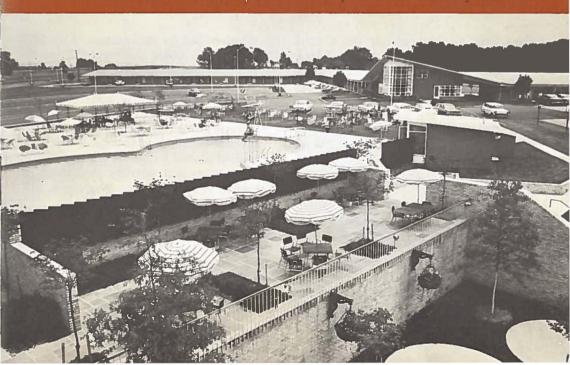
gwmedicine

**WINTER 1965** 

INTRODUCING | A new Medical Alumni Publication ANNOUNCING Plans for May reunion at country club below



"It is a pleasure indeed to greet all gradnates in this first issue of GW Medicine. Through this regular quarterly communication we shall have an excellent opportunity to exchange thoughts between all who have received their medical education at GWU and those of us who serve on the faculty. You have a vested interest in the medical school; we have an ever increasing responsibility to provide the best in medical education. Together we share many productive past experiences as well as many future responsibilities in medical science and service.

From time to time other members of the faculty and I shall express through these pages our enthusiasm for educational innovations, report research results and in general keep you posted on the progress of the medical school. I shall be equally candid

with you about administrative problems, economic needs and the current role of our school in the Association of American Medical Colleges. But you, the graduates of GWU, are the real measure of the school; and it is the intention of the Medical Alumni Association, as well as my wish, that you use GW Medicine as a means for expressing your experiences, your thoughts and your contributions to the advancement of education, research and service in medicine.

The Annual Alumni Program, scheduled for May 27-29, will be an unusually pleasant occasion to meet with friends and classmates again in Washington. I look forward to seeing you then."

John Parke M.D. Dean

WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF A GOAL doubling last year's results, the 1964-65 Medical Annual Support Program has been inaugurated under the leadership of Dr. George Speck, president of the Medical Alumni Association. Through this annual solicitation of alumni and friends of the Medical School, a target of \$100,000 has been set to provide for the immediate needs of the School.

Gifts to the Medical Annual Support Program entitle alumni and alumnae to membership for 1964-65 in the Medical Alumni Association. Projects to be supported through the Program during the coming year include: 1) salary support of faculty in the basic medical sciences; and 2) medical alumni student scholarships.

In 1963-64, nearly 1,000 graduates and friends of the Medical School gave more than \$44,000 to these projects. In addition, these

gifts provided for the operation of the Medical Alumni Office and supported the improvement of educational facilities in the basic medical sciences.

Special mailings have gone out to encourage increased giving from past donors and new giving from those who have not contributed before. President Speck and other medical alumni leaders are making personal visits to medical meetings throughout the country to tell the George Washington medical story.

Class representatives from many graduate classes will also contact their classmates in behalf of the Annual Support Program. All efforts are being directed to the successful completion of this \$100,000 campaign by the time of the medical association's annual reunion in late May.

# gwmedicine

GW MEDICINE is published quarterly by The George Washington University Medical Alumni Association. All contributions to the magazine should be addressed to The GWU Medical Alumni Office, 1335 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

