium. Locally, he had been the recipient of the Philadelphia Award and the Strittmatter Award. He was a member, or an honorary member, of 48 medical societies, 22 of which were outside of the United States, and his 12 textbooks have been translated into French, Spanish, Italian, and Japanese. Dr. Jackson was one of the founders of the American College of Surgeons.

Vol. 10 No. 10; December 1958
Page 18, The Art Versus the Science of Medicine, Dean Sodeman Delivers the DaCosta Oration

"Scarcely does a month go by in which I do not say to my residents and colleagues: 'This diagnosis seemed so clear and straightforward. But here we are, sophomores again. How sobering and important are these happenings.' Then how close I felt to Doctor DaCosta, a man whom I was not blessed in knowing, when I read his words: 'Each one of us, however old, is still an undergraduate in the school of experience. When a man thinks he has graduated, he becomes a public menace.'"

1960s

Radical social change and counterculture revolution defined the '60s—and transformed Jefferson forever.

In 1961, Jefferson finally permitted women to attend, a decision that, according to the *Bulletin's* Summer 1965 issue, "caused pandemonium." Four years later, eight women out of a class of 157 graduated. In 1967, a program to recruit disadvantaged medical students was established due to the efforts of the Committee for Black Admissions.

The Vietnam War was a hot topic within the *Bulletin's* pages. An author in the Spring 1966 issue lamented South Vietnam's "already-formidable civilian health problems," blamed the "pressures of Communist insurgency," and wondered about medicine's role in so-called "third-world countries." This opinion did not go unchallenged, however, and numerous articles showcased the debate among students and faculty. "Without television coverage of the effect of hostilities upon children and women, the aversion to the Vietnamese war probably would not have developed," a Spring 1969 feature observed. "People tend to be indifferent to what they barely know or do not know at all. Let them witness what is happening and definite emotional attitudes arise."

The *Bulletin's* aesthetic reflected the decade's visual preference for modernism, the resurgence of art deco of the '20s, and two other styles—optical and pop art—pioneered by icon Andy Warhol. Clean lines and color bridged the gap between the geometric layouts and materialism of the '50s and the anti-conformity and art culture of the '60s. Subjects in photographs appeared less posed, as photographers opted for a more stylistic slice of life.

The Spring 1969 issue celebrated the development of Jefferson Hall, a "benchmark in the framework of the medical school to be." President A. Herbut called it "one of the finest medical basic science and student commons building in the country."

On July 1, 1969, a significant revision for the university occurred: The medical college became Thomas Jefferson University.

"Can it be true, what people say
That Jeff's admitting girls?
Will floors of nearby barber shops
Be littered now with curls?
Will all of Jeff's high and towering peaks
Now echo with their strident shrieks?
And calls to class hereafter
Compete with screams of distaff laughter?
Will windows now in future Springs
Be hung with dainty underthings?
Will Jeff's songs now rise octaves higher?
Our fiscal needs are not that dire!
Will all our manly intellects
Be clouded o'er with thoughts of sex?
And, possibly, in future years
DePalma's team will wear brassieres.
Oh, comfort me and reassure
That Jeff will not become impure.
If so, I tell you male humans
I'll surely send my sons to Woman's."

Vol. 11 No. 8, August 1960

Page 14, Crass Misgivings about Women at the Alumni Banquet

At the Alumni Banquet, following the announcement that women would be admitted in 1961, Dean William Sodeman read a crass parody of a poem that originated at Yale when that school began to accept women students.

Vol. 11 No. 7; May 1960

Pages 4–16, The Department of Orthopaedic Surgery

Jefferson can boast of being one of the first institutions to establish an autonomous department in orthopaedic surgery. Oscar H. Allis, MD 1866, was the first lecturer in orthopaedic surgery. Under the auspices of the General Surgical Department he began to teach orthopaedic surgery as a special field of general surgery. He was appointed clinical lecturer of orthopaedic surgery in 1883 and continued in this capacity until his resignation in 1891. Dr. Allis was succeeded by H. Augustus Wilson, MD 1879, who was given the position of clinical lecturer of orthopaedic surgery and made clinical professor in 1892.



Vol. 12 No. 2; May 1961

Page 8, Poem Read at the Portrait Presentation of Dr. Peter A. Herbut

"Ever since I had been told
That here my portrait you'd unfold
I've been wondering what to say
On this, my most eventful day.
Now that time has passed me by
And the end is drawing nigh
I stand before you still perplexed
As to what thoughts should be expressed.
First of all I must advise
That you took me by surprise
When last May you and me acquainted
That my portrait would be painted..."



Vol. 12 No. 3; August 1961

Page 3, Jefferson Awards 20,000th Degree

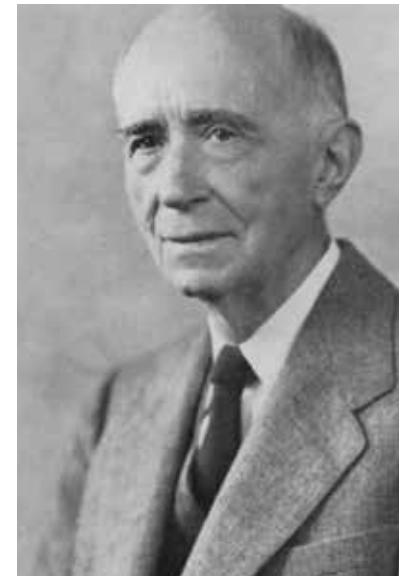
On June 16, 1961, at its 137th Commencement Exercises, Jefferson awarded its 20,000th Doctor of Medicine. Its recipient was Arthur N. Meyer, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

President William W. Bodine Jr. stated in his convocation address that the conferring of this 20,000th degree marked another national "first" for Jefferson. He pointed out that the graduation of the 167 members of the class of 1961 increased Jefferson's living alumni body to over 6,627, the largest number of practicing physicians of any medical college in the United States.



Vol. 12 No. 4; October 1961
Page 14, The Charlotte Drake Cardeza Foundation

In 1912, Charlotte Drake Cardeza and her son, Thomas, survived the sinking of the Titanic. During World War I, Charlotte served in the International Red Cross and was active in looking after the wounded on the Western Front and in the Balkans. She was strongly impressed by the treatment administered to her by Harold W. Jones, MD 1917, and the striking beneficial effect of transfusions. When she discovered that such treatments were not generally available, she was determined to bring them to Jefferson. After she passed away in 1939, Thomas had the idea to use the bulk of her estate to provide the support for the enterprise. Dr. Jones proposed that the foundation be established as a memorial to Charlotte Drake Cardeza.



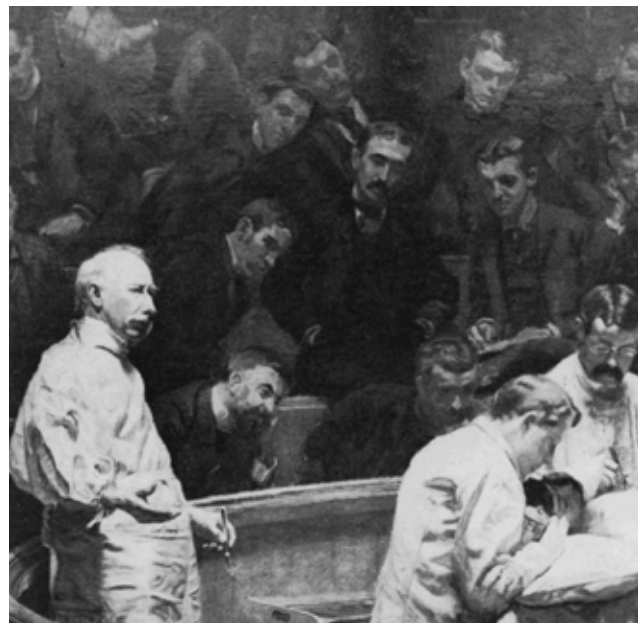
Vol. 12, No. 7; May 1962
Pages 15–16, Dr. McCleery’s Wolf Pack

After more than 40 years of association with a “wolf pack,” Dr. E. H. McCleery retired at the age of 94. Dr. McCleery, who graduated from Jefferson in 1891, gained world recognition for his interest in the preservation of lobo wolves; in turn, the wolves brought fame to Dr. McCleery’s hometown of Kane, Pennsylvania, through movies, television programs, and magazines publicizing the doctor and his wolf pack.



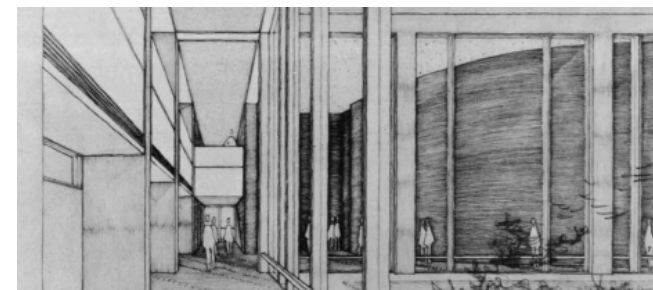
Vol. 12 No. 6 March 1962
Page 38, Daniel Baugh Institute Has 50th Anniversary

Another milestone was achieved in Jefferson’s illustrious history when, on December 18, 1961, the 50th anniversary of the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy was celebrated.



Vol. 12 No. 5; December 1961
The Gross Clinic by Thomas Eakins, 1875

Gonzalo E. Aponte, MD '52, wrote a nine-page history and tribute to the great artist Thomas Eakins, his Jefferson connections, and his iconic painting, *The Gross Clinic*.



Vol. 13 No. 5; December 1963
Pages 30–32, A Campus for Jefferson

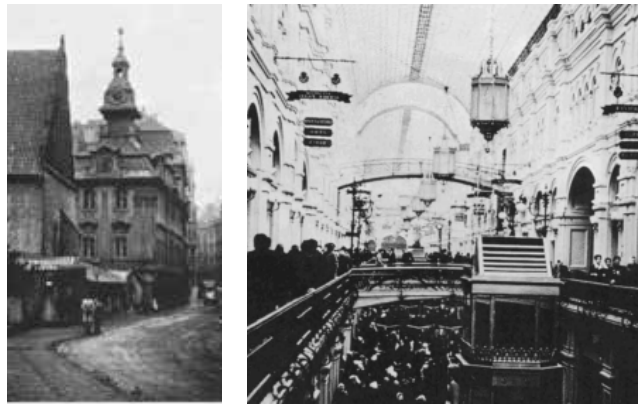
The *Bulletin* reported, “For the first time in 135 years, a major expansion of the Jefferson Medical College is planned. This expansion will increase the area occupied by the buildings of the Jefferson Medical Center from a little more than one half a city block (Walnut to Sansom and 10th to 11th streets) to approximately an area of three city blocks (a 600 per cent increase). For the first time, Jefferson will have a campus and green grass. For the first time, it will have a student common housed in the Basic Science-Student Commons building to be known as Jefferson Hall. For the first time, there will be dining and recreational facilities for students in Jefferson Hall.”

Vol. 14 No. 4; October 1964
Pages 20–24, Solomon Solis-Cohen, Doctor and Poet

THROUGH THE SHADE

Why dost thou tremble and shudder
 My soul, shrinking back as in fear?
 Danger nor toil hath appalled thee
 In all the long journey till here.
 Let not thy courage forsake thee,
 O soul, now the end draws near.
 O Body—the shadow, the valley!
 My soul, keep thy path undismayed;
 'Tis the hillslope of Life casts the shadow—
 And there shall my footsteps be stayed;
 But beyond, shines for thee Light Eternal—
 O soul, to the Light through the shade.

1960s



Vol. 14 No. 5; December 1964
Pages 8–12, Impressions: The Soviet Union

Through an agreement between the Russian and American Amateur Hockey Associations, whereby there would be exchange visits for eight games of each of these teams, Raymond J. Lantos, MD '52, who was friends with the American coach, traveled to the Soviet Union during the heart of the Cold War. In a five-page article, Dr. Lantos wrote:

"At this time of World History, the chance to visit an Iron Curtain country is an unusual opportunity. If this country happens to be the U.S.S.R., the opportunity becomes an unforgettable experience. Russia, during the winter season, is as you have always pictured it. The weather is cold, the sky is gray, the wind blows, the snow falls, the streets and apartment buildings look extra drab, and the people in their winter coats and fur hats complete the characteristic picture. On the credit side, the theater season is in full swing, and, with the limited number of tourists, queuing for tickets and meals is reduced to a negligible minimum."



Vol. 15 No. 2; Winter 1966
Pages 29–31, The Return of Intercollegiate "Football" at Jefferson

The *Bulletin* reported, "Perhaps some of our readers will recall hearing of the old Jefferson Football Team that tore up the turf around the turn of the century—or perhaps you were there. History books tell of exciting victories over such opponents as Lehigh, Franklin and Marshall, and Rutgers, and of the spirit and pageantry of the annual Jefferson–Medico Chi games. Unfortunately, intercollegiate football at Jefferson became history after 1909.

"Although interfraternity football has continued to flourish, it was not until the fall of 1963 that intercollegiate football, in the person of the Jefferson Medical College Rugby Football Club, returned to the College."

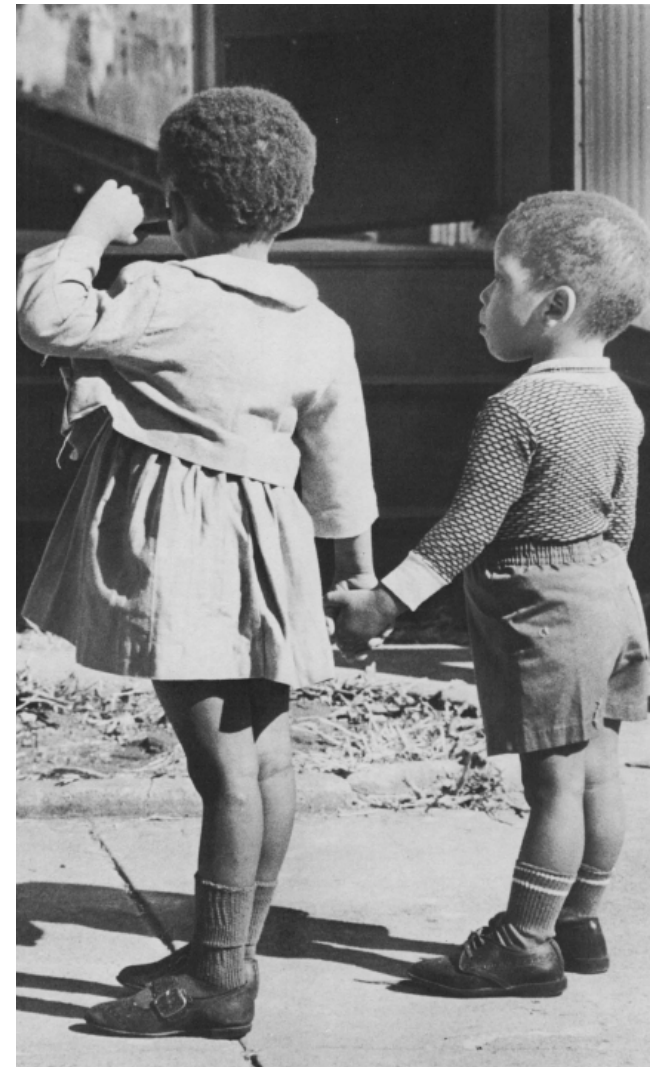
Vol. 16 No. 2; Winter 1967
Page 2, Medicine and the Computer

Robert Smith, Jefferson's director of management services, who was responsible for the development and implementation of applications for computers, wrote:

"The patient enters the doctor's office, and a recorded voice directs him to be seated, to rest his hands on the gold-plated arms of the chair and to lean back so that his head and back lie firmly on the backrest. The sound of the electronic equipment is almost inaudible as the patient's temperature, pulse, respiration rate, weight, EKG and EEG data are transmitted to the central computer serving the northeastern United States. The data is recorded there and then transmitted back to the doctor's office to be displayed on a television screen.

"Science fiction? Obviously yes, but much closer to reality than the submarine was in Verne's time or the airplane in DaVinci's.

"Computers are now being used in hospitals, out-patient clinics, and medical schools, and eventually might even be used by private physicians."



Vol. 17 No. 1; Fall 1969
Pages 3–11, Jefferson in the Community: Children and Youth

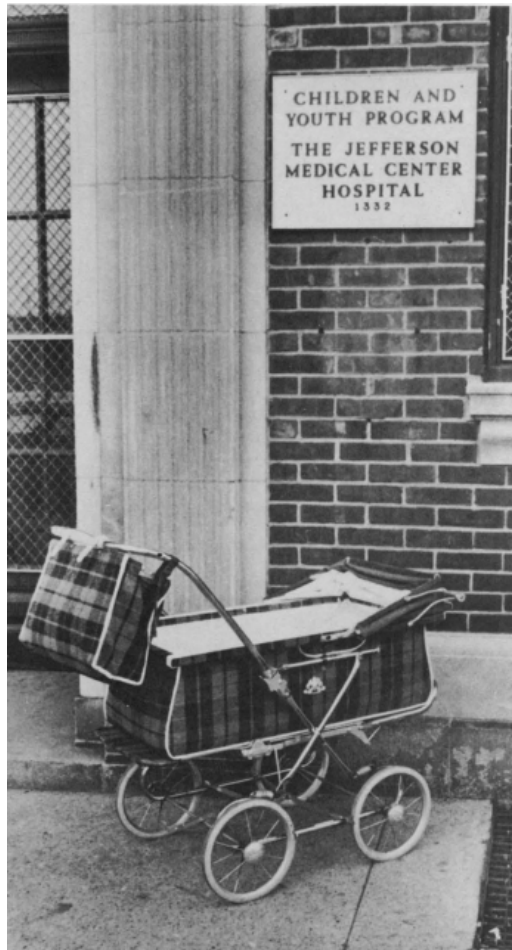
The *Bulletin* reported, "The Jefferson Children and Youth Program was made possible by what is popularly known as the 'Medicare' law of 1965. The Children and Youth Programs, which were created under Title V of the legislation, are designed to serve small populations and to develop new and hopefully better methods of delivering care.

"The population served is restricted to a small geographic area so that the children served can be offered both comprehensive and continuing services. Medical services are defined very broadly to include pediatricians, nurses, social workers, psychiatrists, psychologists, nutritionists, dentists, physical therapists, and occupational therapists. Children in poor families become eligible for all treatment and rehabilitation services."

