

SENIOR MEDICAL ALUMNI

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DEANS' CORNER

Greetings . . . Faculty, Alumni, Students and Friends of the University of Minnesota Medical School. We are anticipating a new and even faster tempo in Medical Affairs and Education these days. Aside from research, study and "face to face" involvement with our patients, we must turn a sensitive ear to the discordant "Sounds of the Times." Our response to the health consumers demands for better health services is long overdue. We must answer the challenge that all health consumers have thrust upon us. Yet, we need to be especially responsive to the seemingly unrelenting cries from all disadvantaged groups.

Our present expansion program for the Health Sciences Center is not merely an attempt to erect more stone structures. Rather, it represents a firm commitment toward meeting current demands for better and greater Health Services from the Health Sciences through increased manpower and facilities for training research, and medical care.

I am extending a special congratulation to Eivind O. Hoff, Executive Director of the Minnesota Medical Foundation, and his new staff. As many of you are aware, Eivind has given ten years of gracious and dedicated service in developing the Minnesota Medical Foundation, the largest private philanthropic arm of the Medical School. Now, I welcome the appearance of a new University of Minnesota MEDICAL BULLETIN which will provide us with a viable link with our Alumni around the globe.

Robert B. Howard



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**Here is the New
Minnesota Medical Bulletin**

This new style University of Minnesota Medical Bulletin continues the tradition of alumni publishing established here twenty years ago.

The Medical Bulletin will continue to feature what is old and valued, as well as what is new and promising. It will not, however, carry scientific material as in the past, preferring to concentrate its efforts on strengthening the "people link" with the Alma Mater.

Issues will appear every other month. Original material will be the principal menu. (The Editors are looking for original manuscripts. Do you have one?). All graduates of the University Medical School will receive copies.

Finally, there is the new editor. He is Dr. Wallace D. Armstrong, Class of 1937, who succeeds Dr. W. Albert Sullivan, Jr., and a new Managing Editor, Mr. Robert J. Quist.

We hope these revisions are in tune with the times and will result in a better publication, one which you will be proud to identify as the product of your Alma Mater.

Two Faces of Minnesota Medicine

The Two Oldest Living Graduates of the University of Minnesota
Medical School Are Featured in This First Issue of the New
MEDICAL BULLETIN



Dr. Ramsey practiced in St. Paul and was the first doctor limiting his practice exclusively to child-care in 1902 in the Northwest U.S.



Dr. Burns left Medical School 72 years ago for Milan, Minn., a small rural town where he was a GP serving the complete medical needs of the townspeople.

Dr. Walter Reeve Ramsey and Dr. Michael Alpheus Burns are senior alumni of the Medical School. Their careers are parallel, yet divergent, and their achievements are proud chapters in the annals of the alumni ranks. Their decisions to pursue different roads in medicine mirror the twin aspects of the dilemma Robert Frost posed in his poem, "The Road Not Taken."

Walter Reeve Ramsey Pioneer Pediatrician

Dr. Ramsey's eyes light up when he relates a humorous tale. He tells of having attended a speech by a doctor who had *no terminal facilities*. After the Master of Ceremonies introduced this eminent doctor, he stood before the podium for a few seconds gazing around the room. Finally, he turned to the M.C. and said, "I see you haven't a clock on the wall, and I forgot my watch." The M.C. replied quickly *that's all right, we hung a calendar up for you*.

Few men live nearly a century and fewer still maintain the wit, vigor and intellectual agility of Dr. W. R. Ramsey who is 97. In raw years, he is the oldest living Alumnus of the University of Minnesota Medical School. He also shares the distinction of being one of only two living members of the Class of 1896. The following pages relate the parallel careers of these two Minnesota Men of Medicine. They pursued different avenues of healing. Dr. Ramsey was the first doctor to *limit* himself solely to child care west of Chicago. He was the Northwest's pioneer in "Pediatrics" and a World Figure of some stature known on both sides of the Atlantic for his work in Children's Diseases. His contemporary and classmate, Dr. M. A. Burns, was of "Different Mettle." Burns became a rural GP in western Minnesota. While Dr. Ramsey is slightly older than Dr. Burns, Burns has the longest active service record, three quarters of a century in medicine in Minnesota.

A Dream Shaped Into a Reality

The Fates seemed to take a special interest in Dr. Ramsey, for he realized his Dream of founding a Children's Hospital in St. Paul. He planned, supervised, and is still active as a member of the Board of Trustees of his hospital. Recently, the Children's Hospital of St. Paul and the University formed a partnership in pediatrics teaching and research, both parties are profiting from the additional facilities and manpower. While Dr. Ramsey attained his goal, that of principal architect of the Twin Cities' first child care center, this accomplishment was



not wrought without the struggles accompanying great accomplishment.

Although nearly a centenarian, Dr. Ramsey is a chipper man. He has recovered from recent surgery, and his wit is sparkling and bubbling like champagne on ice. He appears distinguished with a well-trimmed goatee and alert deep brown eyes. Standing in the doorway of his residence with sun glasses and cane in hand, he appeared more like an elderly statesman recently returned from Europe than a retired physician.

"Old Hudson Bay Stock"

His stream of consciousness flowed freely over nearly a century. He takes extraordinary pride in his Scottish ancestry, calling it "Stern Stuff." He reminisced about his kinsmen and displayed a brief historical sketch written by him about them. He says proudly, "I am of Old Hudson Bay stock, the Selkirk County on the Red River of the North." His great-grandfather, John Smith, one of the first settlers who helped survey the country owned 700 acres there. His ancestors allied themselves with the famous Selkirk County founded by Thomas Douglas, Earl of Selkirk.

The Selkirk Colony was only a year old when the Smiths arrived. They remained there for about four years, in this center of fur trading. Hostilities between the North West Company and Hudson's Bay Company reached violent intensity and resulted finally in the 1816 Massacre by the Bois Buella (half breeds) of 43 of the Hudson's Bay settlers including the governor. Following this violence, the Northwest Com-

pany burned all of the buildings of the settlers, they thought they had wiped out the Selkirk County. Yet, some 80 of the settlers received shelter at forts. Selkirk, who was then in Montreal, succeeded in recruiting some soldiers and attacked the bellicose "Bois Buela" and re-established the colony at what is now Winnipeg, then called Fort Gary. John Smith, his wife and granddaughter escaped and reached Fort William and finally landed in Fort York. There, Smith began a small factory and his daughter married Robert Ramsey. This accounts for Dr. Ramsey's Canadian heritage.