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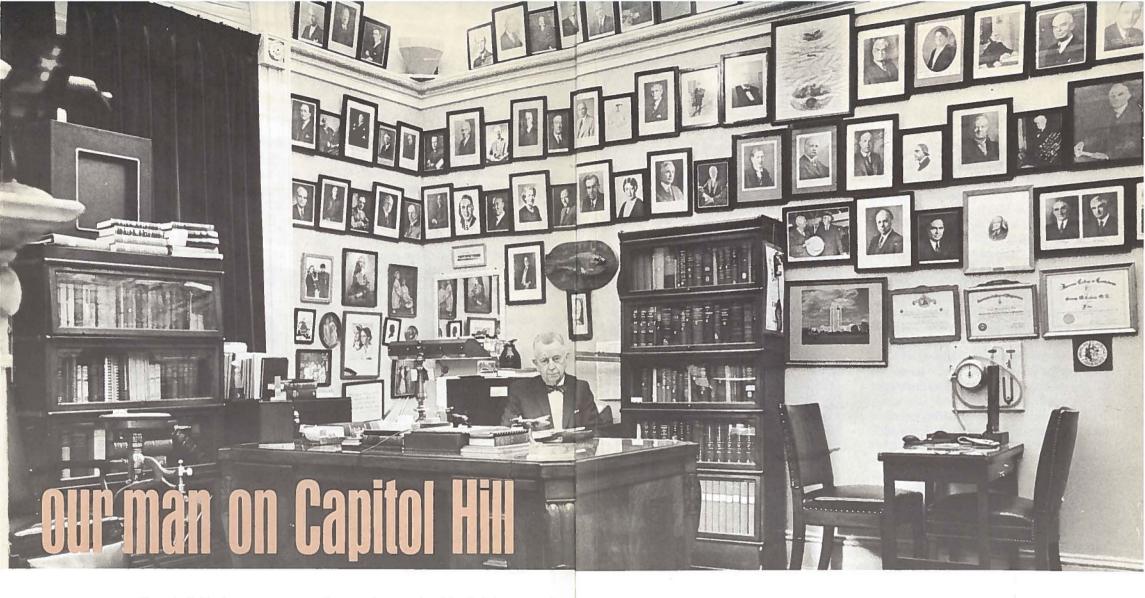
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#### ON THE COVER

Pictured is the swimming pool at the Washingtonian Country Club, the site of this year's medical alumni reunion. In the background is part of the motel located on the grounds of the club.



IN MOST CASES, if an individual wants an appointment with Dr. George W. Calver, he must first get elected to Congress. The reason for this is simple. Dr. Calver is the Physician to Congress.

Congress didn't always have a physician; but when it did get one it was Dr. Calver, a 1912 graduate of The GWU Medical School.

In 1928 three congressmen collapsed in a single month. One died in his office after being without medical attention for two hours because there was no physician in the House or Senate. Soon after this incident, Nicholas Longworth, then the Speaker of the House, asked the Navy to assign its 41-year-old Lt.

Commander at the Naval Dispensary in Washington to be present for the sessions of Congress. Three years later, in 1931, Congress passed special legislation prohibiting Dr. Calver's transfer until otherwise provided by law. In this way Dr. Calver became the first—and only—Capitol physician.

As the physician to the Nation's lawmakers, his working environment is different from other doctors. Usually his day at Congress begins at noon when Congress convenes and ends at five when it adjourns. With rounds at Bethesda Naval Hospital and the supervision of two laboratories at the Hospital, Dr. Calver's day often starts at nine in the morning

and finishes at 10 in the evening. However, during filibusters, Dr. Calver maintains a vigil around the clock. On a moment's notice appointments are broken because of roll calls and other urgent matters concerning his congressional patients.

"By and large I deal with the major occupational hazard of Congress," says Dr. Calver. "I deal with nervous tension."

"Senators and Representatives are exposed to too much eating, too much talking, too much writing and too many pressures from their constituents.

"As I meet new members of Congress I give them all the same advice. Give five per cent of your time to keeping well, and you won't have to spend 100 per cent of your time getting over being sick."

The 77-year-old physician takes his own advice. Each day he does 10 minutes of sitting-up exercises and goes for walks with his dog. As often as possible he works in his large garden and in his hobby shop.

Many years ago, Dr. Calver prescribed long walks before breakfast for a freshman Senator who needed relief from the tensions of his hectic life. The advice was well taken because the Senator, Harry S. Truman, has made early morning walks a life-long habit.

Dr. Calver performs various scientific tests

on all new Congressmen, which he feels are useful and necessary, but his real goal is to make friends.

"A newly-elected Congressman comes to Washington from his district or state on the heels of victory and a sense of importance, only to learn that he is on the bottom of the pile in Congress. Very often the best prescription for this letdown is a friend."

Dr. Calver is just such a friend. As a native of Washington, D.C., he is free of sectional interests, and as a D.C. resident he has never voted until this year or belonged to a political party. Because of this he has been able to give dispassionate solace to all members of Congress. As he points out, "to me there's no difference between a Republican belly-ache and Democrat belly-ache."

So many have taken Dr. Calver into their confidence that a saying exists on Capitol Hill. "If Doc Calver ever opened up, there wouldn't be anything sacred left in Washington." Getting him to discuss the frustrations, complaints or confessions of his illustrious patients—living or dead—is impossible. Anyone who persists gets walked over to a sign on his office wall which reads, "No Talkee, No Tellee, No Catchee Hellee."