Vol. 14 No. 8; Summer 1965
Pages 2–4, Jefferson Awards First MD Degrees to Women

Jefferson's 141st Commencement Exercises heralded a first in Jefferson's history—the first time the college awarded MDs to women. Eight women were among a class of 157 who received medical degrees at exercises at the Academy of Music, June 11, 1965.





Vol. 18 No. 3; Spring 1969
Pages 2–11, Jefferson Hall

This special issue celebrates an especially important event in the life of Jefferson Medical College and Medical Center—the dedication of Jefferson Hall. The newest of the Jefferson buildings, Jefferson Hall was in many ways a benchmark in the framework of the medical university to be. The building itself formed the southern boundary of the Jefferson complex, and it introduced the concept of a Jefferson within a campus.



SUSAN EDWARDS

"Everything seems wrong to the young person, but nobody seems to be doing anything about it. They feel that they are the only recourse."

Susan Edwards '72, sees today's generation of students as more aware and more intelligent, "but the world is different today," she adds. "The history of a student is different. Our parents were brought up in a more

strict religious, social and economic environment. Even war was different for them. Wars previously have been matters of survival. Today war is a matter of semantics. Do you mean long term or short term prospects for survival?" Add to these social changes an unpopular war and a civil rights struggle, and you've got a situation ripe for revolt, Miss Edwards says. "Vietnam is a very big concern of students because they have to go over and fight. It is a matter of life and death to them. Even the methods of selection seem unfair, but nobody is doing anything about it."

Before she can condone violent revolution as the solution to any social problem, she is "waiting to hear more alternatives." She says, "I believe fully in the idea of peaceful demonstration. So often it is the only way students can make themselves heard. But violent demonstration is a form of anarchy. It is a violation of other people's rights." She sees two distinct elements involved in the campus turmoil. "There are the fanatics whose cause is revolution and there are the students who are interested in the issue at hand." The administration is often at fault in a demonstration too, she feels. "Students are allowed to get away with their protests—and they achieve results. How can adults expect students not to protest? The news medium doesn't help

either. It does what the readers want it to—and readers find violent demonstration a lot more interesting."

The students' desire for a voice in the shaping of their education is legitimate, Miss Edwards believes. "It's their education. Of course teachers have a better idea of what should be taught, but the students have something to say too. Older people have a resistance to change and a lot of teachers are from the old school. Well, things just aren't that way any more. There's been a kind of disillusionment that teachers don't know everything. I hate to see a teacher fall back in his field and give wrong information—and I've seen this happen. It creates an independence from teachers."

After graduation from Bucknell, Miss Edwards worked at CIBA pharmaceuticals for a year. "To be here a woman has to be highly motivated—more so than a man, I think. That's why I took a year off—to think it all through. A lot of the men students feel that you have to be either a medical student or a woman. It's very frustrating. The attitude here is a traditional U.S. attitude and it has to be changed. For one thing we need doctors badly and women are an untapped resource. In some areas, such as pediatrics, they are even more capable than men." She adds lightly, "It isn't a field that every woman should go into, however."

Vol. 17 No. 4; Summer 1969
Pages 8–11, The Students Speak Out

1970s

As the '70s came and went, three themes reappeared throughout the decade and, of course, throughout the pages of the *Bulletin*.

The first theme was commemoration. For Jefferson in the 1970s, there was no shortage of events deserving of celebration. A 1970 Special Issue highlighted the centennial anniversary of the Alumni Association; in 1977, the Jefferson Medical College Hospital also observed a centennial birthday of its own; the magazine's yearlong celebration of the university's sesquicentennial carried on throughout 1974–1975; and finally, in 1976, Philadelphians and Jeffersonians alike rejoiced in the city of Philadelphia as the country celebrated its bicentennial.

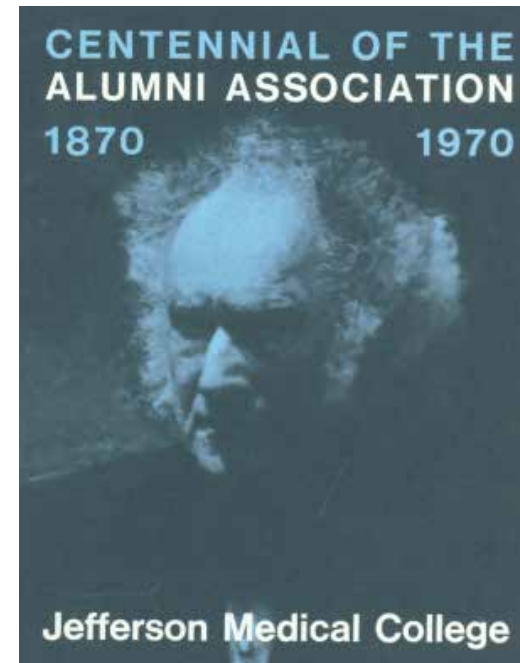
Another defining theme was development. The *Bulletin's* Winter 1976 issue featured the opening of Jefferson's new \$1.4 million hospital on the block between Chestnut and Sansom and 10th and 11th streets. In spring 1977, the *Bulletin* reported on the success of "The Campaign," a plan to provide modern medical facilities and improved services to "meet the challenge of the 21st century." The Campaign's goal of \$15 million in giving was met—and exceeded—by more than \$750,000.

The third theme was diversification. The magazine devoted attention to women's role in healthcare, society, and Jefferson. The *Bulletin's* "Women in Medicine" issue, published fall 1974, contained features, articles, and photos of notable women in Jefferson's history.

A couple of years later, the *Bulletin* ran a profile on a notable woman in its own history, Joy Roff Mara. As an editor, Mara had penned bylines and stories for the magazine since 1972. She received, as the *Bulletin* noted, "particular praise" for her pieces on



the Winged Ox (Summer 1976), the 25th reunion story for the class of 1950 (Summer 1975), and the fraternity article in the spring of 1973. Her food reviews of local Philadelphia restaurants in the Spring 1976 *Bulletin* were especially lauded. "[Mara's] series in this issue will be her last," the Spring 1977 issue sadly announced. "It has been a pleasure to have [her] on the *Bulletin* staff."



Vol. 19 No. 7; Special Issue 1970
Page 1, Centennial of the Alumni Association 1870 to 1970 – "Then, Now, Tomorrow" by Abraham E. Rakoff, MD '37

"Tonight we celebrate our centennial birthday. A hundred years is a remarkably long time as it is counted in the life span of an individual, but in the history of an academic institution, it is hardly comparable to a generation. The Jefferson Medical College was about forty years old before its Alumni Association was conceived and, from a perusal of the past minutes of the Association, we calculated that at the period of gestation was about five years. The fledgling organization was born on March 19, 1870. The delivery was attended by the renowned Samuel D. Gross, who promptly took charge as the first President of the Jefferson Medical College Alumni Association."



Vol. 19 No. 4; Summer 1970
Page 27, Celebrating a Century

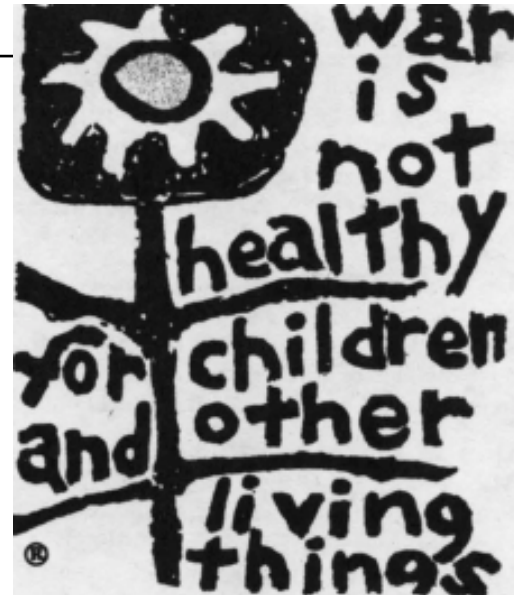
It was the warm spring evening of May 1 when the Alumni Association celebrated its 100th anniversary. And much more than weather favored the occasion. Two thousand alumni and their guests were in Philadelphia to hear the London Philharmonic Orchestra play for Jefferson at the Academy of Music and to toast the centennial at a champagne reception following the concert.

1970s



Vol. 20 No. 3; Spring 1971
Page 42, The Scalpel Six

"The Scalpel Six" were all Jefferson physicians and part-time musicians who played the Jeff fraternity circuit during the mid-'50s and also gave concerts in McClellan Hall. Leader and trumpet player for the group was John R. Loughead, MD '54, with Jaes M. Hunter, MD '53, playing bass; Robert L. Mulligan, MD '51, on piano, trombone, and arrangement; Frank J. ("The Beez") Beasley, MD '54, on drums; Robert R. Fahringer, MD '53, playing sax and clarinet for the group; and Caleb L. Killian, MD '53, on saxophone. The article reports that while the six had gone on to busier things and scattered themselves geographically, three of them had a 20th reunion concert, joining three other physicians to play for a social benefit for the Wyomissing Institute of Fine Arts in Reading, Pennsylvania.



Vol. 22 No. 3; Spring 1973
Page 30, War Is Not Healthy

Stanley S. Schneider, MD '53, announced with sadness the death of his wife, Lorraine, on November 6, 1972. Lorraine was a professional printmaker and designed the above logo, "War is not healthy for children and other living things," which was adopted as a peace symbol throughout the world. In September 1972, she presented her banner to the United Nations Non-Governmental Organization Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, Switzerland. A member of the steering committee of Another Mother for Peace, Lorraine herself was the warm, understanding mother of four children.

Vol. 22 No. 3; Spring 1973
Page 30, They Still Make House Calls

Jefferson's Department of Family Medicine has many precedents for excellence among Jefferson alumni. Two members of the class of 1930, Don Bright Weems, MD and Oren W. Gunnet, MD, were recognized for their achievements and dedication in the field of family practice.



Dr. Gunnet



Dr. Weems

Vol. 24 No. 1; Fall 1974
Page 10, Jefferson Alumnae: Making It

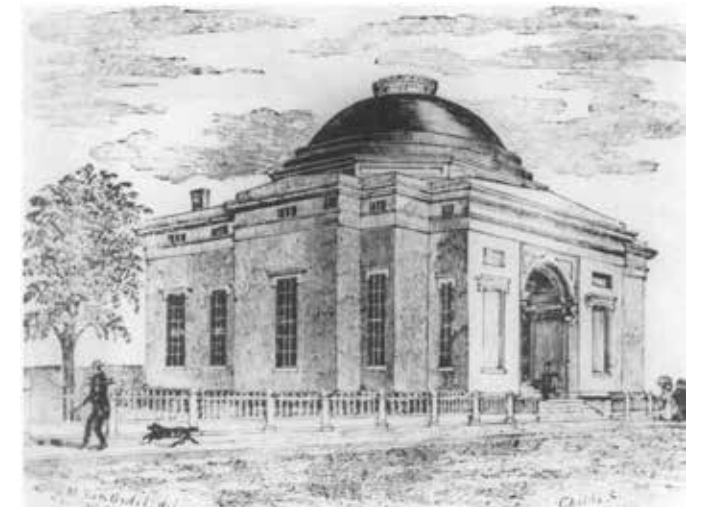
Joy R. Mara penned the story of British-born Elizabeth Blackwell, a woman interested in studying medicine but who was denied from various institutions, including Jefferson, on the basis of her sex alone.

Mara also explored what it was like for women at Jefferson in '74, alongside examining the stereotypes of the female physician and the results of a questionnaire sent to alumnae.

Below is an excerpt detailing a bit more about Blackwell's story:

"Although she was granted a personal interview at Jefferson, the results were discouraging. One professor suggested she try some of the less established New England medical schools, and another, Dr. Joseph Pancoast hesitantly proposed that something might be arranged—if she would agree to attend classes disguised as a man.

"It didn't occur to Elizabeth Blackwell to sue Jefferson for violating her civil rights, because the year was 1846, and in 1846 a woman had very few rights, civil or otherwise. None of the Philadelphia schools took Miss Blackwell's candidacy seriously, but after practically making a career of applying to medical school, she was eventually accepted by the Geneva Medical College in New York. She received the first medical diploma ever granted a woman in the United States... she opened a dispensary of her own for the poor in New York City and spent a lifetime demanding respect for the intelligence of women."

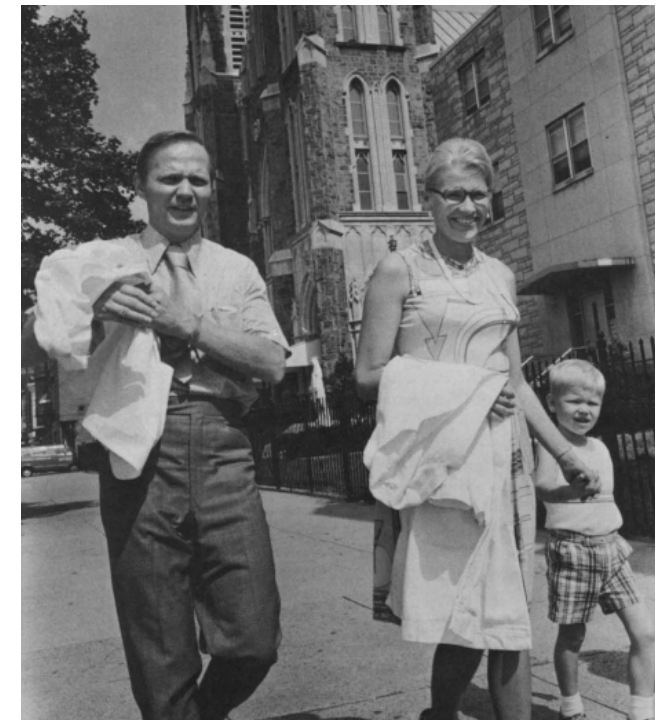


Vol. 13 No. 2; Winter 1974
Pages 3-15, Medical School Founders

The *Bulletin* reported that at least 12 alumni helped to establish medical schools in every part of the United States and in Canada.

Vol. 24 No. 1; Fall 1974
Page 14, Jefferson's First Alumnae

The dictates of the alphabet made Nancy Czarnecki the first woman ever to graduate from Jefferson Medical College, class of 1965. And she liked it that way. "Everybody went out of his way for us at Jeff, and there was really a warm feeling. Because we were the first class of women, we were special; I don't think our experience could ever be duplicated."



1970s

The Alumni Association of Jefferson Medical College requests the honor of your presence at the weekend Sesquicentennial Celebration honoring the founding of Jefferson Medical College of Thomas Jefferson University



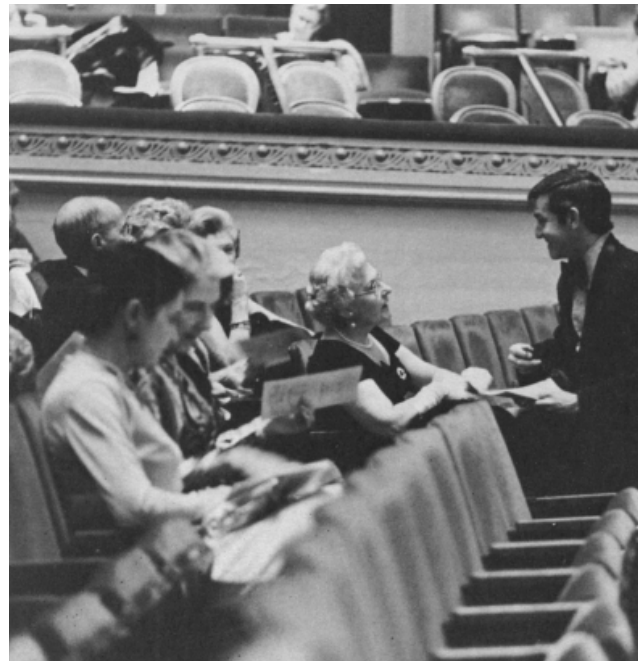
The Royal Ballet of Sweden at the Academy of Music Reception to follow at Jefferson Alumni Hall Friday, the fifteenth of November eight thirty o'clock formal

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Reception and Lecture on Thomas Eakins in the Eakins Galleries Saturday, the sixteenth of November six o'clock informal

Vol. 25 No. 2; Winter 1975 Cover, Invitation to Sesquicentennial

Rejoicing at Jefferson took the form of a yearlong Sesquicentennial Celebration. It was inaugurated with the dinner of the Alumni Association of Jefferson Medical College on March 1 and concluded with The Royal Ballet of Sweden at the Academy of Music on November 15 and a reception at the Philadelphia Museum of Art on November 16. In between, there were 19 other programs.

The highlight of the night at the Academy, however, was the premier orchestral performance of the "Jefferson Processional," a piece written by Philadelphia composer Burle Marx and commissioned by the Alumni Association as its sesquicentennial gift to Thomas Jefferson University.



Vol. 25 No. 2; Winter 1975
Pages 3-18, The Sesquicentennial Weekend

Of the Year 1824: A Quiz

How much do you know about the medical, social and cultural history of the era in which Jefferson began? For self-assessment in this area, choose the letter or letters representing your response. The correct answers appear in the right-hand column.

- 1** Jefferson Medical College, in 1824, was originally located in Dr. George McClellan's office. It was then soon moved to the Tivoli Theatre in the present location of 518-20 Locust Street. What was the name of Locust Street in 1824?

A. Locust Street B. Prune Street C. Lemon Lane D. King George's Place E. None of above

(B) Prune Street is correct. C and D are fictitious names.
- 2** For convenience and for categorization, history is divided by historians into various periods. The year 1824 is considered within the span of the

A. Renaissance B. Age of the Reformation C. Age of Absolutism D. Age of Romanticism and Reaction E. Second Industrial Revolution

(D) Age of Romanticism and Reaction. The correct time spans for each period are: Renaissance, 1300-1650; Age of Reformation, 1517-1600; Age of Absolutism, 1485-1789; Age of Romanticism and Reaction, 1800-1830; Second Industrial Revolution, 1860-1914.
- 3** A famous romantic poet died in 1824. He wrote these immortal words:

She walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies,
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes,
Thus mellowed to that tender light
Which heaven to gaudy day denies."