Walter Ramsey was born on November 8, 1872. He acquired his early education at Guelph Collegiate Institute. His original plans were to attend McGill University Medical School, but he was too young. Finally, he entered the University of Maryland in 1893. Maryland claims to be the oldest medical school in the country, but Dr. Ramsey quickly adds that Harvard alumni call this assertion of Maryland's a fraud.

Dr. Ramsey remembers the years of study from 1894-1896, the third graduating class at the University of Minnesota as "Tres difficile" but rewarding. Interestingly, he still speaks flu-

ent French and German and published his first research paper in German while in Berlin doing graduate study in children's diseases in 1908. He cites Professors Wheaton and Hendricks as inspiring teachers who were outstanding men of medicine, as well as truly human persons. Dr. Ramsey describes Professor Hendricks as a slight man who made anatomy, possibly the most boring of subjects, interesting because he sprinkled his lectures with humor and wit. Dr. Ramsey recalls that Professor Hendricks enjoyed involving the students in a discussion on a certain facet of anatomy. One day, in the middle of a lecture, Hendricks asked a student what arteries he would tie off if he were operating on the upper thigh. The student, not knowing what to say hedged awhile. Finally, after a long wait for an answer, Professor Hendricks said, "Well, you would tie off all that bled, wouldn't you?"

After graduation Dr. Ramsey interned at St. Paul City and County Hospital, later known as Ancker. He began practice in St. Paul, and in 1900 was appointed by U.S. Senator Cushman K. Davis, government physician for the post office to supervise sanitation at a salary of \$100 per month.



The First Completed Children's Hospital . . . 1927

European Travel, Romance and Medicine

A Turning Point in his personal and professional life came when he married Ruth Lusk, the daughter of Judge James Lusk. The handsome young couple left for a European honeymoon on their wedding day. For a year Dr. Ramsey studied in Vienna, which he said was "the Mecca for medical study" of that day. A forerunner of socialized medicine already existed at that time, Ramsey explained. The state promised medical care for all of its citizens at special clinics. The exciting aspect for the young doctor was that patients were assigned to them (and had to report back), if they wanted to continue their medical treatment. In this way, a young doctor could explore the entire history of a patient. Dr. Ramsey said this experience was particularly interesting yet, he added, "everything was of interest in medicine in those days because we know so little about so many diseases." This experience in Vienna, with the opportunity to observe a case history evolve, was unique. In the United States, if a child were assigned to a young doctor at a clinic, Dr. Ramsey remarked humorously, "the parents usually said, 'I'm not coming back for that young doctor to experiment on my child'."

Dr. Ramsey returned to America and began a practice limited to children's diseases. He renewed teaching chores at the University of Minnesota. However, in 1907, he again voyaged to Europe. He states emphatically, "the Europeans' progress in children's diseases far surpassed our own." This time, Ramsey studied at Königl. Universität's-Kinderklinik Berlin (Royal University for Children's Diseases), and worked as an assistant to Director of Clinics, Johann Otto Leinhardt Heubner, at the Charité. Here Dr. Ramsey published his first in-depth study of a childhood disease. The original text was in German.

Except for his trips to Europe, from 1902 to 1916, Dr. Ramsey devoted himself to child care in the Twin Cities. He hacked out a stern challenge for himself. During the early part of this century, the *Public*, and many people in the medical field, itself were not acclimated to the idea of a specialist for children. Dr. Ramsey recalls these years as "a period of restricted living." Yet, these factors failed to daunt him, his intense interest in children's diseases reached



Young Dr. Ramsey

beyond medical care alone, as he sought to understand the entire environmental situation which produced a particular disease in a child. After his return to the United States in 1908, Dr. Ramsey taught and worked jointly with the Public Health Department cleaning up the Twin Cities' milk supply which he insists was largely responsible for a great deal of illness in infants and young children.

A Man of Letters

Dr. Ramsey was both a man of action and intellect. In addition to his relentless pursuit of better child care facilities, he realized that he could reach a large audience through the printed page. The result was several books on the subject of child care. In 1916, E. P. Duttons commissioned Ramsey to write a popular book competing with that of a Professor Holt of New York, whose text was already on the market. Ramsey's book was "Infancy and Childhood," which had an immediate public impact, for it was geared for a mass audience. However, Dr. Ramsey reflects that this book was not a financial boon. Royalties from medical publications in those days were not like those of today's best selling novels.

In 1918, he began a second book. Writing it made a deep imprint on him, for he recalls that many of his colleagues were then in World War I serving as "Volunteers" in various medical capacities. Lippencotts, the leading publisher in nursing manuals, told Ramsey that they needed a text book for nurses' training. As a result Ramsey accepted the challenge. After lunch at the Campus Club, he barricaded himself in a room in Coffman Union. He drove

himself each afternoon until 5 p.m. until "Care and Feeding of Infants and Children" was finished. Though Dr. Ramsey says, "I wasn't proud of the literary quality of this book, it was apparently a great success as this anecdote testifies.

Immediately after completing the book, Dr. Ramsey volunteered for service in World War I. During a brief vacation from his responsibilities, in Rouen, in northern France, Ramsey met an old friend, Dr. Chesley, Secretary of Public Health for many years in Minnesota. They met in Paris. One afternoon while strolling down the Champs Elysees reminiscing about their days in Minnesota, Dr. Ramsey interrupted the conversation and said, "Chesley, I want to stop at Brentano's (International Book Store) to get a copy of the significant study on Children's Diseases by that remarkable Professor Marfan." They turned on the next corner and entered Brentano's where Ramsey asked for the book. It was an internationally known book on Pediatrics, and he asked the French bookseller to find it for him. The bookseller returned, not with Professor Marfan's book, but instead handed Dr. Ramsey his own text, "Care and Feeding of Infants and Children." Dr. Ramsey says he and Chesley gave each other sly smiles. The French book seller, not understanding why they were smiling, defended Dr. Ramsey's book eloquently. He insisted that it was a big seller, popular with all American and English nurses. Dr. Ramsey retorted he didn't want it amid the Frenchman's protests. "Pourquoi?", the Frenchman asked. Ramsey replied, "Because I wrote the damned thing."