Dr. Calver's office, unlike most physicians' offices, is an organized clutter of printed proverbs, stuffed fish, autographed pictures of Presidents and Congressmen, statues, awards, certificates and cartoons. Among the memorabilia on the mantel of his cavernous office is a Japanese god of health, a miniature rocking chair made from the wood of a Washington Elm and two signed photographs—one from the late President Kennedy and another from President Johnson, both former patients during their Senate and House days. On a nearby wall is an editorial cartoon from The Washington Star commenting on the time Dr. Calver caused the Senate to be recessed for 10 days. During censorship proceedings against the late Sen. McCarthy, Dr. Calver pointed out to Vice President Nixon that the Senator could not be tried in absentia. Dr. Calver had placed the Senator in the hospital from an illness just prior to the proceedings.

Not all the people that Dr. Calver treats are members of Congress. He gives annual physicals and first-aid care to the members of the Supreme Court and the officials of the Library of Congress. He oversees first-aid stations in nine buildings. Dr. Calver and his staff of nine nurses-one at each first-aid station-and two Naval doctors assigned to his office also meet the emergency medical needs of tourists in the Capitol Hill buildings. Last year he and his staff had 45,000 patient visits. "This is higher than past years," Dr. Calver points out. "Many more tourists visited the Capitol on the way to and from the New York World's Fair, so of course the number of people becoming ill was higher." Dr. Calver saw about 80 patients a day.

The Capitol physician has no immediate plans for retiring and certainly shows no signs of slowing down. Dr. Calver graduated from The George Washington University, completed his medical education at GWU and after his residency at Providence Hospital in Washington in 1913, entered the Navy. His Navy medical career took him to many places in the Far East and several Navy Medical Centers in the United States. Dr. Calver was the Senior Medical Officer of the U.S.S. Henderson sailing through the West Indies, Panama Canal, The Philippines and to China prior to his assignment at the Naval Dispensary in Washington in 1927. In 1928 he was assigned to the Capitol. By 1945 he had been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral. In 1947 he was placed on the retired list after 33 years of service but continued on active duty status to make his place on the active list available for another officer.

Dr. Calver has had a long and distinguished medical career. As he suggests, "I've been concerned with keeping men healthy and working at their important responsibilities. This has been very satisfying to me."



Dr. Speck

## Alumni President speaks out

The following is the acceptance speech delivered by Dr. George Speck at the annual medical alumni banquet in June last year.

Fellow Alumni:

I wish to thank the Nominating Committee of the Council for its thoughtful consideration in selecting me for your President and to you for not challenging its decision. I do not take the honor lightly, for I am deeply aware of the responsibility and appreciative of the challenge.

Much has been accomplished by each succeeding President and Council since Fred Donn rejuvenated the Alumni Association in 1959; and much remains to be done in the

future to instill in the alumni body of 2800 individuals the same degree of enthusiasm as has existed in your officers these past several years.

Between my second and third year at the Medical School, I spent the summer at the Mallory Institute of Pathology at Boston City Hospital. There were about eight of us there, all having finished the second year at our respective medical schools. The others were from Harvard, Tufts and Boston University -I was the lone "outsider." Even though I was a native Bostonian, my association with George Washington must have coated me with a foreign substance, for I was immediately considered to be Coombs positive and my identity titered. When I naively and unashamedly answered to their question of my medical school affiliates, "George Washington," it was universally accepted as "Oh, yeah, that's in St. Louis, isn't it?" It then befell upon me to correctly place the School, not only geographically, but in its proper light as a medical school of prominence, whose sons had given much to medicine over the

But why was this necessary? The answer was not immediately forthcoming, but over the years the answer became increasingly obvious. We, the alumni, are responsible for this attitude because we created it and nurtured it. As incoming freshmen we were overwhelmed by gratitude—and the only time I might add —for the privilege (and it is a privilege) to attend a school which considered us worthy to matriculate in its halls and eventually earn the coveted "M.D."—which in turn opened so many doors for all of us and brought a purpose to our lives. We may have complained about Bowie running the School, or watched the blueclad boys ride up and down the elevator while we patiently lugged our microscopes up four flights of stairs, or the head and stench of the antiquated gross anatomy lab, or the calluses on our bottoms passively acquired as we listened to unending lectures, or a multitude of gripes that were so insignificant compared to the ultimate reward of being able to add the letters "M.D." to our names. It is like complaining of the thorns of the rose and not a word in praise of the beauty of the flower.