The poet's name was

A. William Wordsworth B. George Gordon, Lord Byron C. Samuel Taylor Coleridge D. John Keats E. Sir Walter Scott

(B) Lord Byron, born 1788. The quotation is from "She Walks in Beauty." The dates for each of the others are: William Wordsworth, 1770-1850; Samuel Taylor Coleridge, 1772-1834; John Keats, 1795-1821; Sir Walter Scott, 1771-1832.
- 4** Founded the same year as Jefferson Medical College, was

A. The American Medical Association B. The Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia C. Harvard University, Boston, Ma. D. Washington and Jefferson University, Washington, Pa. E. The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

(E) The Franklin Institute. The American Medical Association was founded in 1846, The Pennsylvania Hospital in 1752, Harvard University in 1636, Washington and Jefferson University was founded in 1781.
- 5** In 1824, the United States consisted of twenty-four states and the President of the United States was

A. Andrew Jackson B. Martin Van Buren C. James Monroe D. John Quincy Adams E. None of above

(C) James Monroe, fifth president of the U.S. The dates for the terms of the listed presidents are James Monroe, 1817-1825; John Quincy Adams, 1825-1829; Andrew Jackson, 1829-1837; Martin Van Buren, 1837-1841.
- 6** George McClellan, 1797-1847, is the acknowledged founder of Jefferson Medical College. By choice he was a surgeon and in 1823 he removed an entire lower jaw in four minutes. He is also known for his performance on eleven occasions of:

A. Cholecystectomy B. Lithotomy C. Parotidectomy D. Ovariectomy E. Pneumonectomy

(C) Parotidectomy. Although a pioneer in this area, John Warren, the first Harvard Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, performed the operation in 1804. Philippe Bâclard, a Franchman, performed a parotidectomy in 1823.

This quiz was prepared by a well-known Jefferson quizmaster, Dr. Warren L. Lang, '43, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Assistant Professor of Pathology. Dr. Lang also is a member of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association and the Alumni Publications Committee.



Vol. 25 No. 2; Winter 1975 Pages 19-27, Of the Year 1824: A Quiz

Vol. 26 No. 1; Fall 1976 Page 5, First Aid

Nine Jefferson junior medical students provided emergency medical assistance for bicentennial tourists in the Independence Mall area. The project was conceived by junior student Ronald Springle and funded by grants from Philadelphia '76, the city's bicentennial planning agency, and Jefferson's Women's Board.

On July 4 alone, the group saw 140 patients in a trailer equipped with three treatment rooms (five beds), a reception area, and kitchen facilities. "Just dealing with that kind of patient volume," said medical student Marian Klepser, "was a clinical experience most medical students will never have."

Vol. 25 No. 2; Winter 1976 Pages 5-8, TJU's New Hospital: Integrating Medical Education with a Total Range of Patient Care

On April 7, 1975, demolition teams moved onto the block between Chestnut and Sansom and 10th and 11th streets. Within three weeks, the commercial properties were razed, with the exception of the Philadelphia Electric Building on 10th street. The entire block had been leveled the previous summer and needed only traditional groundbreaking ceremonies to get the nine-floor new Thomas Jefferson University Hospital underway.

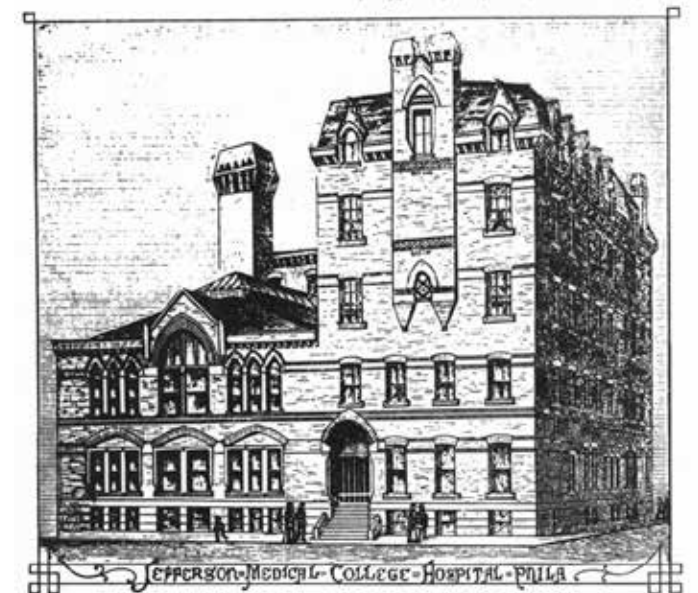


Vol. 25 No. 2; Winter 1976 Pages 18-21, In Rugby, Winning Isn't Everything

The Thomas Jefferson University team poses, and the "crowd" looks on. No one remembered the score of the game with the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy (PCO), but it was reportedly "a lot to not very much," with PCO being the victors. This game was played at a Fairmount Park field.

Vol. 28 No. 1; Fall 1977 Page 33, Hospital Centennial

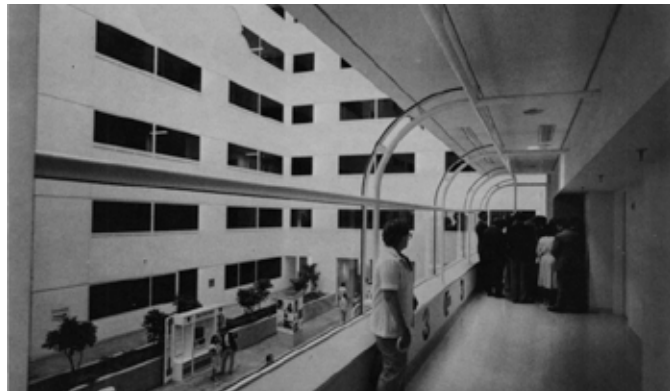
On September 17, 1877, the Jefferson Medical College Hospital opened. The 125-bed facility, located on Sansom Street where the Thompson Building stands today, was the first hospital associated with a medical college. Since its doors opened, Jefferson's hospital complex has provided innovative medical care. There Dr. Thomas Dent Mütter used ether for the first time in Philadelphia, and Dr. William W. Keen performed the first successful brain surgery to remove a tumor. At Jefferson, Dr. John H. Gibbon Jr., developer of the heart-lung machine, performed the first successful open-heart surgery; Dr. James M. Hunter invented the first artificial tendon; and Dr. Allan J. Erslev demonstrated the existence of a hormone controlling red blood cell production. In June 1978, the new nine-story hospital was completed, thereby continuing Jefferson's tradition as a leader in healthcare. Celebrating the hospital's centennial, members of the Jefferson family gathered for an afternoon picnic and an evening dance.



Vol. 28 No. 3; Spring 1977 Page 32, Campaign Success

With the assist of several sizable bequests, including \$500,000 from the estate of the grandson of Nathan Branson Hill, MD 1849, the alumni phase of Jefferson's Sesquicentennial Campaign reached its \$4 million goal. In addition, the total university goal of \$15 million for Phase I of the campaign was reached and passed by \$750,000. The campaign, which was scheduled to fall during Jefferson's 150th anniversary, was planned to provide improved medical facilities and services to meet the challenge of the 21st century.

1970s



Vol. 28 No. 4; Summer 1978
Pages 10–15, New Hospital Accommodates Form to Function

The *Bulletin* editors wrote, "The elevator doors open. The occupants flatten themselves against the walls to make room for a large bin of dirty linen or, perhaps, a cart with medical supplies. At the next floor, a passenger against the rear wall signifies his desire to exit; after a few minutes of jostling, he negotiates his escape by squeezing between the people and the supply vehicle. That scene of hampered movement, so common in traditional hospitals, does not occur in Jefferson's new clinical teaching facility, located along Chestnut and Sansom Streets between 10th and 11th streets. The building is designed to support rather than to impede the activities of health care and medical education.

"Fittingly, for a building planned to promote efficiency, TJU's new hospital opened five months ahead of schedule. After a week of dedication activities for the community, alumni and staff, the \$51.4 million structure was dedicated on June 9."



Vol. 28 No. 4; Summer 1978
Pages 16–17, With Dedication, Jefferson Looks to Future of Clinical Care

A brief ceremony in the new hospital's west atrium capped a week of dedication activities. The principal speaker at the official dedication on June 9, 1978 was the Honorable A. Leon Higginbotham Jr., a Jefferson trustee and judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Approximately 1,000 people heard Judge Higginbotham praise Jefferson's pluralistic approach to healthcare delivery. Judge Higginbotham viewed the preponderance of single-patient rooms in the new hospital as another of Jefferson's attempts to treat all patients with dignity.

Mayor Frank L. Rizzo also spoke briefly. He said that he came to Jefferson to commend an old friend and called the healthcare complex "one of the proudest institutions in the city." University President Lewis W. Bluemle Jr., MD, presided over the ceremony. The official words of dedication were pronounced by Frederic L. Ballard, Esq., chair of the board of trustees.

Francis J. Sweeney, Jr., MD '51, vice president for health services, provided a sense of historical perspective when he remarked on the juxtaposition of the old wooden podium speakers used, with the modernistic, light-filled atrium of the new building. The podium, Sweeney explained, was the same one pictured in Thomas Eakins' portrayal of *The Gross Clinic*. The famous oil painting of Jefferson's famous professor of surgery hangs in Alumni Hall. After the ceremony, a reception was held in the east atrium. The Philadelphia Firemen and Police Band provided accompaniment.



Vol. 29 No. 1; Fall 1979
Page 32, Portrait of Martha E. Southard, MD

The Department of Radiation Therapy and Nuclear Medicine presented the portrait of Martha E. Southard, MD, to Thomas Jefferson University. She was the first woman to attain a full professorship at Jefferson, and hers was the first portrait of a woman physician to be hung at the university. The portrait is by Charles Ellis.

Vol. 29 No. 1; Fall 1979
Pages 10–17, New Face for Old Space

The *Bulletin* reported, "For decades the address 1025 Walnut Street had been synonymous with Jefferson Medical College. There, generations of students attended lectures during their four years. In 1968 when Jefferson Alumni Hall opened, the Medical College's educational focus in the basic sciences switched to 1020 Locust Street. Now with extensive refurbishing of the second floor of the College, '1025 Walnut' once again actively represents all education at Jefferson."

Vol. 28 No. 2; Winter 1979
Page 11, Martha E. Southard Profile

"Martha E. Southard is a woman who entered the Medical School of Ohio State University in 1943. Professor of radiation therapy and nuclear medicine at Jefferson, she is chair of the department's clinical division. She managed to achieve success in the competitive, tough-minded world of medicine well before society felt comfortable enough with the idea of 'successful women' to support or, at least, not impede their efforts. Whatever categories one has conceived to account for a woman who worked her way through medical school in the mid-forties, it is unlikely that Dr. Southard will fit easily and obviously into them; for in addition to her professional accomplishments, she represents what people used to mean by the term 'a lady.'

"Her little recreational time tends to be focused on the affairs of her church where she can enjoy her longstanding interest in music. 'I thought of majoring in music in college; I love to sing,' she says. Despite the demands of medicine and motherhood, she has found a way to keep music in her life. Since the age of twelve, she has been singing in church choirs. It seems that when she wants to do something, Dr. Southard will find a way of fitting it in."



Vol. 28 No. 4; Summer 1979
Pages 2–5, The 38th, 38 Years Later

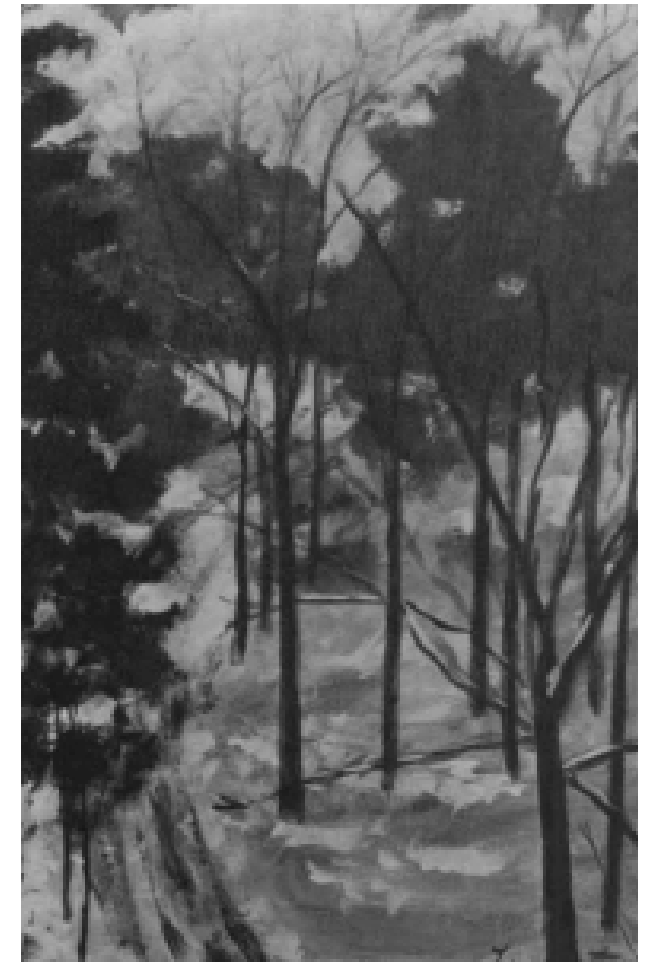
The physicians and nurses of Jefferson's Hospital Unit recalled their wartime experiences together.

1970s



Vol. 28 No. 4; Summer 1979
Pages 32-33, Acrylics
by Thaddeus Lemert
Montgomery, MD 1920

These acrylics by Dr. Thaddeus Lemert Montgomery, emeritus professor of obstetrics and gynecology, were part of an exhibit of 36 on display at the Philadelphia Country Club. Dr. Montgomery, whose first work is illustrated on this page, studied at the Fleischer Museum and School of Art and the Philadelphia Museum of Art and under the tutelage of Philommena Delarippa, Thomas Gaughan, Beatrice Fenton, and Thomas Ewing.



1980s

The '80s presented enormous challenges to healthcare and, by proxy, to Jefferson. Multihospital systems multiplied. Managed care grew exponentially. Competition among clinics increased. Insurance costs shifted from employers and unions to the employee, and private plans quickly followed suit.

Responding to the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association's "Future Directions for Medical Education" report, Dean William F. Kellow, MD, wrote an article titled "State of the College" in the Winter 1981 issue that compared the report's requirements to Jefferson's past, present, and future educational responsibilities.

Though the last to admit women, Jefferson was the first coeducational medical school to appoint a woman as dean. In 1982, the *Bulletin* profiled Dean Leah M. Lowenstein, MD, DPhil. Sadly, health concerns caused her to resign after just 18 months on the job. She died from cancer within a year.

In fall 1984, the *Bulletin* published "Options for Hospital Funding" by university president Lewis W. Bluemle Jr., MD, who contemplated "the dream" of a "one-class" system of healthcare, affordable and accessible for everyone. He wrote that "this dream is now being tempered by a realization that hospitals cannot afford it. A complex set of forces has driven our health care system to a point apparently beyond the ability of hospitals to control its cost...Competition, not on quality of service but on price reduction, seems the country's only answer."

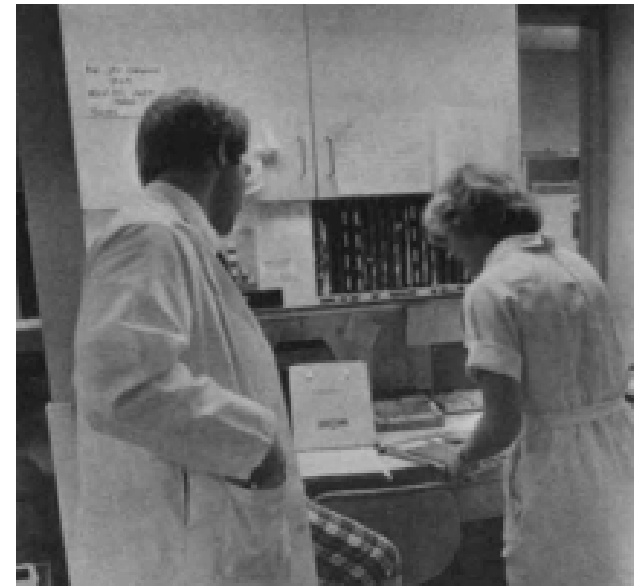
Also in 1984, the *Bulletin* announced, "Microcomputers are beginning to play a significant role in most academic institutions, Thomas Jefferson University being no exception." Later, in 1987, the *Bulletin* reported on the massive effort to collect, maintain, and make available digital records of Jefferson's history. "All of [this] will be stored on a magnetic disc," the issue explained, "that can be corrected and updated easily."

In 1989, the *Bulletin* covered the installation of the Alumni Association's first woman president, Nancy S. Czarnecki, MD '65. She was also the school's first female graduate.



Vol. 30 No. 1; Fall 1980
Pages 2–6, Hospital Update

Shortly after the facility opened early in June 1978, the *Bulletin* featured an article on the new hospital. That article detailed the architectural innovations of the \$51.5 million building: the skylit atrium with a cafeteria, adorned with rainbow colored banners and cloud cutouts; the preponderance of private patient rooms, each with a diverting street or atrium view; and the efficient floor design positioning services near those to be served. Two years later, the *Bulletin* went back to see how the building—called "the hospital of tomorrow" in trade publications—was accommodating the needs of its staff, students, and patients.



Vol. 30 No. 1; Fall 1980
Pages 7–9, The Other Facilities

The Main (or Old Hospital) Building was opened in 1907, serving Jefferson's patients, faculty, and students. No longer acceptable for inpatient care, the *Bulletin* reported it would continue to be used for a variety of outpatient, research, and educational activities. "It will continue to be the site for the Department of Radiation Therapy and Nuclear Medicine, and will house such activities as the Hemophilia Center, the Clinical Research Unit, educational activities of the College of Allied Health Sciences, the House Staff quarters and Psychiatric Outpatient facilities."



Vol. 29 No. 2; Winter 1980
Pages 4–5, Bodine Fountain

"Otterly charming," quipped William W. Bodine Jr., the former president of Jefferson Medical College (1959-66) and chair of the board of trustees (1970-77), in reference to the fountain being dedicated in his honor. Such lighthearted wordplay characterized the tone of the ceremony held on the Scott Library plaza when the Bodine Fountain of five frolicking otters and their stone playground was turned on. The festive atmosphere at the dedication reflected the playful spirit animating the work by sculptor Henry Mitchell. According to Mitchell, the fountain was intended to give passersby a pleasant respite from the grave concerns of medicine.

1980s

Vol. 29 No. 2; Winter 1980 Pages 19–24, Kappa Lambda

Alumni are familiar with the heroic efforts of George McClellan to establish Jefferson against overwhelming resistance and guide it to extraordinary heights in the short span of 15 years (1824–1839).