France Recognized Major Ramsey

This humorous incident was probably the least important of Major Ramsey's stay in France. For 18 months, he was a major in the army and the Red Cross in charge of the children and refugee service. He helped the French government in establishing a Children's Dispensary, a Children's Hospital, and a preventorium for TB in Rouen. The people of Rouen recognized his generous service by awarding him a medal bearing the inscription: *Fondateur des Services de l'Enfance: Hommage De La Ville de Rouen, 1919. (FOUNDER OF SERVICE TO CHILDREN, HOMAGE OF CITY OF ROUEN, 1918-1919)*. The French government confirmed their gratitude when Clemenceau's daughter gave Ramsey a

medal with a similar inscription. He established temporary hospitals in nearby Chateaux and had to control a severe flu epidemic which a priest unfortunately carried to three Chateaux occupied by several hundred girls while he was dispensing the sacraments to them.

Following his World War I achievements in Rouen, Dr. Ramsey returned to the Twin Cities briefly, only to travel to Europe again with his wife in 1921 for the First World Congress for Child Welfare in Brussels. The Belgium government invited him to deliver a paper dealing with the prevention of TB in children. Here, he mingled with the Giants in child care from around the globe, 31 nations were represented. He noted that many of these eminent physicians had hospitals of their own or were on the staff of a children's hospital.

After the Congress, the Ramseys journeyed to Switzerland visiting the then famous clinic of Professor Auguste Rollier at Leysin. This Swiss doctor specialized in the study and care of TB in children, especially the glands, bones and joints. These experiences in Europe were the final impetus for Ramsey's drive to realize his dream, that of a Children's Hospital for the Twin Cities.

He saw the results obtained from exposing TB patients to the sun—germinating within was Ramsey's idea for a hospital on an elevated spot with a year round supply of sunlight. In 1923, Dr. Ramsey again visited the Rollier clinic while in Switzerland as a delegate to the 2nd International Congress for Child Welfare at Geneva. He returned *this time* to the Twin Cities and began concrete plans for his Children's Hospital. He selected and purchased five lots on the highly elevated spot he had been surveying and donated them for the hospital. After the donation of these lots, he began to solicit financial support.

Ramsey's Dream and Reality Are One

Ramsey gained the support of wealthy citizens and a Board of Trustees was formed and the Children's Hospital was finally incorporated. A rudimentary version of the present Children's Hospital opened January 1, 1924. It had 16 beds. The cornerstone for the new Children's Hospital was laid in August of 1927, symbolizing the realization of the Ramsey Dream.

Dr. Ramsey was Medical Director of this

hospital without a salary for nearly 30 years. His first staff consisted of 15 physicians. The hospital was his private delight. He personally escorted visitors on tours and articulated beautifully the Litany of its virtues—broad open expanse with sun, modern facilities, specialists in children's diseases and researchers and teachers in these areas of unusual competence. His vision, that of his hospital becoming a center for pediatric research and teaching for the state of Minnesota and the Twin City area, is now also a reality.

Travel was a fascinating avocation for the Ramseys. Mrs. Ramsey was a skilled linguist. They attended the Third International Congress of Child Welfare in Stockholm in 1930 and went to Oslo to the International Congress for TB. During their globetrotting, the Ramseys spent six weeks in Russia reviewing public health conditions. The Ramseys went to Oslo via Russia. Dr. Ramsey's summary of the trip to Russia implies the usual criticism of the Soviets, for they saw only what the Russians carefully selected for them.

Retirement from practice didn't mean a sedentary existence for the vigorous Dr. Ramsey. Rather, he avidly supported other enterprises charitable and medical. He championed the "Helping Hand Club" and was state chairman for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. During World War II, he used his Russian background as chairman of the Ramsey County Medical Society's committee for the collection of instruments and drugs for the Russians, then our allies.

The Harvard Medical Alumni Bulletin recently featured three articles on Harvey Cushing, a great surgeon and alumnus who had he lived, would be 100 years old. It seems doubly remarkable that the Minnesota Medical Alumni ranks boast two outstanding pioneers in medicine who have both lived nearly a century.

Dr. Ramsey's amazing wit, vision and energy are recounted here. In the ensuing pages, the story of Dr. M. A. Burns' life appears. Burns' life is extremely different from that of Ramsey. After graduation the two classmates' careers in medicine sharply diverged. Dr. Ramsey worked with world figures of renown. He became a founder of Children's Medicine in both Northern France and the Northern United States, and an author and teacher of Pediatrics while Burns exemplifies that "quiet strength" of



Medical Director, Ramsey breaks ground for a new addition to the Children's Hospital in 1957. Standing in the background is his trusted friend of 30 years and now Chief Administrator for the hospital, Miss Eleanor M. Sackett.

our pioneer past, a devotion to work once so much a part of the American character now receding into mere memory.

Dr. Ramsey is active, alive and witty. It is not difficult to imagine this dapper man in a checkered sport coat as a revolutionary figure in children's diseases in the early days of this century. He still appears like a man in the mainstream of mid 20th century life. His sparkling brown eyes look at you daringly, as if to say "the world's still here and so am I."

Michael Alpheus Burns

General Practitioner

*A Rural General Practitioner From Milan, Minnesota
Personifies Devotion As 72 Years Of Medical
Practice Are His Testimonial.*

WHAT PROMPTS A MAN TO DEVOTION SURPASSING THE CALL OF PROFESSIONAL DUTY?

*Blue eyes with a speck of gray
And a wrinkled century-old countenance, a
message you say?
In a voice from a less complicated era, but still
heard
By us living in times less assured.*

*Over 70 years of heart and soul medicine quite
awhile
Rendered in characteristically M.A. Burns' truly
human style
Scores of baby deliveries and diseases cured by
your hand
Already, your name is a legend in Milan-land.*

*A devoted and humble country Doc
Who cared for the townspeople like a shepherd
for his flock
Attended Will and Charlie's clinics "Those
Mayo Boys"
Yet, always preferring simple rustic patients
their pains, their joys*

*Before the advent of rubber gloves, before the
turn of the century
You chose a grassy path wanting wear, free
Open spaces and rolling farm country in
Western Minnesota
Leaving Twin Cities friends uncaring for city
life an iota
Leaving Professors Hendricks, Parks Ritchie,
Wheaton and Green
Seeking your own private medical dream*

—RJQ



Retirement in mid-January of 1969 from General Practice provides the myth makers with fuel enough to shape a growing legend of Michael Alpheus Burns, a reservoir of energy and vigorous dedication throughout his 72 years of Medical Practice in a Western Minnesota town. These years stand unembellished, something of an Olympian effort. His life has a singularity in that he gave of his energy, financial resources and medical knowledge to his people, the townspeople of Milan, Minnesota in an extraordinary but quiet manner. This tribute from men who know him well portrays the sense of devotion motivating his life's work in medicine.