The Medical School conferred an "M.D." on us and gave us the opportunity to become doctors through our daily practice. Without the former we could never have accomplished the latter. Never let us forget that—and let us be ever grateful for that.

Let us eradicate the congenital disease of indifference that we acquired as students and perpetuated as alumni. We are the Medical School—we bring glory or shame to its name. Our association, in addition, is a two-way street. The more we do for the School, the more we strengthen it—and by strengthening it, we magnify our own images. Schools like Harvard, Yale, Hopkins, Penn, Columbia are great because their alumni have contributed greatly. No outstanding school today reached its position of prominence without the support of its alumni—financially, professionally, in voice, in spirit, in devotion.

We are a reflection of our School; and when it shines brightly, so do we. It is up to us to keep the light shining brightly!

### **Alumnus Tours Soviet Medical Centers**

DR. JOHN KESHISHIAN, associate in surgery at GWU and a graduate of the class of 1950, is a medical specialist for the U.S. State Department. He is also on the Medical Advisory Board of MEDICO. In these capacities he has made numerous trips to remote parts of the world.

In 1959 Dr. Keshishian spent time in Laos along the border of Red China. He also served in South Viet Nam, Cambodia and behind the Iron Curtain. In 1962 he visited surgical centers in several Polish cities.

Last May, under the auspices of the State Department and the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Dr. Keshishian toured surgical centers in several Soviet countries. He visited Warsaw, Moscow and Yerevan, Armenian S.S.R., as well as Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara in the Soviet Union. Before returning home he also visited Kabul, Afghanistan, where MEDICO staffs the Avicenna Hospital. This



Against the background of Saint Basil's bulbous spires and the Kremlin's citadel walls, manned "Chaika" limousines await diplomats attending an official Kremlin reception.

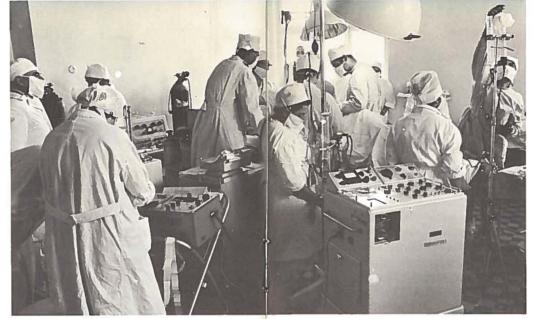
hospital was organized under the guidance of Dr. Peter D. Comanduras, associate professor of medicine at GWU and co-founder of MEDICO. Recently, Dr. Henry Feffer, orthopedic surgeon at GWU, also visited the Kabul hospital to augment its orthopedic surgical coverage.

Dr. Keshishian gave a surgical lecture in Warsaw and two in Moscow. In Yerevan he showed films and slides demonstrating various surgical procedures as they are performed at GWU Hospital and Andrews Air Force Base Hospital, where he is a consultant.

The pictures on these pages were taken by Dr. Keshishian.

A sister is seen caring for a patient in Dr. Neilubowicz's hospital. In Poland Catholic sisters are tolerated primarily because they serve without pay.







Dr. Keshishian (left) and Dr. Jan Neilubowicz exchange gifts in the latter's office in Warsaw. Dr. Neilubowicz was trained in the United States and pioneered in introducing American teaching methods in Polish medical schools.

Dr. Keshishian spent considerable time with Soviet medical students.



A patient with mitral valvular disease is being operated on at the Institute of Cardiovascular Research in Yerevan. Note the amount of electrical recording equipment. Pictured here is Soviet-made equipment which is less popular with Soviet technicians than American-made devices. Transfusion bottles can be seen in the right with a technician preparing to pour blood into the graduated cylinder. Blood transfusions are given in 250 aliquotes.

Sitting in on grand rounds at Sklifasovsky are several female physicians. In the Soviet Union there is a high incidence of female physicians, at times reaching a proportion of 75 per cent.



Dr. P. I. Androsov, professor of surgery at the N. V. Sklifasovsky Institute and Dr. M. M. Tarasov, director of the institute, are shown having tea after grand rounds. Professor Androsov is best known for his use of cadaver blood and the development of the surgical stapling machine. Director Tarasov is holder of the Lenin Medal.



### ...at the Medical School

ONE OF THE MOST EXCITING DEVELOPMENTS in medical education is taking place at GWU Medical School. Under a contract with the U.S. Public Health Service's Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, the school is producing a series of short teaching films.