Incomplete records of the problems and struggles that led to McClellan's exclusion from Jefferson's newly reorganized faculty (1839) have prompted historians, unaware of the early covert tactics against him and the college, to ascribe blame for his growing difficulties entirely to his possessiveness, dictatorial tendencies, and tactlessness. However, some, if not most, of his extreme behavior was probably caused and surely exacerbated by the activities of certain members of a secret society—Kappa Lambda Medical Society of Hippocrates. Its Philadelphia chapter, established in 1822, continued to operate well into the 1830s, overlapping the final fateful days of McClellan's association with Jefferson when he lost his chair on the faculty.



Vol. 29 No. 4; Summer 1980 Inside Cover, The Pit, Revisited

The editor wrote, "No *Bulletin* cover has evoked a response like that generated by "the Pit" photograph that appeared on the spring 1980 issue. Alumni who graduated in the '40's, '50's and '60's have claimed the pictured class as their own. The old amphitheater—the former center of clinical teaching at Jefferson—invokes such strong personal identifications that graduates of three different decades see themselves and their peers listening to quick-witted Magee Professor of Medicine and Department Chair Hobart A. Reimann, MD.

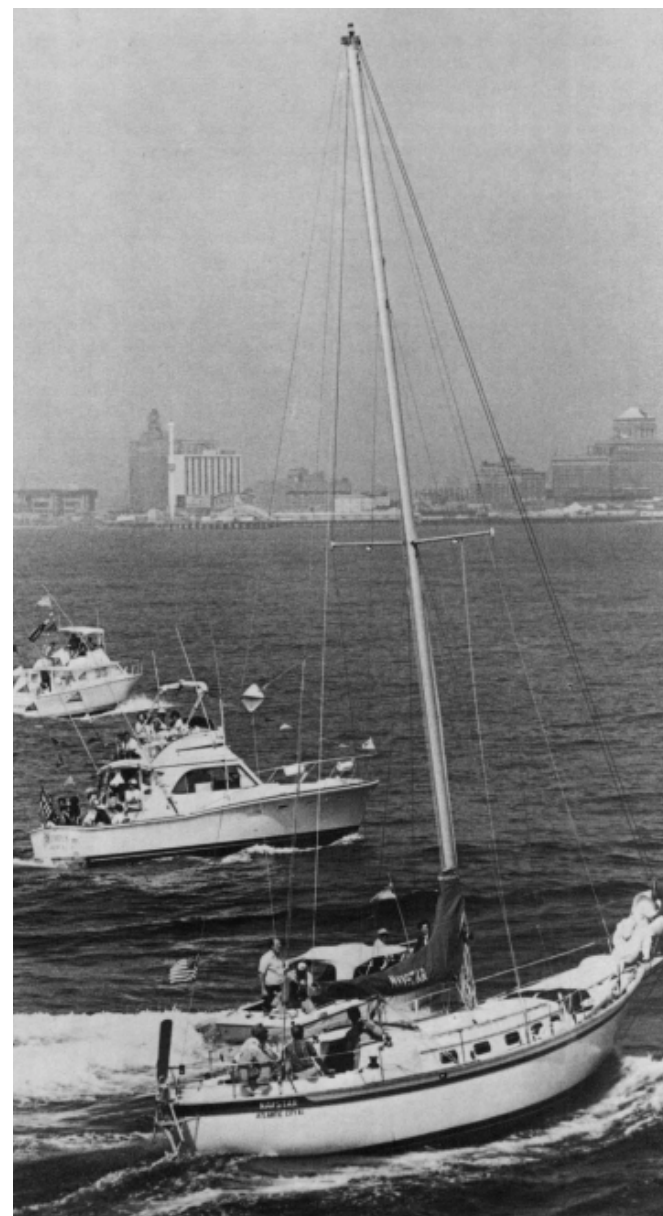
"Needless to say, any information leading to a more positive identification of the students and their classes will be appreciated."



Vol. 31 No. 1; Fall 1981 Page 16, Daniel Baugh: Benefactor

Alumni who studied anatomy from 1911 to 1968 recall old "D.B.I." (Daniel Baugh Institute.) However, alumni and other members of the Jefferson family were likely unaware that the institute was only one of a series of significant contributions by Daniel Baugh. His many contributions played a major role in elevating the status and enhancing the stature of Jefferson in American medical education. A search of available records discloses surprising evidence of his munificence and devotion to Jefferson.

Daniel Baugh died on February 27, 1921. He had devoted 25 years to Jefferson as a member of the board of trustees. In a gracious memorial tribute, Baugh was referred to as "our greatest benefactor." Board President William Potter considered Baugh "the most valuable man ever connected with the board of trustees of Jefferson Medical College," according to biographer J.W. Jordan (1915).



Vol. 30 No. 2; Winter 1981 Pages 8–14, The Navstar: A Pre- Columbian Crossing

Four men wanted to prove that pre-Columbian navigators could have traversed oceans without even the relatively simple tools that Columbus used.

Among the four was a Jefferson alumnus, Edgar T. Gibson, MD '42, an unassuming man who used to be chief of surgery at West Jersey Hospital before retiring to devote time to interests like sailing, skiing, and woodworking. Dr. Gibson was the first mate, assistant navigator, and ship's doctor. The last task he took rather lightly. "I have made my first real contribution to medicine," he noted in his log. "I have modestly referred to it as the Gibson Syndrome, or technically the dry mouth syndrome. The etiology of it is fright or extreme anxiety. It comes from trying to swallow your heart that has climbed up into your mouth until finally there is no more room for saliva."

Vol. 31 No. 4; Summer 1982 Pages 2–5, Commencement

Graduation was once again at the Academy of Music, where the 219 seniors took the Oath of Hippocrates. The Honorable Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court, was the commencement speaker.

She said, "Dr. Albert Schweitzer, one of the most revered men of all time, thought that education is the instrument by which the individual perfects himself for the purpose of serving not only himself but others as well... My hope for you... is that you will follow his example. He never stopped his broader concerns for others until his last breath on earth. If, at the end of your life, you can look back on such a record of service, then you will have been fine doctors and fine healthcare professionals and the kind of citizens that have allowed us to develop and to keep this wonderful country of ours. As Norman Cousins said, "The only safe assumption for human beings is that the world will be what we make it."

1980s



Vol. 32 No. 2; Winter 1983
Pages 14–19, Third World Involvement: Two Alumni Share Concerns for Medical Deprivation in the Sudan and Vietnam

The experiences of two alumni who have spent time serving the medically needy overseas were explored in separate articles. John E. Plastino, MD '76, left his practice for six months to volunteer in the Sudanese refugee camps. He recounted the hardships and rewards of his mission. John M. Levinson, MD '53, first went to Vietnam in 1963. A 20-year effort to help the people of southeast Asia resulted.



Vol. 33 No. 3; Spring 1984
Pages 16–19, Reaching the Peaks

Walter L. McConnell, MD '59, trekked and climbed his way around the world, sometimes stopping to be a physician for research projects along the way.



Vol. 32 No. 3; Spring 1983
Page 40, Taking the Right Steps

The *Bulletin* reported, "On this particular Sunday night, like every Sunday before, Kathleen M. Kogut, MD '77, sheds her operating gown from Metropolitan Hospital-New York Medical College and heads south to Columbia University to pattern the intricate steps of traditional folk dances from early evening until midnight."



Vol. 34 No. 2; Winter 1984
Pages 2–7, Astronaut in Training

James P. Bagian, MD '77, isn't able to leap tall buildings at a single bound, but then again, Superman never had the high-tech extraterrestrial experiences of Dr. Bagian as an astronaut in training at the Johnson Space Flight Center National Aeronautics and Space Administration headquarters in Houston, Texas. The *Bulletin* profiled Dr. Bagian as he prepared to be a mission specialist on a space shuttle flight.

1980s



Vol. 35 No. 1; Fall 1985
Pages 4–15, Jeffsports

Every season, Jefferson's students spent a part of each day in the gyms and on the playing fields putting their bodies to work in one or more of the many athletic activities offered to the Jefferson community.



Vol. 34 No. 3; Spring 1985
Pages 2–7, Chorion Villus Sampling

The development of early trimester detection of chromosome abnormalities brought a great deal of attention to the genetics and fetal medicine team at Jefferson and its chief researcher, Laird G. Jackson, MD, RES '59.



Vol. 36 No. 1; Fall 1986
Pages 2–6, Diagnostic Ultrasound: An Expanded Division

Division Director Barry B. Goldberg, MD, wrote of a nine-year dream—one for a strong centralized facility—realized for the Division of Diagnostic Ultrasound at Jefferson.

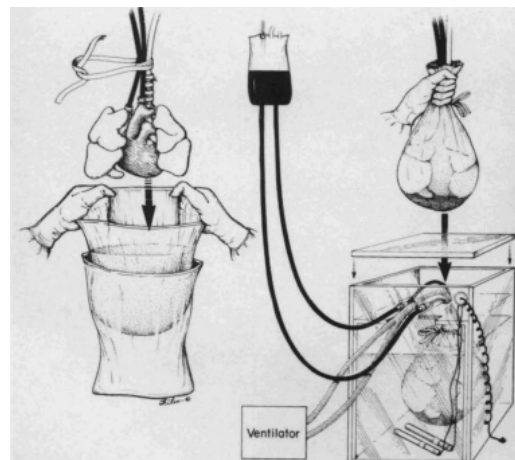
1980s



Vol. 36 No. 2; Winter 1987
Page 25, Robert C. Gallo Profile

Robert C. Gallo, MD '63, was one of the six winners of the 1986 Albert Lasker awards for medical research and public service. Dr. Gallo of the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, and Dr. Luc Montagnier of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, who worked separately, were both cited for their identification of the virus that causes AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome).

This was the second time Dr. Gallo won the prestigious award created four decades prior to honor medical researchers and promoters of public health. He won the award in 1982 for his research on retroviruses, the class to which the AIDS virus belongs.



Vol. 35 No. 3; Spring 1986
Pages 6–8, The Heart Has a Wisdom That Can't Be Duplicated

Alumnus Bartley P. Griffith, MD '74, was at the forefront of cardiac transplantation and led the initial trials of combined heart and lung transplantation at Presbyterian University Hospital at the University of Pittsburgh, one of only three institutions in the country performing a combined heart-lung transplant procedure. Through investigation and research, Dr. Griffith devised a system whereby the heart and lungs could be kept viable for transplantation.



Vol. 38 No. 1; Fall 1988
Pages 6–10, Students Come by Many Roads to Jefferson

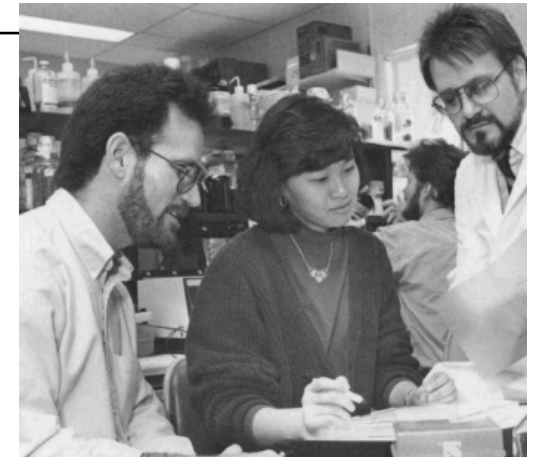
Vol. 38 No. 1; Fall 1988
Page 13, Jefferson's Tradition and Heritage

The *Bulletin* reviewed what would become a definitive history of the university. *Thomas Jefferson University: Tradition and Heritage* is a definitive history of Thomas Jefferson University and an impressive and handsomely produced volume recounting the story of the university from its origins in 1824 to its present position as one of America's premier medical institutions. The fabric of history is people, and throughout these pages, there is a parade of interesting people who contributed to making Jefferson what it is today. You'll meet Robley Dunglison, personal physician to President Thomas Jefferson; Samuel D. Gross, the greatest surgeon of his day; and John H. Gibbon Jr., the inventor of the heart-lung machine, a device that initiated the era of open-heart surgery, along with a supporting cast of hundreds. It's all within the book's pages, a scholarly accounting of the university's proud past, present, and encouraging future. The text is enlivened by many hundreds of old, new, and sometimes rare woodcuts and photographs. It's a must for Jefferson alumni and all those interested in medical history.



Vol. 38 No. 1; Winter 1989
Pages 4–11, Rediscovery of a Rare Antiquity at Jefferson

Thompson Annex's ground-floor elevator lobby was an unlikely site for an archaeological find, yet in 1989, it hosted such an event. A niche there yielded a full-length, slightly under life-size marble statue of the goddess Athena. The 46-inch statue stands on a plinth integral to the sculpture. The torso was created in the early Roman Imperial period, and the head and arms were added to the damaged work.



Vol. 38 No. 3; Spring 1989
Pages 2–7, The Gibbon Scholar Program: A New Way to Train Academic Physicians

Ten students were named the first Gibbon Scholars. They were participants in a novel seven-year combined MD/PhD program that was developed to give in-depth, integrated medical, and scientific training to students who made an early commitment to a career in academic medicine.



Vol. 38 No. 3; Spring 1989
Page 52, The Jefferson Tie

1990s

The '90s rang in a notable decade of technological innovation and institutional metamorphosis, as Jefferson teamed up with Frankford, Main Line Health, Einstein Health, and Magee Rehab to form the Jefferson Health System.

The Winter 1993 issue covered an incredible discovery: Jefferson researchers uncovered the gene on chromosome 11 that "plays a key role in many forms of acute leukemia," and the fusion of this gene with one from chromosome 4 can be caused by an abnormal protein.

The use of computers at the hospital and university continued to rise—a 1996 cover of the *Bulletin* featured "computer-generated images of a potential CD4-based drug developed at Jefferson."

Also in 1996, Jefferson received one of the largest gifts to cancer research in the region. The Sidney Kimmel Foundation donated \$10 million to cancer research to establish what is now the NCI-designated Sidney Kimmel Cancer Center.

In a welcome contrast to previous decades, the university admitted more women than ever: By 1998, women made up 50% of the incoming class and 25% of the medical school faculty.

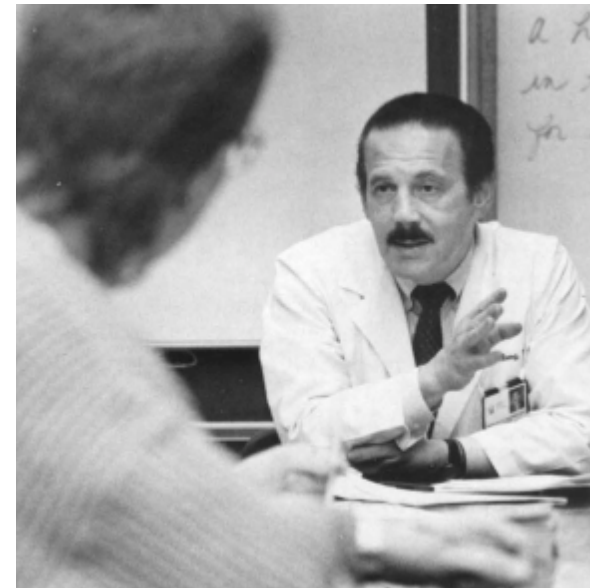
In the last decade of the 20th century, the *Bulletin* found a consistent style that balanced the gloss of an alumni magazine with the gravity of a medical journal. Any given issue featured black-and-white photos of campus news and updates, splashes of high-definition color highlighting features, clinical articles announcing strides in research and discoveries, and even advertisements for Jefferson merchandise that captured the collegiate fashion trends of the day.



Vol. 39 No. 2; Winter 1990
Pages 4–7, Women in the Class of '65

Jefferson enrolled 232 students in 1990's freshman medical college class, 76 of whom were women. However, things were quite different in 1961, when women were accepted to Jefferson Medical College for the first time. Among the 179 students who received their medical degrees from Jefferson in 1965, there were eight women.

One of those graduates was Nancy S. Czarnecki, MD, immediate past president of the Alumni Association. She and three of her classmates, Margaret M. Libonati, MD, Joyce E. Price, MD, and Amilu S. Rothhammer, MD, recalled in an article what it was like to be the pioneer women at Jefferson.



Vol. 39 No. 1; Spring 1990
Pages 23–25, Inspiring Physicians to Write

The *Bulletin* explored creativity: "E. Marshall Goldberg, MD, professor of medicine, not only finds time to continue his clinical practice and to do cancer research while working on his medically oriented novels and screenplays, but he is offering an inside view of the writing game to students. His sophomore seminar Medicine, Medical Writing, and Literature was taken this spring by about a dozen students and interested faculty and staff members.

"In addition to bringing students face-to-face with prominent professionals from Broadway, Hollywood, network television, journalism, and publishing, Dr. Goldberg's seminar asks participants to complete brief creative writing assignments and to read works of fiction and nonfiction by or about physicians and their work. One of Dr. Goldberg's own novels, *Critical List*, was first read by the class and then seen as a feature film. This enabled students to follow the transition from novel to script and final production."



Vol. 40 No. 1; Spring 1991
Pages 3–9, Growth and Maturation of the Pediatrics Department

This feature penned by Robert L. Brent, MD, PhD, chair of Jefferson's Department of Pediatrics, recounted the humble origins of the department and how it came to thrive and offered his predictions for the year 2000.



Vol. 40 No. 4; Summer 1991
Page 28, Research Building for Building Research

When the Bluemle Life Sciences Building opened its doors in 1991, it was among the first in the nation built specifically for molecular biology. The new research center was named in honor of former university President Lewis William Bluemle Jr., MD, who oversaw the construction during his tenure.

1990s



Vol. 41 No. 2; Winter 1992
Page 2, Medical Scholars Program

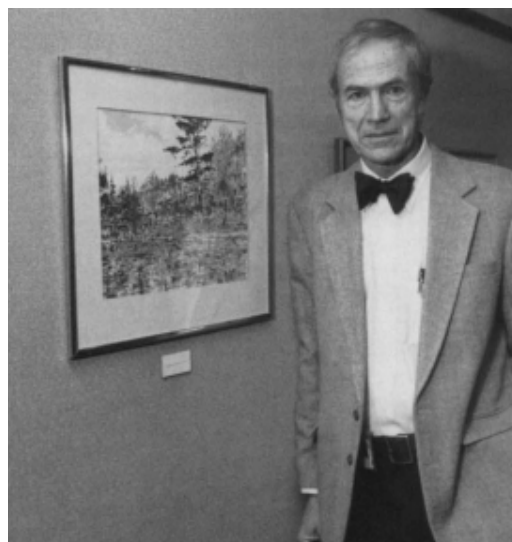
The *Bulletin* reported, "Jefferson Medical College and the University of Delaware are pursuing a new model for medical education: an 11-year curriculum that unifies college, medical school, and residency programs—the Medical Scholars Program (MSP). The need for such a program was identified by Robert S. Blacklow, MD, senior associate dean and professor of medicine at Jefferson; Helen Gouldner, PhD, then dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and professor of sociology at the University of Delaware; and D. Heyward Brock, PhD, associate dean and professor of English at Delaware. The Medical Scholars Program fuses the pragmatism of science with the insights of the liberal arts and links the study of social policy with hands-on experience."