"Above and beyond his community activities, that one characteristic which makes Dr. Burns the outstanding GP in our district, and, in our minds, the entire state, is his strict sense of professional duty. He is one of the older generation of physicians, who comes at once when his patients call him, night or day, blizzard or rain, 'come hell or high water'."

Nearly a century of living hasn't effaced his alert mind and animated countenance. He looks out at you from behind blue eyes with a touch of gray, still gleaming with an awareness of and feeling for life. The fringe of hair surrounding his balding head like a monk's tonsure, suggests an inner strength.

Those Early Days

From 1893-96, he pursued his medical degree. He enjoyed a relationship with men of learning, articulate men who pioneered in medicine in the 19th century and early 20th century. *Dr. A. Parks Ritchie* was a towering figure in those days. He was a professor of Obstetrics and Dean of the Medical School from 1897-1906. Another of Dr. Burns' favorites was Charles A. Wheaton, recognized by his colleagues as a surgeon and teacher of unusual excellence. Dr. Burns remembers him as a warm and friendly teacher who was respected and well known. Burns admired these teachers, for their excellence sparkled on a Medical School staff of seventeen men. Moreover, he states confidently: "Whenever these men said anything, you remembered it." Burns recalls his classmates and good friends and describes them as a "*Bunch of Brothers.*" Although they socialized infrequently during the long initiation rite into Medicine, he did say that some afternoons in the laboratory were exciting adventures.

According to Dr. Burns, there was little time for frivolity during medical education in those days: "We didn't have much time to be happy, there was too much hard work to do." This comment throws into heightened relief an attitude once so much a part of our American heritage now becoming passé.

Upon graduation in 1896, Dr. Burns opened a medical practice in Rosemount, Minnesota. Here, he encountered his first case of diphtheria. Fortunately, he had just heard a series of lectures on diphtheria at the Medical School before graduation. He remembered one of the lecturers stressing that if a sample throat membrane were taken, and it bled this was a sure sign of diphtheria. A young girl about 13 entered his office and complained of a sore throat. Immediately, he took a throat culture and examined it. Sure enough it bled. Burns quickly sent for some anti-toxin from old Memorial Hospital in Minneapolis and vaccinated the girl and her three brothers who were staying with an aunt in Faribault. He succeeded in containing the "killer" and saved four lives.

Internship, Love, and Marriage

After his brief tenure in Rosemount, Dr.



Dr. Burns opens practice in 1898.



Burns' first car.

Burns returned to the Twin Cities for an internship at old Memorial Hospital.

Not many of the graduates of the Class of 1896 returned for internships, as it wasn't required then as it is now. Only 17 members of the graduating class returned. He enjoyed his stay in Minneapolis and attended medical clinics and developed a lively friendship with *Dr. Frederick Dunsmore* one of the best surgeons of this era. Dr. Dunsmore greatly respected Dr. Burns as he later came out several times to Milan to perform major surgeries. Over the years they maintained a sturdy friendship and professional relationship.

The most striking event of Dr. Burns' internship in the Twin Cities was when he met Wilhelmine McKenzie. She became his wife. She was a Canadian girl who was in training at the hospital. Her lively Scotch-Irish wit and sturdy constitution enabled her to mother three children and help soothe the hard working rural practitioner.

New York City and an Anecdote

When Dr. Burns went to New York for postgraduate work in surgery in 1902, he locked his office with the intention of never returning to Milan. While in New York, Burns recalls this anecdote. After one of the surgical seminars, he talked with an older gentleman doctor from North Carolina. During their conversation, this doctor found out that Dr. Burns was from Minnesota and asked him "*why the hell*" he came all the way to New York City for a surgical conference when the *two best surgeons in the U.S. or Europe were right in his own backyard in Rochester, Minnesota*. Of course, this Southern doctor was referring to Charlie and Will Mayo. After the surgical conference, Burns returned to his Milan office. He saw his beloved team of horses (and he said, "*I thought very highly of them*"), his medical equipment and also a virulent flu epidemic. He stayed to halt the epidemic, and after that he recalls, "I got so busy I never had time to think of leaving again."

Burns' return from the New York trip with a pair of Rubber Gloves gave the Milan gossips "grist for their mill." He says, "these were probably the first pair of Rubber Surgical Gloves in western Minnesota." The old lady



Burns chats with Minneapolis newspaperman.

gossips said he must be "striking it rich" as he was now wearing "those new-fangled rubber gloves." He quickly doused their theories, for he told them how these gloves aided in his obstetrical work. Dr. Burns wasn't "the Strike it Rich Type."

He built and completely financed the first hospital in Milan. It cost him a total of \$25,000.00. The first hospital was a two story grayish-white building with an attic for the help. It had twelve beds and some of the best medical equipment available. Tragedy struck little more than two years after its completion. On a raw, ten below zero February night in 1912, *The hospital broke into a huge blaze lighting the darkness for miles around*. Because of the bitter cold, the town's water mains were frozen and the fire raged fiercely on. The hospital burned to the ground quickly leaving a pile of smoldering ashes where once stood the first and only hospital in Milan. This tragedy, like others in his life, was taken in stride by Burns. He temporarily converted his home into an emergency hospital caring for as many as 8-10 patients for several years. His wife, Wil-

helmine helped him greatly, even though she was raising three children. This is the type of commitment which is Burns' singular characteristic.

When Duty Whispers

The old Milan Standard cites another outstanding example of devotion in Dr. Burns' life: "In February, 1936, on a call to a rural area his eye was frozen shut and he lost the sight of one eye. Still another striking illustration suggests that the gods were in his corner, for while crossing Lac Qui Parle over the ice to save miles during spring break-up, it was dark and a storm arose so he let his horses pick their own course. When he returned the next morning, he saw his sleigh tracks from the previous night wandering around open patches of water." Dr. Burns did everything possible for a patient without hesitation or regard for his personal safety.