The interest in the program centers on a portable, automatic movie projector which resembles a small-screen home television receiver. A plastic, light-weight cartridge prepackaged with 8mm color or black and white film with synchronized sound is inserted



Dr. Parks demonstrates the projector, used in the medical film project at GWU, to an Indian surgeon. Dr. Parks is holding a cartridge containing a short teaching film. The phones shown here are for display purposes only. In actual practice, headsets would be used.

easily into the projector. The film cartridges can contain from three to 22 minutes of film. The continuous loop cartridges permits repetition of viewing without the need for rewinding.

There are many advantages to this projector. It is simple to operate-plug the projector in, insert a cartridge, turn a switch and the film comes on instantly. Open sound is available for group teaching, or single and multiple jacks are available for individual listening in quiet areas of a library. And, the projector can be used in a fully lighted room.

Dr. John Parks, dean of the medical school and director of the film project, has been interested in movie teaching aids since he first saw a British movie unit about three years ago. The British set was not equipped with sound. When Dr. Parks learned of the new Fairchild projector last year, he promptly established the medical film program at the school.

The school is now producing a series of 17 short teaching films on the subject of venereal disease. In the planning stage is another series of films on tuberculosis. After a sufficient number of films have been made, they will be tested on medical students to determine their "learning increment," according to Dr. Parks.

The Dean considers the present generation of medical students television oriented. "They have acquired the knack of learning through the sights and sounds of television. Educators can take advantage of this same learning process by offering certain material through film lessons. I think the film program offers one of the greatest potentials of any new medical teaching device."

Involved in the program entitled, "Short Films for Group Teaching or Individual Learning," are Dr. James L. Goddard, class of 1949 and director of the Communicable Disease Center: Dr. Murdock Head, a member of the GWU medical faculty; and Dr. Parks.

ON A NOVEMBER MORNING LAST YEAR. Dr. Paul Carlson, class of 1956, was marched into an open square in Stanleyville with 1300 other hostages. A rescue troop of Belgian paratroopers was only minutes away when Congolese rebels opened fire. After the paratroopers arrived and the shooting stopped, 60 hostages were found dead-among them was Dr. Carlson.

In this tragic way the life of a doctor who gave up private practice in California to serve 100,000 people in a remote Congo jungle came to an end.

Dr. Carlson first went to the Congo in 1961 for a six-month tour with the Protestant Relief Agency. What he saw on this tour prompted him to return to the Congo the following year with his wife and two young children. Despite the worsening political situation in the area, Dr. Carlson remained and continued to care for his patients. Two months before his death he was arrested for "spying" because he owned a two-way radio -which he actually used to order drugs from distant medical centers. Twice Congolese rebel leaders announced their intention to execute him, and twice the execution was postponed. As the world waited and prayed



After conducting a polio immunization clinic last year, Dr. Carlson was presented with eggs and corn by villagers as a token of their appreciation.

for his safety, news came that he had been killed indiscriminantely in the masacre.

A national magazine reporting the incident called the death of Dr. Carlson "cruel and incredibly wasteful." This same thought is shared by alumni and faculty of the GWU School of Medicine, as well as the world.

Berry, Robert H., '51 Akron, Ohio Rack, Morris A., '35 McKeesport, Pennsylvania Washington, D. C. Borrone, Milton G., '26 Jersey City, New Jersey Dalton, Charles E., '50 Maywood, California

Shaffer, Charles M., '32 Oden, Axel R., '19 Carlisle, Pennsylvania Tucson, Arizona Pyles, John C., '04 Washington, D. C. Winik, Irving W., '37 Duffie, Don H., '20 Washington, D. C.

Gray, Augustus C., '12 Hewitt, Arthur W., '08 Berte, Stephen J., '46 Arlington, California Rector, Frank L., '07 Portland, Oregon Madison, Wisconsin

Ritzhaupt, Louis H.,'17 Guthrie, Oklahoma Royersford, Penna. Cockerille, L. Lee, '25 Washington, D. C. Rude, Gilbert B., '34 Washington, D. C.

#### **Alumni News**

'14 J. P. BARGER who retired from his practice in Washington in 1962 is now living in Penney Farms, Florida.