Vol. 41 No. 2; Winter 1992
Pages 14–15, The Contribution of Frederick Roscher to Jefferson's Art Collection

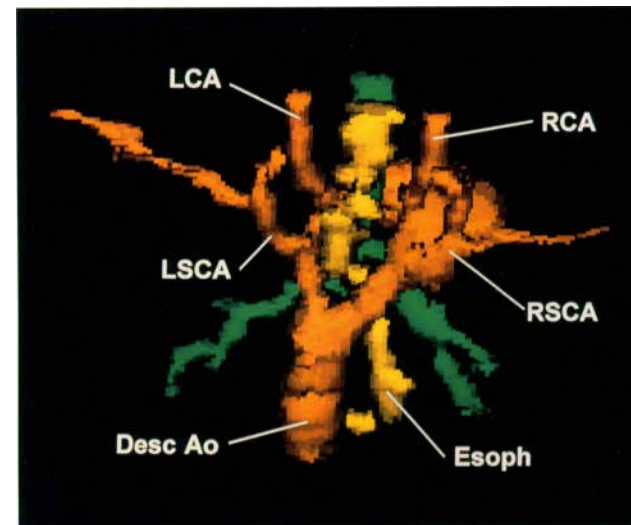
Frederick Roscher (1890–1968) was born in Germany. He showed artistic talent early in life and gained admission to the Royal Academy of Art in Munich at age 17. He studied topographical anatomy with Richard Mollier at the University of Munich (as did future Jefferson dean George A. Bennett, MD, years later). At age 21, Roscher began studying Italian techniques at the Uffizi Gallery in Florence. A year was also spent at the Louvre in Paris.

By the time he was 32, a formidable array of Europeans had sat for him, including Pope Benedict XV (who knighted him as Cavaliere di San Gregorio Magno), Pope Pius XI, Cardinals Gaspari and Faulhaber, Queen Wilhelmina and Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, and King Ludwig III of Bavaria. Roscher immigrated to the United States after World War I. Among his subjects were Eleanor Roosevelt, Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court Frederick M. Vinson, Governor James Duff of Pennsylvania, and many in the corporate, educational, and professional worlds. His Jefferson portraits include the 1948 class portrait and portraits of Louis H. Clerf, MD 1912, Paul A. Bishop, MD 1920, and John B. Flick, MD 1913.



Vol. 41 No. 3; Spring 1992
Page 17, Drawing on His Medical Knowledge

For Associate Professor of Pediatrics Gary G. Carpenter, MD '60, practicing pediatric endocrinology is only one aspect of a varied life. Besides being a sailor, pilot, and amateur musician on the vibes and jazz piano, he is an accomplished artist. As a child, he suffered from tibial tuberculosis, and drawing made the hours of immobility pass faster. Surprisingly, Carpenter has had almost no formal training since taking a Saturday children's class at the Philadelphia College of Art. He has shown works at several galleries along the Maine coast.



Three-dimensional reconstruction from MRI of a young child with double aortic arch, showing arteries, descending aorta, and esophagus.

Vol. 43 No. 4; Summer 1994
Page 11, Nintendo Comes to Medicine: 3-D MRI of Congenital Disease

During the '90s, Jefferson used the computer as both a clinical and teaching tool to render 3-D shaded surface displays that, otherwise, had to be mentally reconstructed by a surgeon. Microcomputers used large volumes of data imaging to create movies that demonstrated the rotation of the heart and great arteries. Surgeons could use 3-D imaging to anticipate findings and plan surgical approaches before even stepping inside the operating room. "The uses of this valuable technique," wrote Paul M. Weinberg, MD '69, "have only begun to be explored."

Vol. 43 No. 3; Fall 1994
Page 13, Leukemia, Lymphoma Gene Found

Scientists at Jefferson, led by Carlo M. Croce, MD, located a gene that appeared to play a critical role in certain types of leukemia and lymphoma. The *Bulletin* reported, "The finding could lead to a diagnostic test to detect these cancers early."

Robert C. Gallo, MD '63, co-discoverer of the AIDS virus and researcher at the National Cancer Institute, considered the discovery "important" not only for cancer but also for diseases of the immune system, including AIDS." The work was published in the December 19 issue of *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* and the December issue of *Cancer Research*.

Vol. 45 No. 1; December 1995
Pages 12–14, Computer-Based Teaching Reshapes How Students Learn

Alumnus John J. Gartland, MD '44, wrote, "The practice of medicine is changing rapidly, and medical education must adjust to changes to keep pace. An increasing body of research and medical knowledge and the rapid development and deployment of technology in health care has made computer-managed information storage and retrieval an absolute requirement for both clinical practice and medical education. Jefferson has responded to the need for information management by creating AISR (Academic Information Services and Research) to provide leadership and service in managing scholarly information, to create TJU information resources, and to improve communication between students and faculty."



Vol. 45 No. 2; March 1996
Page 21, Gene Therapy for HIV-Infected Patients Will Begin Here

The *Bulletin* reported gene therapy may soon be used at Jefferson to treat patients infected with HIV-1. Clinical trials would introduce into humans a genetically constructed antibody fragment that has been shown in laboratory studies to inhibit HIV-1 virus replication into cells.

At the time these studies were among only a handful in the world to take a gene therapy approach to AIDS.

1990s



Vol. 45 No. 2; June 1996
Page 13, Kimmel Foundation Donates \$10 Million, Establishing the Kimmel Cancer Center

The Sidney Kimmel Foundation generously donated \$10 million toward cancer research at Thomas Jefferson University, the largest individual grant Jefferson had received to date and one of the largest gifts to cancer research in the region. In honor of Kimmel's gift, the university named its world-renowned cancer center and cancer research institute as the Kimmel Cancer Center of Jefferson Medical College and the Kimmel Cancer Institute.



Vol. 48 No. 2; June 1999
Pages 32-36, At JeffHOPE, Learning and Caring Go Hand in Hand

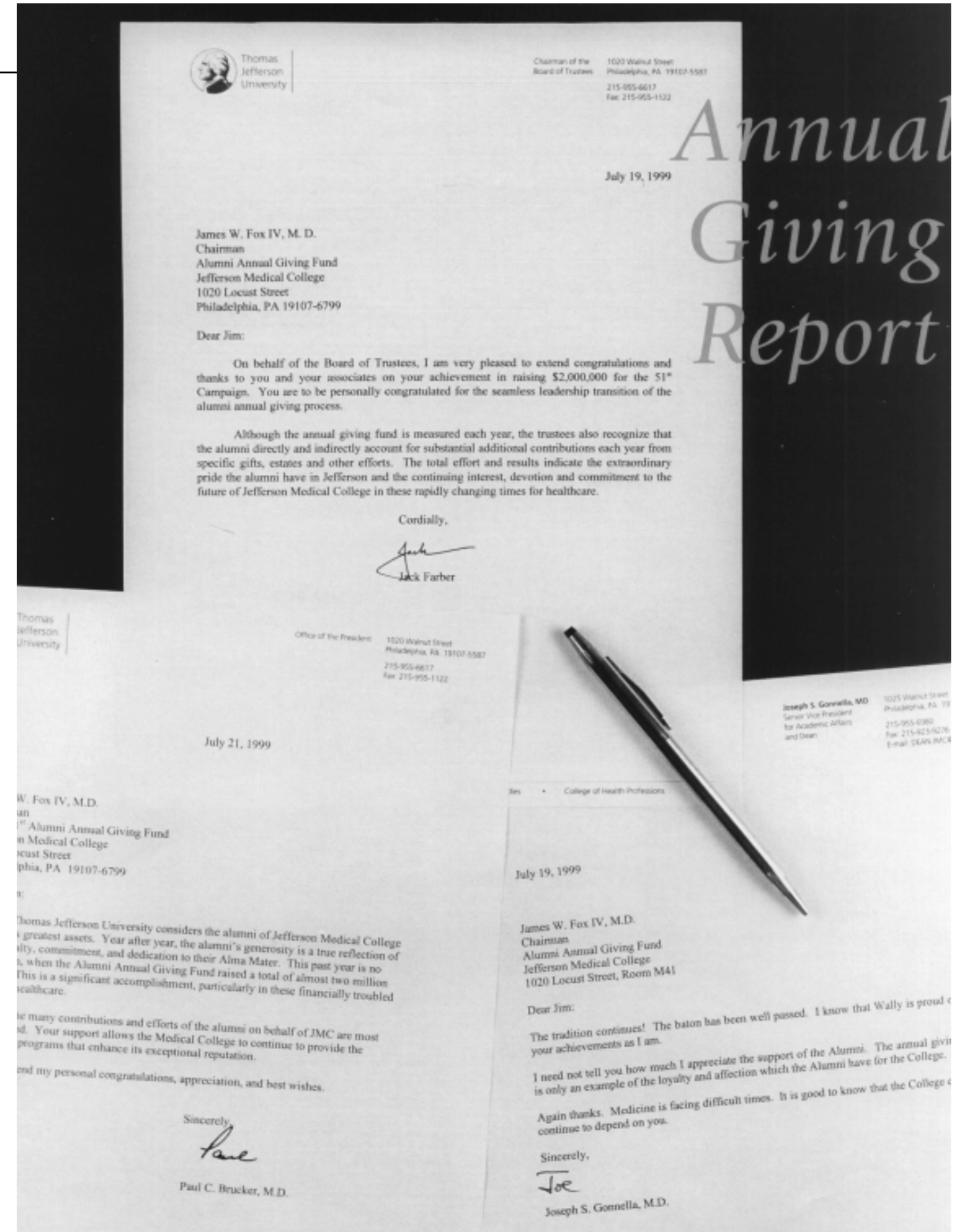
The Gateway Center and the clinic set up by JeffHOPE (Jefferson Health, Opportunities, Prevention, Education) opened together on November 11, 1993, the day the city began its sweep of the subway concourses that had become the camping ground of hundreds of the Philadelphia homeless population, many with chronic health problems, such as tuberculosis, AIDS, and skin disease.

"Since then, Jefferson has significantly increased its responsiveness to the community and partnership with other organizations over the last six to eight years, largely through the efforts of the students who formed the core of JeffHOPE," James Plumb MD '74 said.

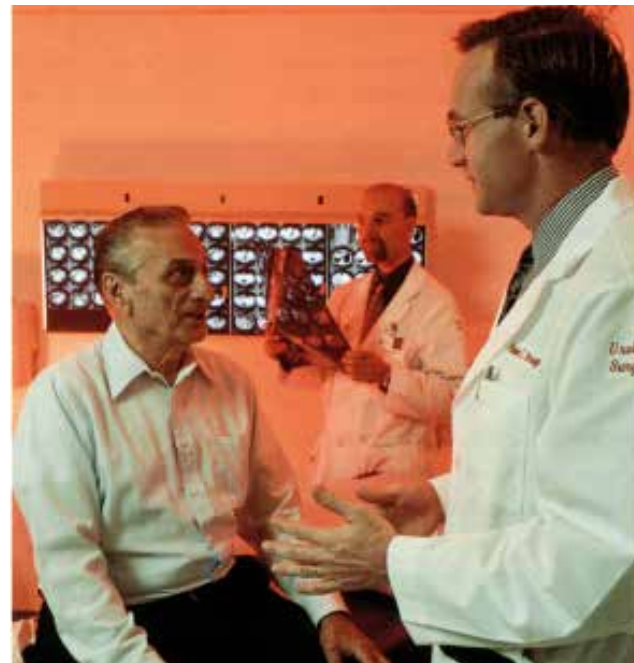
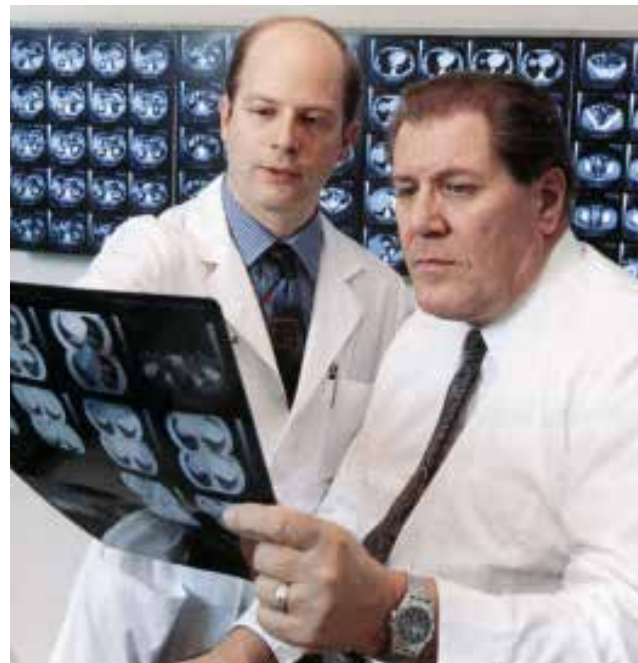
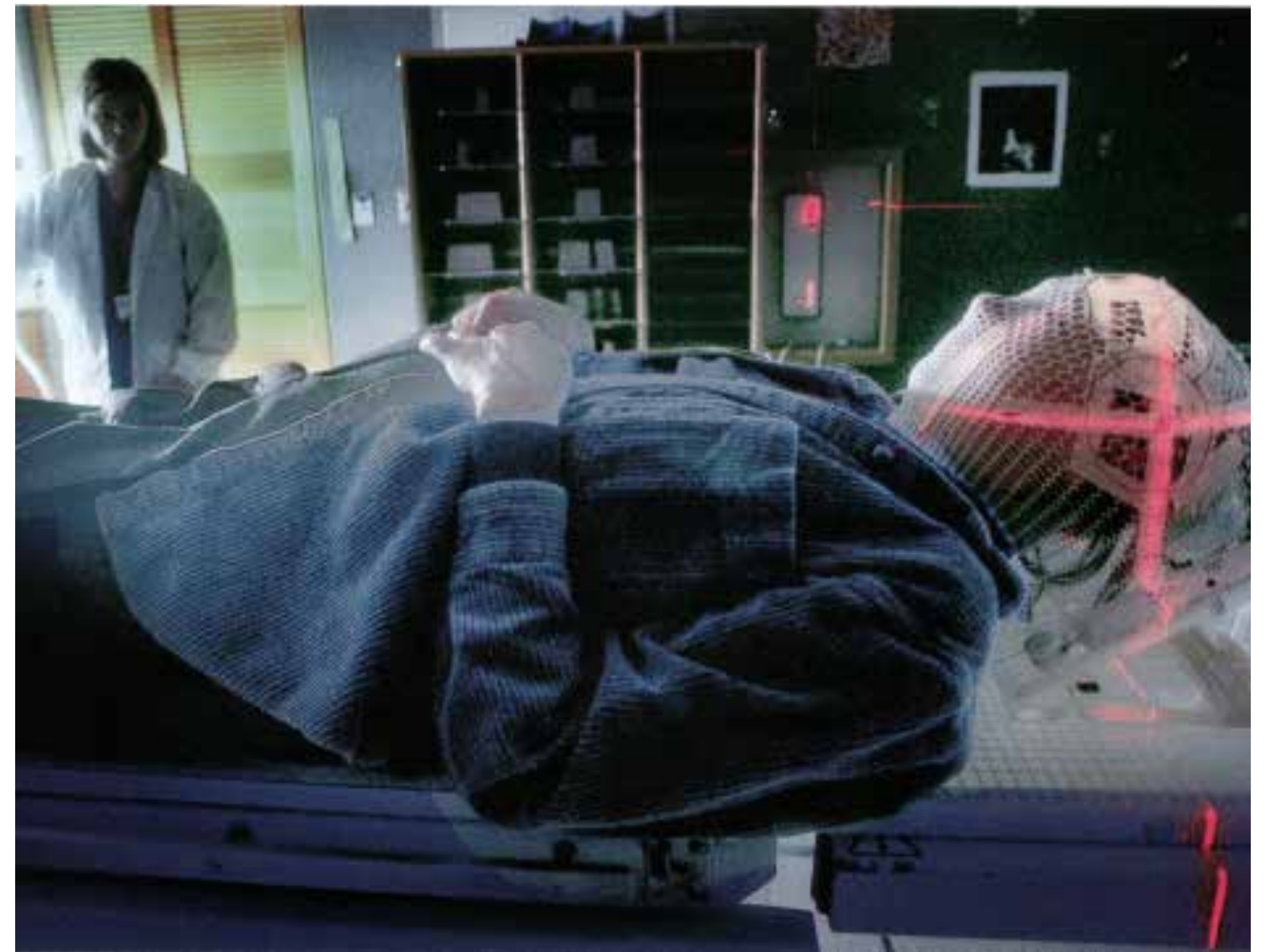
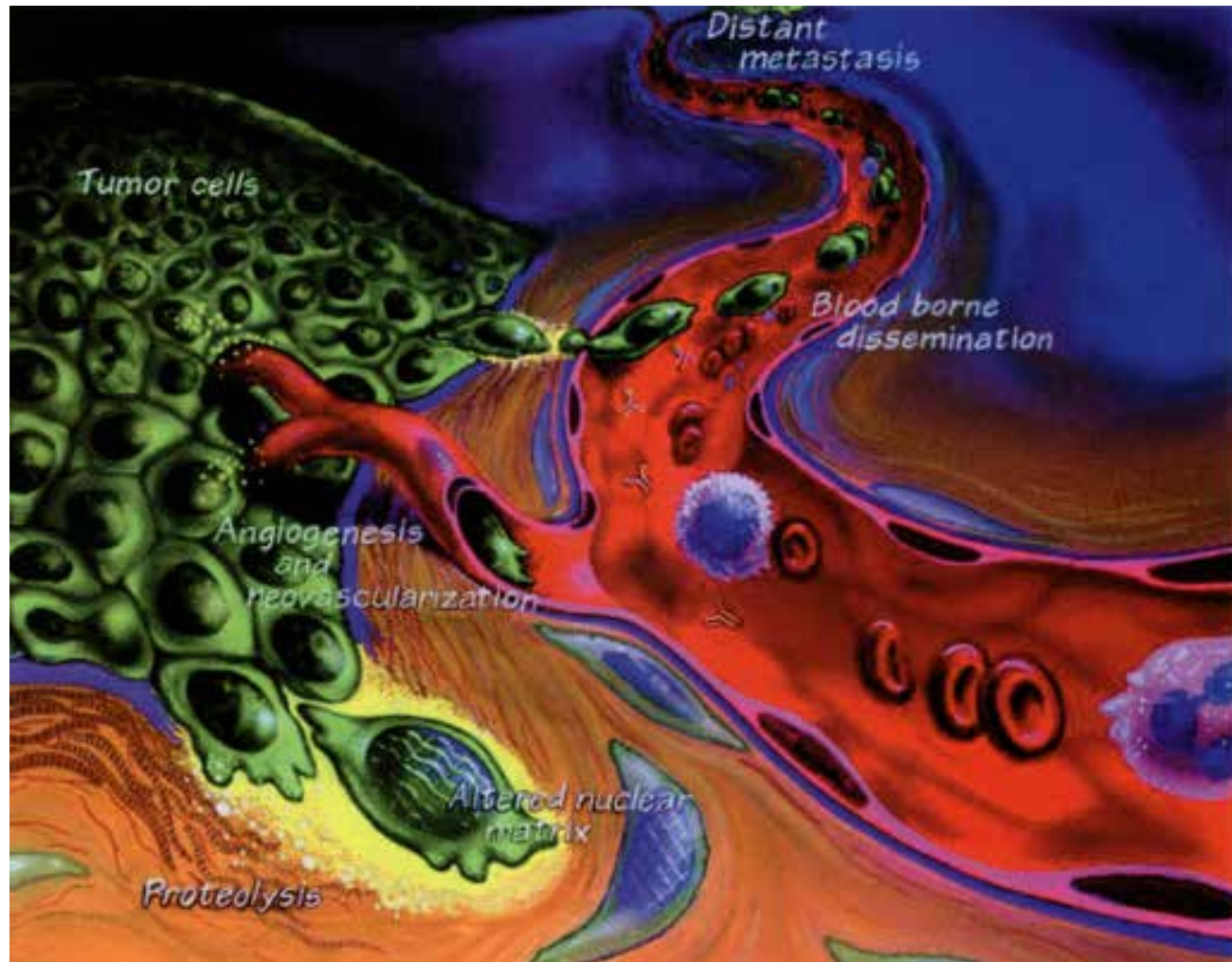


Vol. 48 No. 3; September 1999
Pages 19-21, Annual Giving Report

James W. Fox IV, MD '70, assumed the chair of the Annual Fund Giving Committee, reporting that the 51st alumni campaign had raised \$2 million.