Burns' years in Milan were mingled with happiness and sorrow, for he states, "I loved every day of practice except those when a patient died." During his first few years in Milan, a young man had appendicitis. Dr. Burns tried persuading the immigrant father to send his son to Minneapolis for an operation. Burns tried valiantly but in vain to explain the gravity of the problem via a third party, for the boy's father couldn't understand English. Unfortunately, the boy didn't receive proper treatment, and died. Dr. Burns said he was in the "funkies" for a while after this incident.

Dr. Burns commented on the significant problems in medicine during the early part of our century jocularly by saying "*Problems . . . why a doctor always has problems.*" Burns views 1920 as a significant landmark in medical history, for at this time sulpha and penicillin came into prominent use. He said: "We were able to control infectious diseases and save many people who would have died had they lived 10 years earlier." Dr. Burns underscored this point concerning the rise of medical progress by stating that he didn't even know what high blood pressure was until he attended post-graduate seminars in Chicago in 1910. Upon the recommendation of one of the lecturers

from Pennsylvania he purchased a Sphygmomanometer, an early instrument for measuring blood pressure.

"Those Mayo Boys"

Charlie and Will were among the world's greatest surgeons, states Dr. Burns. They led the way in medical history. He ranks Charlie and Will Mayo with the most outstanding men in medicine and surgery in the United States or Europe. In the same breath, he also remembers Owen Wangensteen as an exemplary surgeon. "*Anyone who studied under Owen was certainly a fortunate student and exposed to the best medical education possible.*"

Dr. Burns views the Family Practice and Health Care Department at the University of Minnesota Medical School as a significant stride in modern medicine. He feels that a doctor must be a complete man responding to the patient as a whole person. He must bend an ear to the patient's problems—financial and psychological—as well as observe and care for his physical maladies. He adds, "*A doctor must be in sympathy with his patient in order to care for him properly.*"

Disappointments

The biggest disappointment in recent years for Dr. Burns was the death of Dr. Arnold Anderson (Med. '23), the first baby he delivered in Milan. Arnie was a great friend of Dr. Burns and conducted his general practice in Milan during Burns' brief departures. Anderson was the town's main speaker at several celebrations for Burns. On these occasions Arnie referred to Dr. Burns' goodness, and how as a child he admired him as he came into their home to relieve the sick and comfort the saddened. He said this kindness was reported from home to home and how as he got older the doctor would take him on house calls far into the countryside and discuss the various illnesses, their cures and preventions. It was through these experiences and observations that Arnie decided "he must become a doctor." Understandably, Dr. Burns felt a spiritual nadir when his beloved friend and protégé died recently.

A very recent disappointment was that Dr. Burns was unable to see man's first step on the moon. He was nearly tearful on this occasion reports his daughter. He said that since the dawn of civilization man has wondered what was on the moon and numbers this among man's most astounding achievements.

Dr. Burns' special message to the alumni is simply this: "The University of Minnesota is one of the greatest universities and has the best Medical School in the land." His daughter softly adds, "He means it sincerely and wholeheartedly."

"Beyond Human Calculation"

Though he is hard of hearing and barely able to see, Dr. Burns is still active and alert. He listens to several newscasts daily and out of the corner of his eye watches the Minnesota Twins. He is an avid admirer of Harmon Killebrew and calls Cesar Tover the most colorful player on the Twins. He says the only reason he left his practice and retired in mid-January is that he had difficulty seeing his patients. Dr. Burns looks to the future in medicine as one of awesome adventure. He says, "After viewing 75 years of fantastic progress I find it impossible to predict what will happen in the future," and adds, "*if we keep pace with our past achievements, the future progress in medicine is beyond human calculation.*"

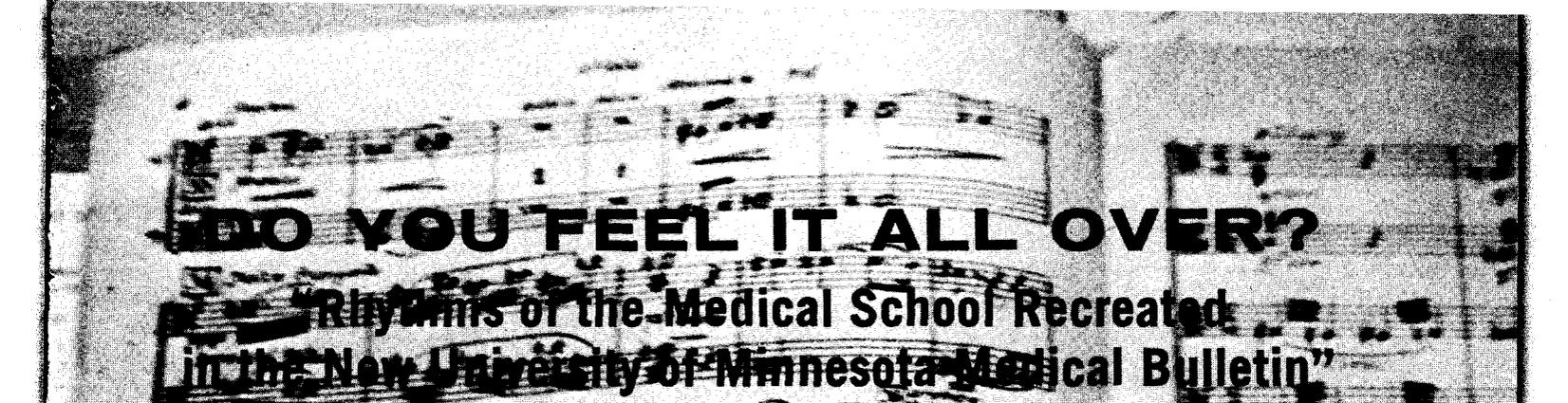
The medical service of Michael Alpheus Burns stands like a plough in an open cornfield made heroic in size by the horizontal glint of evening sunlight. A huge black image of the share is momentarily seen against the sun and then slowly it disappears as the sun descends below the earth's edge. Illusion and reality are one for a moment before the plow returns to its own littleness in some western field. Dr. Burns' life forms a marriage of dreams and reality, too, as devotion and energy were harnessed to fit life's endless demands. Generosity and duty are the hallmarks of his life. Humor adds a special spice, and his daughter lovingly summarizes it all, "He's quite a person," an unforgettable one at that.

"Measure for Measure"

Shakespeare's dramatic poetry has a timelessness. This is the reason why we of the Minnesota Medical Foundation are convinced that the theme from "Measure for Measure" is relevant to our 1969-70 Membership Drive. This theme brings into focus a problem of long standing. There are a great number of medical alumni who have failed to support the Foundation which at critical times in their medical education supported them.