'24 RICHARD M. HEWITT was given an alumni

achievement award by his undergraduate alma mater, Wesleyan University, in Connecticut. The Canadian Medical Association Journal recently published an article he wrote concerning "The Canadians and the Mayo Clinic." '24 THOMAS R. REES was recently given a presidential appointment to the Board of Veterans appeals as a medical officer in eye, ear, nose and throat cases. He has also written a book, "I Prescribe Laughter," which is selling successfully around the country. The book contains medical anecdotes. He also had an article published in the D.C. Medical Annals entitled, "Don't Fool With a Foul Breath."

'30 DANIEL S. DE STIO directed the plans for the annual convention of the American Society of Ophthalmologic and Otolaryngologic Allergy in Chicago last year. He is president of the society. He also spoke to the International Association of Secretaries of Ophthalmological and Otolaryngological Societies on "Program and Planning."

'33 K. M. SIMON is currently head of the Section of Otolaryngology in the Mayo Clinic and professor of Otolaryngology in the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine at the University of Minnesota.

'34 A. HARRY KLEINMAN, adjunct professor at New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, spoke to the 29th annual Congress of the North American Federation, International College of Surgeons. In his talk he suggested that forced crouching, characteristic of most sports, plays a major role in hematuria, minor renal defects and nephroptosis.

'36 EDWARD E. FERGUSON, past president of the GWU Medical Alumni Association, was recently elected president-elect of the MidAtlantic Section of the American Urological Association.

'36 VICTOR SIEGEL had an article entitled, "There Is Always Hope," published in the December issue of the Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey. The article concerned three patients with malignancies.

'38 BENJAMIN SULLIVAN, JR., a member of the Department of Gastroenterology at the Cleveland Clinic, was elected secretary-treasurer of the American Society of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy. This fall he spoke at the Escuela De Patologia Digestiva in Barcelona on achalasia, esophageal stricture and pancreatic scanning in the diagnosis of carcinoma of the pancreas. He also spoke to a group at the Royal Northern Hospital in London on pancreatic scanning.

'40 JAMES L. KELLEY had a paper published in a recent issue of The American Surgeon entitled, "Use of the Foley Catheter as a Technical Aid in Inguinal Hernia Repair—A Clinical Suggestion." Aside from his medical accomplishments he has been winning numerous prizes in the San Diego area for his watercolor paintings. During the 1963 AMA Convention, he took first prize in the art exhibit.

'41 MORTEN B. ANDELMAN, in pediatric practice in Lincolnwood, Illinois, published three papers during 1964. He is currently working on two studies: "An evaluation of the Nutritional Value of Milk Containing Whey and Milk Protein in the Proportion Present in Human Milk" and "Problems of Obesity in Pre-adolescent and Adolescent Children." He is also preparing for publication the results of 11 studies that he has recently completed.

'42 WILLIAM S. DERRICK is president-elect of the Southern Society of Anesthesiologists. He was also recently named chairman of the research committee and chairman of the pharmacy and therapeutics committee of the University of Texas Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute.

'43 JOHN A. EDWARDS, a practicing physician in Council, Idaho, was elected County Representative to the Idaho State Legislature. The Council Chamber of Commerce named him "Man of the Year."

'44 PAUL SPRAY has an orthopedic practice in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and is active in the Orthopedic Overseas division of MEDICO. He

recently wrote on "Current Programs of Orthopedics Overseas" in the Journal of the Tennessee Medical Association. He also presented a paper on fracture treatment in newly developing countries at the American Fracture Association meeting in Philadelphia.

'45 IRVING S. COOPER, clinical professor of neurosurgery at New York University, received an Outstanding Achievement Award from the University of Minnesota at the Mayo Centennial Convocation this past fall. He was one of 35 distinguished alumni of the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine to receive the award. The award bestowed upon him was for his original research in neurosurgery, particularly the problems of Extrapyramidal Disease.

'47 MAURICE S. RAWLINGS is practicing internal medicine, specializing in cardiovascular diseases, in Chattanooga. This fall he was invited to speak at the scientific session of the Eighth International Congress on Diseases of the Chest when the American College of Chest Physicians convened in Mexico City. He spoke on "Common Causes of Chest Pain."

'50 ROGER M. MORRELL recently spoke to members of the Department of Medicine of the University of Florida College of Medicine on "Diencephlaic Mechanisms in Cardiovascular Control."

'50 EDWIN C. WOOD, associate director of psychiatric education at The Institute of Living in Hartford, recently spoke at the Cooper Union in New York on "Rational Expectations from Psychoanalysis." He also delivered a paper at the Divisional Meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Philadelphia. The title of the paper was "The Resident Psychiatrist in the Admitting Office: A Man in Conflict."