1990s



Vol. 49 No. 1; December 1999
Pages 6–12, Increasing the Effectiveness of Radiotherapies

A series of articles in this issue covered work in the Sidney Kimmel Cancer Center. Chair of Radiation Oncology Walter J. Curran Jr., MD, said, "Incremental improvements in technology over the last century have culminated in revolutionary improvements over the last decade."



2000s

The 2000s ushered in a new millennium and the start of several new eras at Jefferson.

In 2004, Robert L. Barchi, MD, PhD, was appointed president of Thomas Jefferson University. His vision for interdisciplinary education at Jefferson was advanced with the construction of the Dorrance H. Hamilton Building and Sidney and Ethal Lubert Plaza.

In 2007, Thomas J. Nasca, MD '75, MACP, stepped down as the Anthony F. and Gertrude M. DePalma Dean and began his tenure as CEO and executive director of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education. President Barchi honored Dr. Nasca's service to Jefferson by spotlighting his writing for the *Bulletin*: "His essays ask us to reflect on how morality affects our professional behaviors...In each of his essays, the underlying theme is compassion."

In 2008, the Jefferson School of Pharmacy welcomed 76 students and established itself as Philadelphia's first pharmacy school to open its doors in 107 years. That same year, the university adopted a bold strategic plan to transform its Department of Health Policy into the nation's first School of Population Health.

In 2009, Barchi recruited Mark Tykocinski, MD, from the University of Pennsylvania to become the 26th dean of the medical college.

However, for many alumni, perhaps the biggest story of the decade was the end of an era—in 2006, the university sold Thomas Eakins' masterpiece *The Gross Clinic* for \$68 million. While recognizing the Jefferson community's deep affection for the painting, Barchi told the *Bulletin*, "This sale will help

ByTheNumbers

Jefferson in the World

The Alumni Bulletin is mailed to **113** alumni and former faculty residing in **32** foreign countries.

655 individuals from **83** countries came to Jefferson on non-immigrant visas in 2004-05.

680 faculty and staff members self-identify as foreign nationals; of these, **291** are permanent residents.

9 Japanese students visited in August 2006.

In 2005, **33** JMC students were funded by the Foerderer Foundation to study in **15** countries: Ethiopia, Mexico, Uganda, China, Cameroon, Hong Kong, Australia, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, Ghana, India, Iceland, Spain, Guatemala, and Peru.

Student requests for summer grants are **4** times higher than available funds.

Since 1997, **184** Jefferson students have studied abroad with Foerderer grants.

The Jefferson Ultrasound Research and Education Institute (JUREI) has established a global network of affiliate training centers in **53** countries.

The first foreign graduate of Jefferson was Eligio de la Puente from Cuba in **1830**. In the nineteenth century, students came to Jefferson from Uruguay, West Indies, Costa Rica, Mexico, Brazil, Japan, Turkey, Armenia, Colombia, Spain, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Syria.



us realize our strategic goals, bolstering Jefferson's leadership position and strengthening our reputation as a premier academic medical center." Nevertheless, several alumni wrote to the *Bulletin* questioning the decision. William Nelson, MD '88, wrote, "*The Gross Clinic* inspired me to become a physician. ... It is what gives Jefferson some of the intangible qualities that separate it from other, routine, run-of-the-mill schools." John McGuire, MD '92, agreed: "I think in selling this picture, you missed the bigger picture."

The magazine implemented some experimental changes that endure to this day. The Fall 2006 issue premiered the *Bulletin's* first "By the Numbers"; this inaugural feature flexed Jefferson's presence around the world.



Vol. 50 No. 3; June 2001 Page 6, The Feldman Collection of Antique Medical Instruments

The medicine chest belonging to a British naval captain who commanded the frigate Falcon during the Battle of Bunker Hill.

An original Laennec stethoscope, hand made by the inventor of the stethoscope.

A boxed prize set of diagnostic medical instruments awarded to the 1884 Jefferson graduate who was first in his class in *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*.

These intriguing artifacts are just a few of the highlights of the Martin H. Feldman MD Antique Medical Instruments Collection on display in the Eakins Gallery of Jefferson Alumni Hall. The collection was donated to Jefferson through the generosity of Martin H. Feldman, MD '66, and his wife, Lynne Gold-Bikin, Esq. Encompassing more than 120 items, this initial phase of the collection chronicled the evolution of medicine from the early 18th century through the American Revolution, the Civil War and post-Civil War era.



Vol. 51 No. 1; December 2001 Pages 4-5, Algernon Brashear Jackson 1901: A Pioneering Physician and First Identified African American Graduate of Jefferson Medical College

The year 2001 marked the centennial of the graduation of Algernon Brashear Jackson, the pioneering physician identified as Jefferson's first African American alumnus. As described in *Thomas Jefferson University: A Chronological History and Alumni Directory 1824-1990*, edited by Frederick B. Wagner, Jr., MD '41, and J. Woodrow Savacool, MD '38, Dr. Jackson "was well known as a speaker, writer and bibliophile with numerous publications in the field of public policy, Negro Affairs, and health education."

At Jefferson, the Algernon B. Jackson Scholarship Program commemorates the legacy of this distinguished alumnus.

Vol. 51 No. 3; June 2002 Page 16, When Terror Hit the Pentagon, Stephen Frost's Reaction Was: Tend to the Injured

The *Bulletin* republished an article from the *Philadelphia Inquirer* from Sept. 26, 2001, by Steven Goldstein

When American Airlines Flight 77 exploded into the Pentagon, thousands bolted for the exits and safety. Stephen Frost (Jefferson '71) was among the first on a chaotic scene of traumatized, badly burned victims. Several times, the police tried to stop Frost, but he just yelled "I'm a doctor," and sprinted past.

"I've always considered myself a very lucky person," he said. "I just considered this part of being very lucky. I had the benefit of having the feeling that makes you want to be a doctor."



Vol. 54 No. 1; December 2004
Page 14, Cornelius Van Dyck, MD
1839, Pioneer Medical Educator in Beirut

It seems appropriate that an American with multiple intellectual talents should pursue his career in the Middle East, where ancient learning had its origins. Even a cursory exploration of the skills and accomplishments of Dr. Cornelius Van Alan Van Dyck reveals a remarkable story, with its beginning at his Jefferson graduation in 1839.

On one occasion, a sheik from Damascus, a noted scholar, praised him and finally asked, "What gifts and talents must a man have to attain such learning as you have?" He replied, "The humblest may attain it by industry."



Vol. 56 No. 4; Fall 2007
Page 48, The Bulletin Celebrates 85 Years

In 2007, the *Bulletin* celebrated its 85th year with a look-back of the magazine's iconic covers throughout the years.



Vol. 57 No. 2; Spring 2008
Page 18, Medical Maestro

A profile in the *Bulletin* reads, "From an early age, Robert T. Sataloff, MD '75, DMA, FACS, had a passion for the intricacies of the human voice—its artistry, science, and care. During his senior year, he did a physiology research project at Jefferson. It was also at this time that he organized and founded the Jefferson University Choir and Orchestra, a group that he continues to conduct and perform as the group enters its 39th season.

"Sataloff has been regarded as a founding father and pioneer of voice medicine, but he views this as a unique intertwining of the diverse worlds of art and science: 'What I do is a marriage of music and medicine,' says Sataloff. 'It makes every day a joy.'"



Vol. 58 No. 2; Summer 2009
Pages 19–20, Mütter Turns 150
with New Take on the Old

The *Bulletin* covered the 150th anniversary of the opening of the Mütter Museum. At the time, attendance reached 100,000 annually. While past medical oddities were the main draw, the museum's director aimed to focus on the contributions the collection could make to medicine, science, and public health today.

Visitors, most in the 18-to-30-year-old demographic, came to "learn from history and talk about the present and what's to occur in the future," said Paul Brucker, MD, board president of the College of Physicians and president of Thomas Jefferson University from 1990 to 2004. "Dr. Mütter probably never dreamed about that kind of popularity."



Vol. 56 No. 1; Winter 2007
Pages 25–27, Dorrance H. Hamilton Building

A pregnant Dorrance "Dodo" Hamilton was asked to have her baby at Jefferson, and thus began a nearly 40-year relationship with Jefferson. Her husband's family, the Vauclains, also had a Jefferson connection. Family legend has it that Vauclain paid Dr. Martin E. Rehfuss when the family was healthy; when they got sick, the payments stopped—Rehfuss wasn't doing his job. At least, that's how the story goes.

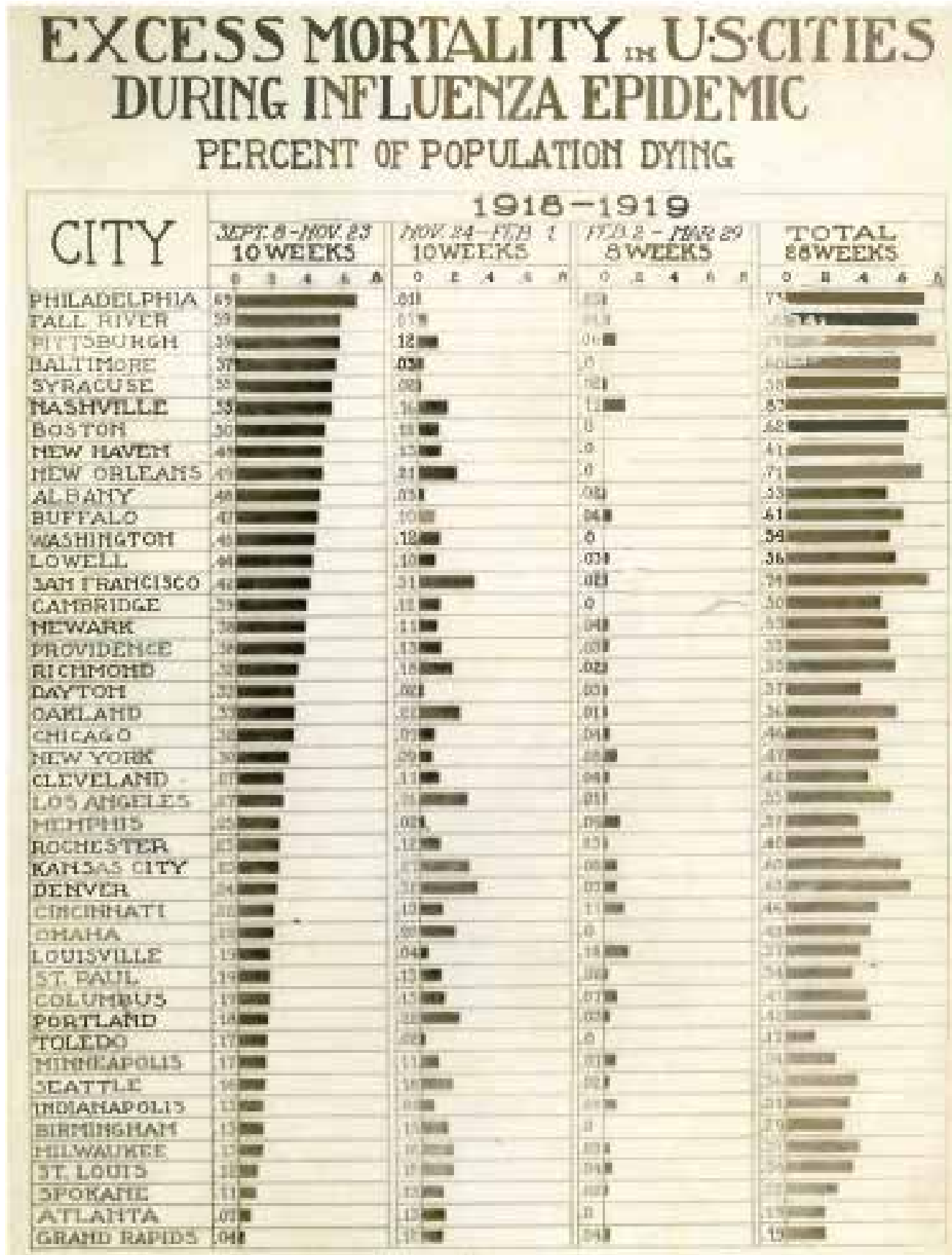
Hamilton was the first woman to be named to the board of trustees. She served as president of the Woman's Board from 1969 to 1972. Her gift of \$25 million established the Dorrance H. Hamilton Building, dedicated to creating an environment for team teaching. As a trustee, Hamilton understood the vision set forth in the new strategic plan: "It seemed apparent that there were ways of doing things that were better or easier. Jefferson seemed to be going along the right path."


Vol. 57 No. 4; Fall 2008
Page 17, Another First for Jefferson

The Jefferson School of Pharmacy welcomed 76 students to the class of 2012, becoming the first pharmacy school to open in Philadelphia in 107 years.

Vol. 58 No. 1; Spring 2009
Page 4, Researchers Use Toxin Gene to 'Kill' Cancer Cells

A research team led by investigators at the medical college and the Kimmel Cancer Center achieved a substantial "kill" of pancreatic cancer cells by using nanoparticles to deliver a deadly diphtheria toxin gene. The findings—published in the October issue of *Cancer Biology & Therapy*—reflected the first time this unique strategy had been tested in pancreatic cancer cells, and the success offered promise for preclinical animal studies and, possibly, a new clinical approach.





EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA

THE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION
OR
THE PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY

Appeals to all citizens to assist in stopping the Spitting in streets and public places.
4,596 citizens died here last week—63 of our fellow workers died since October 1st.

P. R. T. IS DOING ITS PART
DISINFECTING CARS ALMOST HOURLY—KEEPING VENTILATORS OPEN
as directed by Dr. Krusen.

Dr. Pepper, U. of P., asked Street Sprinkling Contractors October 12th to put more water on the streets as a further preventive.
Sprinkling Contractors borrowed P. R. T. sprinklers and are working day and night, including Sundays, to keep the dust down.

STREET SPRINKLING HAS BEEN MORE THAN DOUBLED
POLICE ARE ARRESTING 50 SPITTERS DAILY
MAGISTRATES ARE FINING THESE SPITTERS

What are you doing MR. CITIZEN to help stamp out this death dealing epidemic?

The Co-operative Association hereby promises that its membership of more than
6700 P. R. T. EMPLOYEES
will do their utmost to stop this Spitting and will call the attention of Police Officers to every Spitter they see spreading death and desolation amongst our people.

WON'T YOU HELP, MR. CITIZEN?

Attest: By Order of the General Committee,
C. B. Fairchild, Jr., Secretary. F. W. Johnson, Chairman.

October 21, 1918.

Vol. 58 No. 3; Fall 2009

Pages 17-22, Philadelphia 1918: The Flu Pandemic Hits Home

During summer 1918, Philadelphians were enjoying the long-running British musical *Chu Chin Chow* at the Shubert Theater, Jerome Kern's *Leave It to Jane* at the Chestnut Street Opera House, and John Philip Sousa's Liberty Loan March concerts in Willow Grove Park to raise funds for World War I. Reports of a flu killing thousands in Europe, the Mideast, and Asia drew little attention even after the disease emerged in the United States in Boston in August. And the news of hundreds of sailors falling ill on Sept. 18 and 19 at the Philadelphia naval base gave city health officials scant concern. No one considered canceling the kickoff of the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive, which attracted more than 200,000 people to a parade that stretched 23 blocks on Sept. 28. Less than a week later, 139 Philadelphians died in one day, panic took hold, and city health officials turned to Jefferson students for help.

In 1918—an era without anti-flu drugs, antibiotics, and mechanical ventilators—Philadelphia led the country in deaths. It also gave the world a clear example of the wrong way to handle a pandemic.

Vol. 58 No. 3; Fall 2009

Pages 9-11, Why in the World Would You Go into Medicine Today?



The 255 students entering Jefferson Medical College in 2009 came from richly varied backgrounds, and before attending Jefferson, many spent years working at jobs as diverse as analyzing bombings and selling fish. But for all their differences, most shared an excitement about the prospect of change, not a fear of the unknown.

Shortly after arriving at Jefferson, six new students answered the same five questions:

1. What is your background, and how did you become interested in medicine?
2. Why did you choose Jefferson?
3. Did uncertainties about reform cause you to reconsider going into medicine?
4. What do you believe is the most pressing healthcare problem today?
5. What specialty do you think you will choose?