Remember the days of the 5 minute Emergency Loan? Perhaps you were one of the numerous scholarship winners of the last 20 years.

Become an Activated Alumnus by joining the MMF now. The \$25.00 membership dues are small investments in the future of medical education. Soon, alumni, who are not presently MMF members, will be receiving a special mailing with an enrollment card enclosed. How about responding this time "Measure for Measure!"



DO YOU FEEL IT ALL OVER?

"Rhythms of the Medical School Recreated in the New University of Minnesota Medical Bulletin"

Something new has arrived on the Medical Alumni scene to stimulate you to "Feel It All Over." On an historic day in July, 1969, distinguished Deans, the President of the Board of Trustees of the Minnesota Medical Foundation, and fertile minds from the world of public relations finalized plans to publish a new University of Minnesota Medical Bulletin. The first copy is now in your hands. We recognized the need to further our relationship with alumni, faculty, students and friends of the University of Minnesota Medical School in all parts of the globe. Now, there is a viable communications medium with which to accomplish our goals—to exchange ideas and contemporary views on medicine, the Medical School, education and society.

Are you an activated alumnus who is aware of the University scene and attuned to the Sounds of our Times? Not many students or recent graduates feel you are. *Research from the American Alumni Council strongly suggests that many recent graduates scorn nostalgic ties with their Alma Mater, and many older graduates who do feel this bond are not in step with the "Drummer" of this era.*

There is a new climate on most college campuses which permeates every aspect of University life. The Medical Student is not a partner in social rebellion, but he reacts differently to social, political, and medical problems than you do! You and he should become better acquainted. As an alumnus, you have a stake in your Medical School just as you have a stake in society. Your action in the contemporary milieu is necessary for progress toward solutions to the critical issues in the Medical World.

We want you to "Feel It All Over." Marshall McLuhan, *The Man On Media*, dubbed one of his most recent books, "The Medium Is The Massage." Our new medical alumni magazine will be an emotional and mental "massage" for you by recreating "impressions"

of the University of Minnesota Medical School. You can, in turn, massage the sensibilities of other alumni, faculty and students with your views by sending us timely articles.

Our goal is to embrace alumni, faculty, students and friends of the Medical School and the Minnesota Medical Foundation and to maintain a dynamic two-way flow of information.

The impact of contemporary visual art will enable you to feel the changing environs of the Medical School. Suggestions for feature articles concerning alumni will be welcomed. In this area, we are searching for articles which present a unique personal experience; significant breakthroughs in science which can be presented like a feature article in a contemporary magazine, but not a research paper; and original literary ideas or observations on the current medical scene with a "Minnesota twist." Your input for Alumni Notes, which remain highly popular with readers, is invited. This new publication will only be as effective as the degree of editorial support it receives.

The MMF, which is primarily responsible for publication of this magazine, has served the alumni, faculty and student needs for 30 years, through scholarships, loans, research grants, lectureships and expansion program financing. With this new publication, we will be increasing our responsiveness to your needs, as well as continuing our past publishing services, i.e. class surveys, alumni notes, death notices and Foundation news.

We will compete in the market place of ideas and expect to be on a par with the best medical alumni magazines in the country. It is our goal to be recognized as a leader. Your thoughtful suggestions will enable us to launch a meaningful program in alumni communications where the "Medium is your Massage" and where you will "Feel It All Over" and be in step with "Sounds" of this era in medicine and education.

PLAN TO ATTEND THE 1969 MEDICAL

Minnesota Medical Alumni Association

Presents

32nd Annual Reunion

Thursday, October 16

- 11:30 a.m.—Registration—Coffman Memorial Union
- 12:00 noon—Luncheon—Coffman Memorial Union
- 1:00 p.m.—Dealing with the Problem of Impotence—
Dr. Donald W. Hastings,
Professor of Psychiatry
- 1:55 p.m.—Clinical Aspects of Normal Psychosexual Development—Dr. Donald W. Hastings
- 2:50 p.m.—Coffee
- 3:10 p.m.—Concepts in Oncology
New Medical Aspects of Cancer—Dr. B. J. Kennedy,
Professor of Medicine
- 5:00 p.m.—Adjourn

(Scientific sessions to be held in Room 555, Diehl Hall)

Friday, October 17

- 8:30 a.m.—Registration and Continental Breakfast—
St. Paul Hilton
- 9:30 a.m.—Buses to the University for a tour of Health Sciences Center
- 10:00 to
11:50 a.m.—Tour
- 12:00 to
1:30 p.m.—Special Luncheon at Mayo Auditorium
- 2:00 to
4:00 p.m.—Scientific Session
Dr. Scott N. Swisher ('44)
Chairman, Dept. of Medicine
Michigan State University
College of Human Medicine
"A new role for the practicing physician as a medical educator"
Dr. James F. Hammarsten ('44)
Head, Dept. of Medicine
The University of Oklahoma
School of Medicine
"Medical Education in Viet Nam"
Dr. Robert W. Goltz ('44)
Head, Div. of Dermatology
University of Colorado
Medical Center

- 6:30 to
8:00 p.m.—Cocktail Hour
- 8:00 to
12:30 a.m.—Dinner and Dancing

Saturday, October 18

- 10:00 a.m.—Brunch, St. Paul Hilton
- 12:15 p.m.—Buses to Memorial Stadium
- 1:30 p.m.—Minnesota vs. Ohio State (Homecoming)

* ANSWER TO MEMORY TEASER

Actually, there are 11 Minnesota Alumni in the picture on the back cover. They are: Top row 3rd from left *Lyle French*; Third row 2nd left *John Kometani*; 4th left *Howard Hall*; Second row 2nd left *Ray Minge*, *Alan Hill*, *Walt Lamalie*, *William Stromme*; Front row 2nd left *Ted Papermaster*, *Mary Schwartz*, *Marjorie Hartig*, *Carl Oliver Thompson*.

and

HOME COMING

OCTOBER 16-17-18, 1969
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

ALUMNI REUNION, OCT. 16-17-18

A Titillating Homecoming Scheduled

EDUCATION FUN SCIENCE FUN FELLOWSHIP FUN

The observant alumnus will quickly detect that this year's 32nd Annual Meeting of the Minnesota Medical Alumni Association at Homecoming represents a complete package of *activity* including continuing education courses, scientific sessions, hearty fellowship, tours of the Health Sciences Center, and an exciting Saturday afternoon of football between the Gophers and Ohio State University, two of the Big Ten's ranking powers for 1969. Plan to revisit the Medical School on October 16-17-18 and share in the activities and fun.