'53 GLENN C. MILLAR is president-elect of the Tri-Counties Obstetrical and Gynecological Society of Southern California, was accepted as a fellow-elect of the American College of Surgeons and named medical advisor to the Medical Explorer Post in his local section of the Boy Scouts of America.

'54 SOLOMON E. BARR delivered a paper entitled, "A Double-bling Study of the Effects of Bacterial Vaccine on Infective Asthma," at a meeting of the American Academy of Allergy. The paper summarized a two-year

clinical study in the allergy clinic at the GWU Hospital.

'54 HOWARD TICKTIN, past president of the GWU Medical Alumni Association, participated in a symposium at the King County Medical Society meeting in Seattle recently. Several days later he spoke to the Honolulu, Hawaii, Academy of General Practice on "Functional Disorders."

'55 ROBERT F. DYER is in private practice in Washington and on the professional faculty of GWU. He was recently promoted to secretary of the Board of Police and Fire Surgeons in D.C. He was also elected vice president of the Washington Phi Chi Alumni Society and State Surgeon of the Society of Colonial Wars of the District of Columbia.

'59 JOHN L. FOX was appointed Chief of Neurosurgery at the new Veterans Administration Hospital in Washington, D. C., this past year. One of his major projects currently underway is a study on the effects of laser radiation on brain tissue. This is a joint project with the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. The results are to be reported by him at the Third International Congress of Neurological Surgery in Copenhagen during August 1965.

'60 EUGENE D. MINDEL is currently serving a two-year tour of active duty at the U.S. Naval Hospital at Great Lakes, Illinois. In addition, he has a part-time practice in psychiatry.

'60 IRA STEIN co-authored a paper that was read at the southern section meeting of the American Federation for Clinical Research held in New Orleans. The paper was entitled, "Thymidylate Dephosphorylation in Leukocytes."

'60 EUGENE O. STEVENSON has resumed his residency in general surgery at Wadsworth General Hospital in Los Angeles after two year's service as a naval flight surgeon. He graduated from the U.S. Naval School of Aviation Medicine and earned his wings in December 1962.

'61 ROBERT KATZ is a resident in the Department of Dermatology at the University of Miami's Jackson Memorial Hospital. In a recent issue of the JAMA he co-authored an article on "Tuberculosis of Muscle." He also was senior author of a paper in the D.C. Medical Annals entitled, "Primary Hyperparathyroidism."

### **Biggest Reunion Planned for May**

PLANS ARE NEARING COMPLETION for the most extensive GWU medical alumni reunion ever held. This year's reunion will take place at a 600 acre country club, a short distance from Washington, D. C.

Beginning with registration and a welcoming party Thursday evening, May 27, and ending with a banquet Saturday evening, May 29, the week-end will be filled with recreation, scientific sessions and class activities.

Here is a preliminary schedule of events for the reunion:

Thursday evening, May 27—Registration and welcoming party at the Washingtonian Country Club in Montgomery County, Maryland.

Friday morning, May 28—Pre-clinical scientific exchange at GWU Hospital (bus transportation will operate between country club and hospital).

Friday afternoon—GWU Medical Alumni Golf Tournament on the country club's 18-hole course.

Friday evening—Individual class reunions beginning with the class of 1960 and going back in five-year intervals. Space for the reunions will be available at the country club.

Saturday morning, May 29—Clinical scientific exchange at GWU Hospital (bus service will again operate).

Saturday evening—Annual Medical Alumni Association Banquet at the country club.

A large motel on the grounds of the country club will accommodate the alumni and their families. An 18-hole tournament golf course, a figure "eight" swimming pool, tennis courts, dining rooms and lounges will be available through the entire week-end. Early planning indicates about \$85 a couple will cover the cost of lodging, the recreational and scientific activities and the banquet. Each additional member of the family will add approximately \$2 a day to the cost.

The Alumni Association scheduled the reunion to coincide with the Memorial Day week-end. Take advantage of this time and bring your family. Arrangements are being made for tours of Washington sites as well as a private tour of the White House on Friday morning. Baby sitting service in your motel room will also be available. You will be receiving motel registration cards about March 15. Make arrangements now to be in Washington for the reunion.

\* PLEASE KEEP THE MEDICAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION ABREAST OF A CHANGE IN YOUR ADDRESS

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