2010s

Nearing the end of the 2010s, a special edition of the *Bulletin* reflected on the 10-year (and counting) tenure of Mark L. Tykocinski, MD, as the Anthony F. and Gertrude M. DePalma Dean.

"My decade at Jefferson," Dr. Tykocinski wrote, "has been quite a ride."

He was being modest: It was more like a 37-million-horsepower space shuttle launch. Or rather, launches, because big change came rapidly and often.

As Jefferson raced toward its third century, the school and health system continued to reinvent—to reimagine—itsself. In a 2014 interview with the *Bulletin*, newly appointed president and CEO Stephen Klasko, MD, MBA, promised that in five years, Jefferson wouldn't look the same. He was right.

The boutique health science university acquired the design-focused Philadelphia University to become a two-campus, professions-based, R2 university. The three-hospital health system mushroomed into an 18-hospital regional health powerhouse. The medical college curriculum was completely redesigned. Two landmark gifts—\$110 million in 2014 and \$70 million in 2019—from Caroline and Sidney Kimmel would name the medical college and a new research facility, respectively.

The *Bulletin* chronicled these big moments, yet what stands out during the decade are the stories devoted to the art and humanity of being a physician. Articles examined issues like the importance of empathy (summer 2011), the art of diagnosis (spring 2012), what happens when doctors need to go to the doctor (winter 2014), and the strain of physician burnout (summer 2018). Profiles revealed alumni, students, and faculty who embraced art—from dancers (Carrie Walsh, MD '20) to painters (Gerald Marks, MD '49) to singers (the "Testostones" and the "Arrhythmias"), and more.

In putting the experience of practicing medicine front and center in its reporting, the *Bulletin* returned to where it started: a publication in praise of a uniquely "Jeffersonian" philosophy of how to train—and be—a good physician.



Keys to Jefferson Medical College used as evidence during the trial of the body snatchers. One was carrying them at the time of his arrest. (Courtesy of Thomas Jefferson University Archives)

Vol. 59 No. 2; Spring 2010
**Pages 15–18, Crime in the Name of Science:
 19th Century Body-Snatching**

Cries of rage outside the courthouse at 7th and Chestnut streets on Dec. 5, 1882, echoed for blocks as an irate mob waved razors and pistols in the air. Police held back the hordes as they rushed the building, demanding the execution of the four men facing charges inside.

Their crime? Stealing corpses from a local graveyard—reportedly for a professor at Jefferson Medical College.



Vol. 59 No. 4; Fall 2010
Pages 14–19, The Art of Healing: *The Gross Clinic* Reborn

A two-year conservation effort restored details blurred by an overzealous cleaning in the early 20th century while the painting belonged to Jefferson Medical College and reinstated the delicate balance of light and tone that gave realist Thomas Eakins' masterpiece force. For the first time in generations, viewers could truly grasp what a *New York Tribune* critic meant in 1879 when he wrote:

"[The painting is] one of the most powerful, horrible and yet fascinating pictures that has been painted anywhere in this century. ... But the more one praises it, the more one must condemn its admission to a gallery where men and women of weak nerves must be compelled to look at it. For not to look is impossible."



2010s

"I am truly honored to be leading one of the finest academic health centers in the nation, with a rich medical history and stellar reputation for academic excellence, innovative research and compassionate patient care."

Vol. 62 No. 3; Summer 2013
Pages 8–9, Stephen K. Klasko, MD, MBA, Named President of Thomas Jefferson University and CEO of TJUH System



Vol. 62 No. 3; Summer 2013
Pages 8–9, Three Things Stephen Klasko, MD, MBA, Wants You to Know about the Future of Jefferson



Vol. 63 No. 3; Summer 2014
Pages 10–11, Jefferson Receives Its Largest Ever Gift from Sidney Kimmel Foundation

With a nod to his hometown as well as his faith in Jefferson's ability to revolutionize healthcare nationwide, philanthropist Sidney Kimmel and his wife, Caroline, through the Sidney Kimmel Foundation, gave \$110 million to benefit Jefferson Medical College, which was renamed the Sidney Kimmel Medical College at Thomas Jefferson University.



Vol. 63 No. 4; Fall 2014/ Winter 2015
Pages 8–9, Telehealth at Jefferson: Game On for Anytime, Anywhere Care



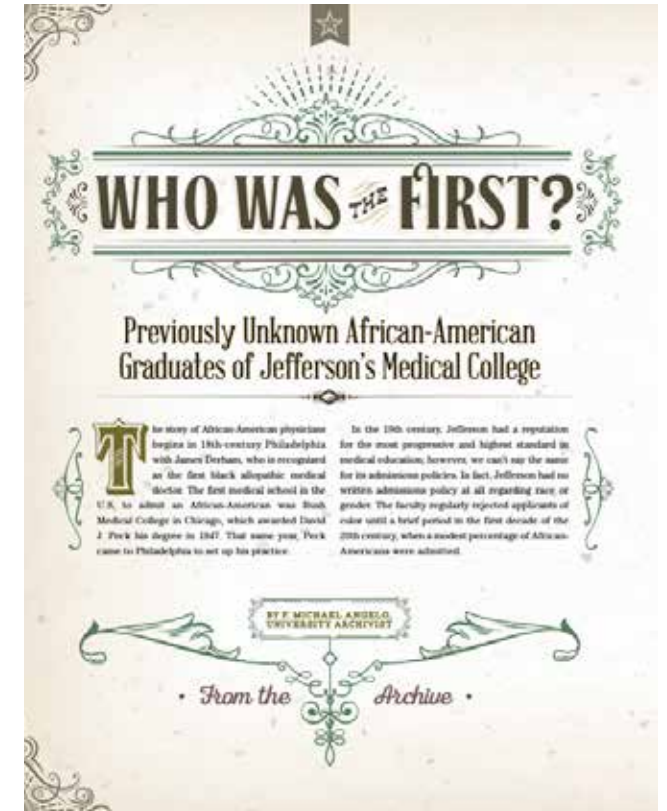
Vol. 64 No. 2; Fall 2015
Pages 9–14, The Empathy Factor: Humanities Coursework Nurtures Emotional Resilience, Improves Patient-Doctor Communication

Starting in the 2014–15 academic year, first-year medical students were required to fulfill a humanities requirement by choosing from a wide variety of arts-related classes taught on and off campus. Salvatore Mangione, MD, an associate professor of medicine at SKMC and a specialist in pulmonary medicine, led the initiative as a way to foster empathy.



Vol. 68 No. 2; Fall 2019
Page 26, Seeing the Holistic Picture

In February 2019, thanks to major support from the Marcus Foundation, SKMC became the first medical school in the country to create a Department of Integrative Medicine and Nutritional Sciences, alongside other clinical departments in the medical school.



Vol. 66 No. 1; Spring 2017
Pages 14–15, Who Was First? Previously Unknown African American Graduates of Jefferson Medical College



Vol. 66 No. 1; Spring 2017
Page 4, Lights, Drones, Actions!

The BEACON, a first-of-its-kind high-tech wonder launched in Lubert Plaza on Jefferson's campus as part of Philadelphia's citywide DesignPhiladelphia festival. The revolutionary art installation showcased the collaboration of Sidney Kimmel Medicine College's MEDstudio@JEFF, directed by Peter Lloyd Jones, PhD, with the award-winning Jenny Stabin Studio, which demonstrates the power of integrating medicine with architectural design to improve health and wellness.



Vol. 65 No. 2; Fall 2017
Pages 9–11, New Jefferson

On July 1, 2017, Thomas Jefferson University and Philadelphia University combined to create a different kind of comprehensive university. The new, transformed Jefferson (Philadelphia University + Thomas Jefferson University) promised to deliver hands-on, transdisciplinary, interprofessional education in medicine, nursing, health professions, science, architecture, design, fashion, textiles, business, engineering, and more, all grounded in the liberal arts.



Vol. 67 No. 1; Winter 2018
Pages 8–13, A Fighting Chance

As a child, Andrew Foy, MD '08, fell in love with the *Rocky* movies. As an eighth grader, he took up boxing when his grandfather bought him his first speed bag, and for five years he competed at the amateur level. Now, the assistant professor of medicine and public health sciences at Penn State Milton S. Hershey Medical Center is helping to build a community around his favorite sport in the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, region.

Changes a Century Apart Have Transformed Medical Education

The Flexner Report and JeffMD Changed Physician Training

No event in the history of medical education in the 20th century had a more profound effect on physician training than the Flexner Report of 1910. The report, commissioned by the Carnegie Foundation, led to a complete overhaul of the system of medical instruction in North America.

Until the Flexner Report, many American medical schools were small, proprietary trade schools unaffiliated with a college or university and owned by physicians seeking to make a profit. Regulation by state governments was minimal or nonexistent.

In his report, Abraham Flexner issued a number of recommendations to modernize and improve the quality of training, including affiliating medical schools with universities; raising admission standards; focusing on scientific discovery; and stating regulation of medical licensure.

By 1922, when the *Bulletin* began to publish, Flexner's recommendations had already brought about a great and positive change in the way doctors were trained. It took almost a century more before medical education would undergo another major transformation—but when it happened, Jefferson was at the forefront.

In 2017, Jefferson ushered in a new age of medical instruction with the implementation of the JeffMD program.

JeffMD replaced traditional lecture-based courses with

a curriculum that integrates hands-on medicine and basic science with interactive case-based seminars, problem-based tutorials, presentations by students, scholarly inquiry opportunities, and skills and communication training.

"The idea behind CBL (case-based learning) is that knowledge is really important, but knowledge is not enough to practice medicine," says Deborah Ziring, MD, associate dean for Academic Affairs Undergraduate Medical Education at SKMC, who led the design, implementation, administration, and evaluation of the revised medical curriculum.

In JeffMD, students are placed in patient care settings almost immediately for early clinical exposure. Learning is optimized through small groups and varied instructional formats, and students are encouraged to develop special interests through individual projects. A high priority is put on compassionate interaction with patients—in other words, bedside manner. To enhance this component of the program, students are required to take humanities courses, such as Healing Art, Medical Spanish, and Art Appreciation.

Ziring notes that JeffMD brings back the "art of medicine."

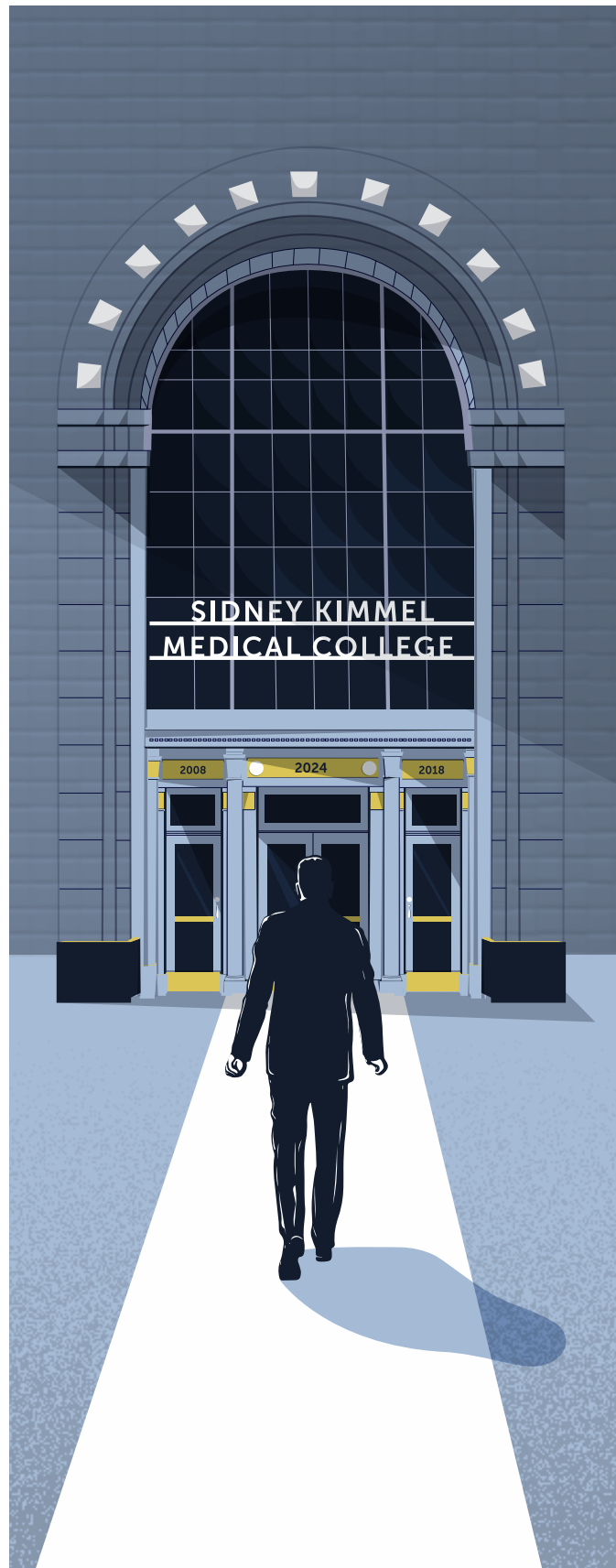
The program has been highly successful, graduating its first class in 2021.



Vol. 67 No. 2; Spring/Summer 2018
Pages 14–16, Medical School 2.0

When Deborah Ziring, MD, attended medical school in the 1980s, she sat in large lecture halls day in and day out while professors at the head of the class spewed information in steady streams. There was anatomy lab, microbiology lab, and a few other labs, and she paired up with fellow students to practice physical examinations, injections, and blood draws. Her first interaction with real patients didn't come until her third year.

That was then. This is now. Welcome to a new age of medical education. Welcome to JeffMD, a method of instruction that replaces the traditional lecture-based courses with a curriculum that integrates hands-on medicine and basic science with interactive case-based seminars, problem-based tutorials, presentations by students, scholarly inquiry opportunities, and skills and communication training.



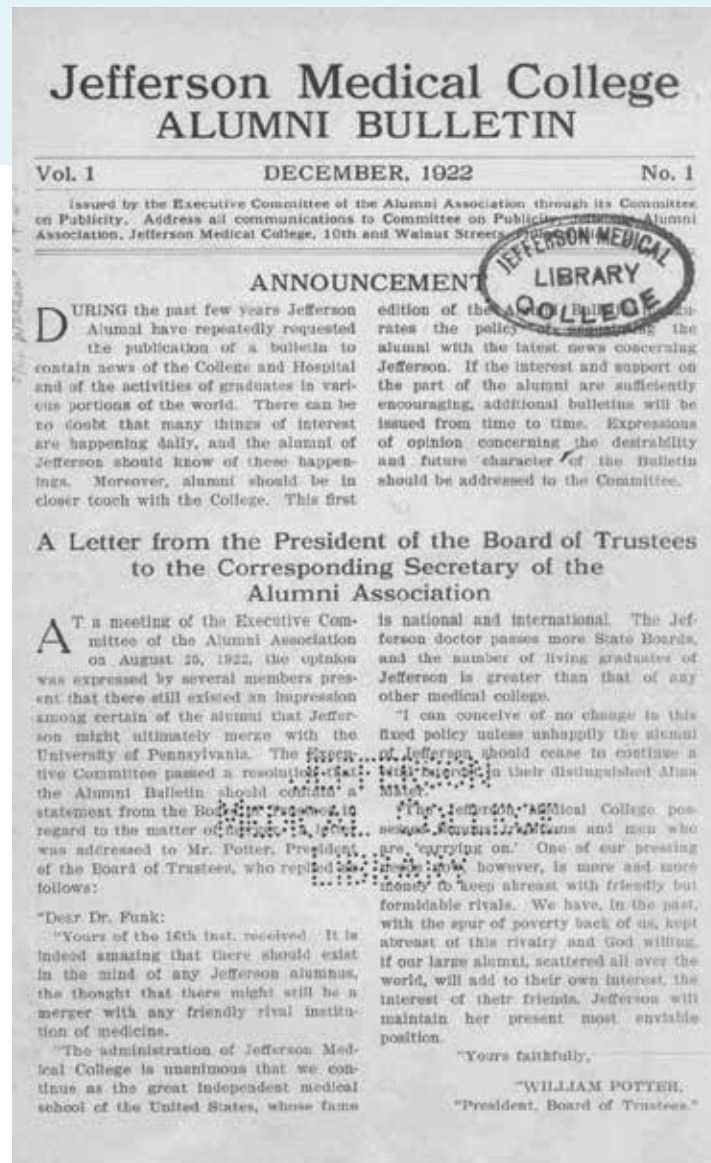
Vol. 68 No. 2; Spring 2019
Pages 26–29, A Happy, Fairytale Ending: Jefferson Pediatrician Helps Rescue 50 Children from Nazi Germany—and Finds Love

As night descended over Europe in the spring of 1939, in the brief twilight between Kristallnacht and the outbreak of World War II, a risky, against-all-odds rescue mission was underway to bring 50 Jewish children out of Nazi Germany and to America. With no official government backing or protection, Philadelphians Gilbert and Eleanor Kraus, along with Robert Schless, MD 1916, undertook the long-shot effort with support from the fraternal organization Brith Sholom.



Vol. 68 No. 2; Spring 2019
Pages 30–42, Reflecting on the Past—Anticipating the Future: Celebrating 10 Years at Jefferson

The *Bulletin* interviewed Mark L. Tykocinski, MD, SKMC dean and university provost. “Sitting in his sunlit office surrounded by Jefferson artifacts, Dr. Tykocinski explained what has always driven him to work hard and how that drive brought him to Jefferson. When asked where the story of Mark Tykocinski began, he leaned back in his chair, smiled, and declared, “I’m just a farm boy.”



CONCLUSION

One hundred years ago, the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association, through its Committee on Publicity, announced its intention of “acquainting alumni with the latest news concerning Jefferson.” While this volume could not include every memory, story, image, or quote captured in the past 100 years, this vivid retrospective of Jefferson’s rich history highlights how far we have come and fills us with anticipation for the bright future of our medical college and its continuous evolution.

We invite you to explore more incredible milestones and guideposts published in our alma mater’s long-running alumni magazine by visiting our *Bulletin* archives yourselves for your own Jefferson journey online in the Jefferson Digital Commons.



Through the courtesy of the Archives and the Academic Commons, you can scan the QR code, or check out the archives via Jefferson.edu/Bulletin, to access all issues of the *Bulletin*, now digitized and online, in the Jefferson Digital Commons.



Where Are They Now?