The Continuing Education program affords an opportunity for renewal by receiving insights concerning the current developments in medical practice and education. Thursday, October 16, is the kick-off day for the Alumni activities associated with Homecoming. This day is devoted, officials say, to "*further alienating already alienated alumni*"—a blatant attempt to "*teach an old Doc new tricks.*" You may not believe that you can still learn new tricks, but Lee Stauffer, Director of Postgraduate Educational Activities in Medicine, is convinced you can. He has arranged a provocative sampling of courses, as you can see from the first column of the billboard on the opposite page.

Everyone needs to make a renewed effort to keep abreast of the changing developments in medicine, a field where change is felt more acutely than in most disciplines. The purpose of the Continuing Education program is to give you a capsulized glimpse of what is happening on the current medical scene.

On Thursday, no specific activities are scheduled for the wives. However, freedom from household chores and children is ample entertainment. The wives are invited to explore Minneapolis, the St. Paul Hilton, the University campus or simply have a **LARK**. (*Translated, a LARK means a "shopping spree"* in some

of the exciting department stores in Minneapolis and St. Paul.)

Friday, October 17, is replete with activities for all. The day opens with registration and a continental breakfast. Following this, both husbands and wives will be bussed to the Health Sciences Center for an extensive tour of the facilities. An Alumni luncheon will be held for the alumni in the Mayo Auditorium, while the wives are guests of the Alumni Association for a luncheon at Coffman Memorial Union.

In the afternoon, Dean H. Mead Cavert promises a Scientific Session which exemplifies an ancient truth "*brevity is the soul of wit,*" with three talks by prominent members of the reunion classes. Dean Cavert has scheduled twelve minutes per speaker with a five minute question and answer period following their brief talks. Fifty minutes is a small investment in the cause of medical science.

After the Scientific Session, there will be an informal Revival Kit, a coffee hour hosted by the Minnesota Medical Foundation. This coffee hour will provide an opportunity to renew old friendships and begin new and exciting relationships with other alumni.

Saturday is the day that requires little advertisement, for football games carry with them built-in fun, frivolity and excitement. All the Monday morning quarterbacks on the Medical School staff and football prognosticators predict a strong performance by the Gophers this Fall. The Ohio State-Minnesota contest should prove to be an interesting struggle between two top-rated football powers.

The reunion features of Homecoming, plus the Annual Meeting of the Minnesota Medical Alumni Association, will be rewarding experiences. The cocktail hours, dancing, and class reunions rekindle memories of a shared past, cherished but not always communicable.

DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS ENROLL AT MEDICAL SCHOOL: HISTORIC PROGRAM BEGINS

September 29, 1969 is an historic day for the Medical School as 3 Black students enroll as a part of a new program for the Disadvantaged. This program will provide financial support for students from all minority backgrounds. Proposals of the Committee for Disadvantaged students led by Dr. Charles McKhann were approved by the Executive Faculty of the Medical School on April 8, 1969. Dr. McKhann and his colleagues* were commissioned by Dean Howard to study the possibility of admitting more students from minority backgrounds to the Medical School. They conceived of the idea for this program and finally received faculty endorsement for it. Dr. McKhann summarizes the Committee's attitude candidly, "We decided that the time to enact a program for the Disadvantaged was long overdue."

*"There is a birth of a
new humanitarian spirit
in the youth of today."*

The critics of program for the Disadvantaged state that many students who participate in them do not return to service the ghetto, but Dr. McKhann answers, "I think it is premature to make a definite prediction on this issue. Today's youth see and react differently to social inequities than their fathers and grandfathers." "In fact," Dr. McKhann emphatically adds, "the youth are doing things for the Disadvantaged and for social justice in all parts of the globe that their fathers and grandfathers never even thought of." Today's medical students are not harbingers of social upheaval. Rather, they are students who respond to societal responsibilities. A striking illustration is the sophomore class of our Medical School which is independently developing a program called "Medicos Latinos." This program affords an opportunity for medical students to gain clinical experience on a one-to-one basis in Latin America. The "Latinos" are dedicated students with insight and compassion.

The curriculum for the Disadvantaged Students will be the same as for the present Medical Students, though some will spend an extra summer preparing for their medical education, and others may take an extra year of remedial work.

*Eivind O. Hoff, Jr.,
Executive Director of
the MMF describes this
as "an historic venture.
Nothing like it has ever
been done in the 80 years
of Medical School history!"*

While this program is new for the Medical School at the University of Minnesota, the School is hardly the first to enter the field. Yet, efforts of the pioneers can certainly be refined and improved. In any admitting class at the University of California, 25% of the students are from various minority groups. Harvard's program enrolls 15 to 20 students from minority backgrounds yearly. "The important thing to remember," Dr. McKhann insists, "is that there are varying degrees of disadvantage." The three Negroes who will enter our Medical School this Fall do not meet the criteria of a poverty stricken, culturally deprived student. They are *Disadvantaged* in another sense. They have not had the *Advantage* to attend Medical School before. All three applied previously to medical school, some to the University of Minnesota and were not admitted, though they possess all of the academic, social and cultural credentials to indicate success. Each has worked in various disciplines of the Health Sciences and scientific technology, but has always had a desire to study Medicine, itself.



Dr. Charles McKhann

This new program will give these black students a chance to satisfy their aspirations. Looking to the future, Dr. McKhann would like to admit 15 to 20 students of Minority Backgrounds in 1970. The Medical School and the Minnesota Medical Foundation have embarked upon a quest for people committed to social progress. In order to allow 15 to 20 Disadvantaged students to gain admittance to the Medical School in the future, Dr. McKhann is directing an appeal to all sources of public and private assistance. Though the faculty has given and pledged a considerable sum for this project, the Alumni must bolster this fund if it is to succeed. The need for genuine alumni commitment and financial support, McKahnn believes, is vital to the program's growth.

The program has ambitious long range objectives. It will extend to the high school and junior college ranks seeking and encouraging potential Medical School candidates to participate in summer jobs in laboratories and other facilities at the Medical School.