Unbreakable Bonds
Unshakeable Connections

BY IRISA GOLD



There is a popular saying: “The best way to predict the future is to create it.”

It speaks to not waiting for life to happen and seizing each moment and opportunity through the resolute commitment to one’s hopes and dreams for what is to come.

From the start almost two centuries ago, Sidney Kimmel Medical College alumni have exemplified this credo through determination, grit, purpose, and self-awareness. They have created futures that, while occurring in different decades and disparate locations, are connected through a laser focus to lead, a profound desire to make a difference, and an indelible connection to an institution that changed their lives. Throughout the decades, Jefferson alumni have set standards for leading-edge, compassionate clinical care and research across the globe.

As the *Bulletin* celebrates its centennial, we are proud to have been the conduit between our distinguished alumni for 100 years and look forward to continuing our vital mission; to forge important, invaluable connections; and to share stories, memories, and information with each and every class and alum.

Although we can’t always follow up on every story, we are thrilled to enable you to catch up with five of your fellow alumni who have been featured in past issues over the years. While they could not have predicted their futures, they can all be incredibly proud of their accomplishments and contributions to medicine, and we are just as proud to share their journeys and updates.

Enjoy catching up with Gerald Marks, MD '49; Elliot J. Rayfield, MD '67; Cora LeEthel Christian, MD '71; Stephanie Caterson, MD '99 (and husband Edward J. Caterson, MD, PhD '03); and Mike Natter, MD '17.



Where Are They Now?



Gerald Marks, MD '49

Career-wise, where has life taken you? Is it what you expected to do when you were a student, or did you change your trajectory sometime in medical school or afterward? If so, what inspired you to change?

Did you take an interesting path to where you are now, and if so, what was that path?

GM: Going to medical school was beyond my wildest dreams. I dreamed about making an impact and being more than an ordinary doctor.

I went to Jefferson while in the Navy in 1945, graduating in 1949. After interning, I went into the Air Force. I did high-altitude physiology research because of my work as a medical student with Dr. Gibbon. He wanted me to become an

anesthesiologist and first chairman of anesthesia at Jefferson. I had my heart set on being a colorectal surgeon. At the time, there were only 13 double-boarded physicians in general surgery and colorectal surgery in the nation.

I worked with Dr. Thomas Shallow, who had a big rectal cancer practice—98% of the patients had a permanent colostomy. I was driven to make their lives better. My

mission was to create a means of preserving a normal sphincter for individuals with rectal cancer who would otherwise have a permanent colostomy.

I returned to Jefferson and completed my surgical training. As chief resident, I worked in the tumor clinic under Dr. Harry Knowles. Dr. Simon Kramer headed the first Department of Radiation Therapy and referred rectal cancer patients he had irradiated to me for surgery. The thinking of the period was that operating on an irradiated intestine had a high mortality rate and was to be avoided at any cost, but Dr. Kramer's experience in London differed. This opened the door for me to operate on irradiated tissue, and it became the standard of care. I was enthralled with a new device, a flexible colonoscope. I purchased the first production model in 1969 with my life savings—and didn't tell my wife. I developed operations to preserve normal function for patients who had undergone preoperative radiation. I was one of the earliest proponents of colonoscopy. I chaired the first symposium in the world in 1974 and developed the first teaching model in 1976.

Jefferson became an international center for rectal cancer patient management. In 1984, I created a Division and Residency Program of Colorectal Surgery. In 1992, they established a chair of colorectal surgery in my name, the first professorial chair of colorectal surgery named for a practicing physician in the nation. I left Jefferson in 1998 for Hahnemann Hospital, where I started the Division of Colorectal Surgery, leaving to go to Lankenau Hospital for the same purpose, where, joined by my son, I practiced until the age of 88, performing colonoscopies until almost age 90.

How did your Jefferson education help you achieve your goals as a physician?

GM: My Jefferson experience was so important. Jefferson had



To read the original article featuring Gerald Marks, MD '49, scan the QR code or visit Jefferson.edu/Bulletin.



expert clinicians and great bedside doctors who were inspirational role models and gave me the courage to do some of the things that I did. They tempered my thinking about who I wanted to be in pursuit of my career.

What is your fondest memory of your medical school and training days?

GM: I met my wife in the operating room as an intern. She was a beautiful surgical suture nurse to professor Thomas Shallow. Meeting her was the singular event in that part of my career. We were married 63 years before she passed away in 2013.

Where Are They Now?



Elliot J. Rayfield, MD '67

Career-wise, where has life taken you? Is it what you expected to do when you were a student, or did you change your trajectory sometime in medical school or afterward? If so, what inspired you to change?

Did you take an interesting path to where you are now, and if so, what was that path?

EJR: Jefferson opened doors for me for internal medicine residency training at the University of Michigan Hospital, an endocrinology fellowship at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, and a research internist position studying the viral etiology of diabetes at the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID).

During the Vietnam War when I was doing my fellowship training at

Peter Bent Brigham Hospital (now Brigham and Women's Hospital), I received a call from the Army telling me that I could not complete my two-year fellowship, but instead would be required to start my Army tour of duty the following July. I was offered the opportunity to take on a three-year research position. I was posted to the USAMRIID, part of Walter Reed Medical Center, in Frederick, Maryland. This was an

incredible experience, allowing me to do basic and clinical research on infection-carbohydrate metabolism interrelationships along with other MDs, PhDs, and veterinarians. I was able to complete my fellowship training there, including taking my board examinations. This unrivaled experience was responsible for me receiving my first academic position as an assistant professor of medicine and the first full-time faculty member in diabetes at Mount Sinai School of Medicine in 1974.

Now in semiretirement, I have been able to give back to the medical college by chairing the Class Agent Cabinet starting in April 2021. The Class Agents are a liaison for each class at Jeff to the Alumni Association and the medical college to keep all informed about events on campus as well as educational and social activities. While this program was disbanded in 2006 through 2008, we have successfully recruited from 17 to 81 Class Agents in less than one year. It has been a great experience meeting grateful alums from many classes who are excited to engage their classmates in the events at the medical college. I am also currently serving on the Jefferson Institutional Advancement Committee of the Board of Trustees.

How did your Jefferson education help you achieve your goals as a physician?

EJR: The education that I received at Jefferson was extremely thorough and covered every field of medicine, both from a basic and clinical point of view. I felt that based on this training, I, or any graduate, could select any path that I wanted—clinical, teaching, basic research, or clinical research, all the way up to being the dean of a medical school. The sky is the limit for what you can do with a Jefferson education. As an example, when I was a child, my camp counselor, Sheldon Gilgore, was a Jefferson student and went on to become the CEO of Pfizer pharmaceutical. In addition, one of my classmates, Dr. Steven Slogoff, became the dean of the Stritch



To read the original article featuring Elliot J. Rayfield, MD '67, scan the QR code or visit [Jefferson.edu/Bulletin](https://www.jefferson.edu/Bulletin).

School of Medicine at Loyola University in Chicago. I became a full professor of medicine and was elected into the American Society of Clinical Investigation by age 40.

What is your fondest memory of your medical school and training days?

EJR: I remember fondly the chair of microbiology, Dr. Kenneth Goodner, known as K.G. It probably was the quality of his teaching, but I excelled in that course, and later in my research career, I worked on viral models of diabetes and the metabolic response to infection. I remember as a second-year student being in a small group learning how to do venipuncture for the first time. We had to practice drawing blood on each other. A PhD student asked me and my classmate Dr. Edward Sorr if either of us had ever drawn blood from patients. I said, "No." Dr. Sorr said, "Not from patients, but I drew blood from monkeys." Whereupon the student

said, "OK, I'll take the one who drew the blood from the monkeys."

Where Are They Now?



Cora LeEthel Christian, MD '71

Career-wise, where has life taken you? Is it what you expected to do when you were a student, or did you change your trajectory sometime in medical school or afterward? If so, what inspired you to change?

Did you take an interesting path to where you are now, and if so, what was that path?

CLC: I wanted to be an attorney like my dad. He told me I should be a physician, as I liked helping people. I majored in chemistry and minored in speech as an undergraduate so I could consider law.

I switched my major to biology. I loved it and realized my dad was right. I wanted to go to medical school and return to Frederiksted, St. Croix, the most depressed area of the U.S. Virgin Islands, where I

could make a difference.

As a student at Jefferson, I felt isolated and sad as the only person of color in the school. I spoke with Dean Connelly. He said Jefferson could not find qualified applicants. I offered to go to Philadelphia-area colleges to find them, and I asked the Board if it would finance the students. By my senior year, 12 qualified African American students matriculated to Jeff. All graduated

and are physicians. One of the student's daughters is also a Jeff graduate.

I worked as a nurse aide to fund a trip to Africa. I worked at the Kenyatta General Hospital and with the Flying Doctors. I realized how privileged we were despite racial tensions. We took immunizations for granted, while many Africans stood in lines miles long for a polio vaccine.

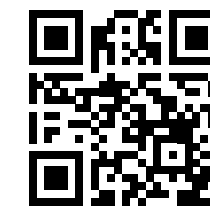
Many African children had rubella, tetanus, and measles. Vaccines preventing these illnesses were readily available in the U.S. I wanted to better understand public health and decided that along with my residency in family practice I would get my master's in public health from Johns Hopkins University. This helped when I became the assistant commissioner of health for all of St. Croix and then for all of the U.S. Virgin Islands for Prevention, Health Promotion, and Protection and later with my community's battle against COVID-19.

I attended Howard University's Family Practice Program because I wanted a Black experience for my residency, knowing I would return home to a predominantly Black community. Living in the D.C. area allowed me to see how national government works, leading me to found the Virgin Islands Medical Institute, which focused on improving the quality of care for all Virgin Islanders. I also established the only federally qualified health center in St. Croix, which serves the vast majority of the population, almost half living below poverty.

How did your Jefferson education help you achieve your goals as a physician?

CLC: I was fortunate to choose Jefferson and learn the most crucial aspect of my education—how to diagnose the patient.

I learned the importance of listening to the patient and developing the skill set to find the problem. When I went back home to Frederiksted, we did not have all the



To read the original article featuring Cora LeEthel Christian, MD '71, scan the QR code or visit Jefferson.edu/Bulletin.

diagnostic modalities available in the U.S. My patients benefited from the attention to listening and diagnosing through physical examination that I learned at Jeff.

What is your fondest memory of your medical school and training days?

CLC: I did not enjoy my time at Jefferson due to the racism that I experienced. Medical school taught me that we must have both wisdom and compassion if we are to improve healthcare. Both must be present as we assist our patients in healing.

Where Are They Now?



Stephanie Caterson, MD '99, RES '04

Career-wise, where has life taken you? Is it what you expected to do when you were a student, or did you change your trajectory sometime in medical school or afterward? If so, what inspired you to change?

Did you take an interesting path to where you are now, and if so, what was that path?

SC: When I arrived at Jefferson in 1995, I had a singular objective—to become an astronaut. I have a BS and an MS in aerospace engineering and applied to medical school to continue my space-bound career path. I had a surgical mindset, thriving in the OR's intense environment. My goal was to participate in long-range space flight, and a general surgery residency would be a strong asset to

my astronaut application.

Engineering and plastic surgery share many principles, and it was a natural fit. I was fortunate to meet three Jefferson plastic surgeons who changed my life. Participating on the surgical team for an autologous breast reconstruction solidified my interests, and I applied for a general surgery residency. When I applied for a plastic surgery fellowship, I also planned to apply to

the astronaut program, keeping my options open. Two months before the fellowship application was due, the Space Shuttle Columbia broke up on its return to Earth. The astronaut training program closed. I pursued a plastic surgery fellowship at the Lahey Clinic, followed by a microsurgery fellowship at Harvard.

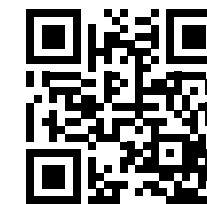
After my fellowships, I joined Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston. I was the first to perform complex free flap breast reconstruction there and created a breast microsurgery program. I worked there for over 12 years and performed over 1,500 breast free flaps. Our program grew to include over 15 surgeons. In 2019, I relocated to Wilmington, Delaware, when my husband, EJ Caterson, MD '03, PhD, became chief of pediatric plastic surgery at Al DuPont Children's Hospital. I joined Christiana Care Hospital and work at the Helen F. Graham Cancer Institute, where I am developing a comprehensive breast reconstruction program. When I moved here, I was the only microsurgeon in the state. Offering complex cases allows patients to stay in Delaware for their care.

How did your Jefferson education help you achieve your goals as a physician?

SC: I will forever be grateful for my Jefferson education. Jefferson taught me to always be patient-centric, instilling guiding principles that I use daily: to make clinical recommendations based on what is safest for the patient and to always maintain my intellectual curiosity. These make me the clinician I am today.

What is your fondest memory of your medical school and training days?

SC: As a general surgery intern, I had a patient on my service with aggressive breast cancer. She was suffering but always looked at the bright side. One day, she asked



To read the original article featuring Stephanie Caterson, MD '99, RES '04, scan the QR code or visit Jefferson.edu/Bulletin.

me if I had plans for Halloween. I told her that there was a resident Halloween party, but I was too tired to find a costume. The next day, I was paged to her room. I rushed there, expecting the worst. Instead, I arrived to find her with bags of costumes her husband had brought from home. She insisted I pick out my favorite and go to the party in her honor. Halloween was her favorite holiday. I went to the party as a fairy godmother and spent an hour the next day sharing the details as she laughed and smiled. She didn't have a chance to celebrate another Halloween. She taught me to make the most of every opportunity and to embrace the chances you have because you never know if they will come again. She remains one of my fondest memories.

Where Are They Now?



Mike Natter, MD '17

Career-wise, where has life taken you? Is it what you expected to do when you were a student, or did you change your trajectory sometime in medical school or afterward? If so, what inspired you to change?

MN: I'm finally done with medical training! All together, from undergrad to post-bac, med school to residency, and finally fellowship, it's been a journey of 16 years, which

amounts to slightly less than half my life. Many said I'd never make it. But those negative voices have faded into noise, and despite them, here we are today. While I am flushed with emotions, the sentiments are complicated.

I am at a really exciting inflection point in my life and career at the moment, as I have just recently completed my medical training and started as an attending endocrinologist in September 2022

at NYU Langone Health! It feels meaningful, and I can still recall being a pre-med student trying to envision this very moment. I had always dreamed of becoming an endocrinologist to help others who share Type 1 diabetes. I am deeply grateful to Jefferson and everyone who has supported me, as I feel this achievement is as much theirs as it is mine.

My training, while arduous, was comprehensive and impactful. It

was punctuated with moments of true dread and fear (Covid ICU being some of the darkest). And yet, I cut my teeth and grew from it thanks to those around me—my fellow residents and fellows, nurses, patients, attendings, friends, family, and loved ones. This has been and will be my most cherished and hard-fought life accomplishment, but I feel it is just as much owed to all of those who have supported me as it is to me alone. I've done none of this alone. Thank you to everyone who has had my back these last few years. I am so sincerely grateful—we did it.

Did you take an interesting path to where you are now, and if so, what was that path?

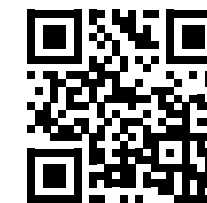
MN: Oh yes. My background was rather nonlinear, as I was an art kid prior to going to medical school. I then went on to complete a post-bac pre-medical program at Columbia University when I realized that medicine is very much an art.

How did your Jefferson education help you achieve your goals as a physician?

MN: Jefferson was instrumental in my life for many reasons. For one, it was the only medical school who took a chance on the "art kid" and awarded me an acceptance into medical school. But Jefferson did so much more than that; it celebrated my nontraditional artistic approach to learning medicine and was supportive at each step of my growth. I found mentors there like Dr. Herrine and Dr. Mangione who encouraged me. I found lifelong friends and colleagues there among my classmates. I am deeply grateful for all Jefferson has done for me.

What is your fondest memory of your medical school and training days?

MN: Medical training is hard. It is exhausting and can be physically



To read the original article featuring Mike Natter, MD '17, scan the QR code or visit [Jefferson.edu/Bulletin](https://www.jefferson.edu/Bulletin).



and emotionally weighty. What I recall most is that despite those long days spent studying and rounding, there were people around me who constantly lifted me up, including the kind nurse on the general medicine floor named Raine who helped me walk my patient down the hall; my study buddies Chris and Graham as we'd quiz each other in the empty classrooms in

the Hamilton building each evening; and the many role models like Dr. Deimer and Dr. Mingioni who taught by example what separates a good physician from an excellent physician.

Jefferson Medical College ALUMNI BULLETIN

Vol. 1

DECEMBER, 1922

No. 1

Issued by the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association through its Committee on Publicity. Address all communications to Committee on Publicity, Jefferson Alumni Association, Jefferson Medical College, 10th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

ANNOUNCEMENT

DURING the past few years Jefferson Alumni have repeatedly requested the publication of a bulletin to contain news of the College and Hospital and of the activities of graduates in various portions of the world. There can be no doubt that many things of interest are happening daily, and the alumni of Jefferson should know of these happenings. Moreover, alumni should be in closer touch with the College. This first

edition of the Alumni Bulletin inaugurates the policy of acquainting the alumni with the latest news concerning Jefferson. If the interest and support on the part of the alumni are sufficiently encouraging, additional bulletins will be issued from time to time. Expressions of opinion concerning the desirability and future character of the Bulletin should be addressed to the Committee.



FROM THE EDITOR

It is with great pride and deep gratitude that we present this Centennial Issue of the *Bulletin*, reflecting on—and celebrating—our 100-year expedition through the annals of Jefferson's storied history.

Through this commemorative issue, we illuminate our illustrious past, interpret the vital issues of the present day, and pledge our continuing commitment to covering the exciting possibilities that await in the future.

But most of all, this issue is dedicated to you—the incredible alumni representing every class that has passed through the doors of Jefferson.

As we have traveled through time and space from 1922's first issue to today, we have seen life-changing and lifesaving medical advances, followed our fellow alumni through their careers and personal journeys; and

witnessed the stellar growth of our beloved alma mater. But what stands out has been what's remained the same—an abiding commitment to providing the finest healthcare education.

From our founding in 1824 to today, almost 200 years and 31,000 medical degrees later, our alumni share a heritage unlike any other, founded on the pride in their beloved Jefferson, coupled with the knowledge that, as Sir William Osler famously said, "The practice of medicine is an art, not a trade; a calling, not a business; a calling in which your heart will be exercised equally with your head."

We're excited for the future of the *Bulletin* and Jefferson and can't wait to share the stories to come over the next 100 years.