In our present aura of social perturbations, the program is significant because the medical world is finally breaking free from the shackles of an antiquated conservatism. Whitney M. Young, Jr., Director of the Urban League, states, "The fates of all Americans and of the *Disadvantaged* are intimately linked. If you fail to respond to the pressures for social change in America and extend opportunities for all Americans, society's structure will be further weakened, leading to its inevitable collapse."

* Anna Mary Carpenter, M.D.; Daniel Halpern, M.D.; Joseph Larner, M.D.; Bernard Mirkin, M.D.; Paul Quie, M.D.; Henry Smith, M.D.; Maurice B. Visscher, M.D.; Richard Wright, M.D.; and James H. Reeves.

*"The initial faculty
pledges and donations
have been very gratifying."*

*Conservatism can move
mountains!*

Alumni Notes

1925

Richard W. Giere: Our doctors are recognized for achievements in many significant ways. Richard was knighted by the King of Norway on May 17, 1969. He was given the **Knights' Cross, First Class, of the Royal Order of St. Olav.** Congratulations!

1928

Solomon E. Howard resides at 2600 Monterey, St. Louis Park, Minn. with his wife, Sylvia. Both of his sons have followed his footsteps into medical practice, Bruce D. graduated from the University of Minnesota Medical School in 1961 and Richard J. graduated in 1965. Both young Dr. Howards compiled enviable academic records; both are Phi Beta Kappa's; and both are Lt. Commanders in the Navy.

Solomon's most vivid memory of Medical School is: "the outstanding teachers: Scammon Bell, Rasmussen, Myers, Michelson, and Barron."

1929

Melville H. Manson recounts his recent harrowing experience with the Cuban government and relates a brief capsule of his years in "Gopher Land" at the Medical School. He remembers Dean Lyon as well as an experience working in the *Dog Lab with Owen Wangersteen before Owen graduated and became a professor of Surgery.* He also recalls distinctly "those 7 years" accumulating a Masters and a Ph.D. in Surgery and Bacteriology with "Buck" Larson.

Mel and his family lived on Isle of Pines, Cuba from 1957 until 1960 on 32 acres of private property. With Castro's drive to power, Mel says, "the harassment and living conditions became intolerable."

The tragic aspect of this story is that he and his family had to leave Cuba with all of their personal effects still there.

1931

Theodore M. Berman MB 1930, MD 1931 has been practicing Radiology in the Miami area since 1937. He had 2 years of Pathology training in California and 2½ years in Radiology at the University of Minnesota and Stanford University. "I never got married and this probably explains why I have no children or grandchildren. My 38 nephews and nieces and grand-nephews and grand-nieces more than make up for my defection in this field."

1933

Carl M. Eklund received the Health, Education and Welfare's Distinguished Service Medal. In these ceremonies, Dr. Eklund's medal was one of only two given.

1935

John M. Rumball writes that at the Annual Meeting of *The American Society of Gastro-intestinal Endoscopy* May 14, 1969 he was honored by being elected *Vice-President.* He served as Editor of the Society's Bulletin and later as a member of the Board of Governors. In 1970, he will become President.

1941

Vendela E. Olson (now Mrs. William C. Rucker) announces that she is *President of the Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Ass'n* of Bergen and Passaic Counties of New Jersey. She is Vice President of State Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Ass'n of New Jersey.

1943

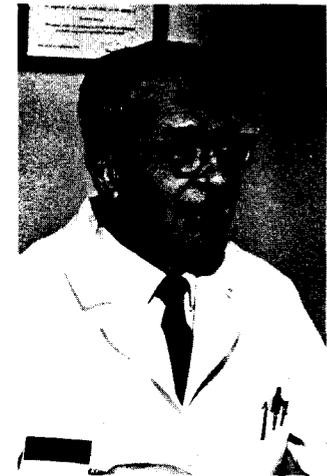
Paul M. Walstad recently completed a tour of duty as thoracic

surgeon under the AMA's Volunteer Physicians for Viet Nam at the 500 bed South Vietnamese Provincial Hospital, Rach Gia, South Viet Nam. He is currently chief of surgery and director surgical residency program, Harlan Appalachian Regional Hospital.

1944

Dr. James F. Hammarsten is the Head of the Department of Medicine at the University of Oklahoma Medical Center. He recently assumed office as president of the American Thoracic Society, medical section of the National Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association.

1949



Nestor M. Hensler wrote to relate his recent retirement from the U.S. Air Force. He attained the rank of Colonel, compiling 22½ years active military duty for Uncle Sam. He will reside in Austin, Texas, and will be associated with the University of Texas Student Health Center (Internal Medicine). His wife, Frances, sends her best wishes to their Alumni friends around the U.S.



Aris and Paul Assimacopoulos

1960

Costas A. Assimacopoulos, and his wife, to Lynn Ann, a graduate of the University of Minnesota School of Nursing, have two children Aris (6) and Paul (2½). Costas completed training in the Department of Surgery of the University of Minnesota. He was appointed Assistant Professor of Surgery at the University of California at Davis as of July 1969.

1960

Thomas P. Kenefick was honored by the Minnesota State Medical Association for his volunteer service in Vietnam. He received a Certificate of Humanitarian Service at a dinner during the association's 116th annual meeting.

1962

David E. Culligan is presently a chief resident associate in general surgery at the Mayo Clinic. "I'll complete my training in October, and join my brother, John, in practice in general surgery in St. Paul." Dave is married to Betty Weis of St. Paul, and they have three children. Anne, 4½, David, 2½, and Jane, 1 year. The Culligans will make their home at 2184 Sargent Ave., St. Paul.

1962

Eugene Binet was appointed Assistant Director of Radiology at SUNY Syracuse. He and his wife and 3 children have moved to Syracuse. For six months, Eugene was an instructor at the University of Minnesota where he completed residency in Radiology in January, 1969.

1964

James F. Wunder, was promoted to Major in the Air Force last year. He spent two years at Luke AFB Arizona prior to Jan. '67 and then began his Radiology residency at Wilford Hall USAF Hospital in San Antonio, Texas.

He and his wife, Margaret and their two sons, have "enjoyed Texas but are looking forward to their next assignment" in Northern Calif. "Our spare time during the past 3 years has been consumed by maintaining a home and large yard, vegetable garden and raising two very active boys," Jim wrote.

Alumni Deaths

Clayton K. Williams — 1915

Died on June 27, 1969, age 78 years, in St. Paul, Minn., where he had been a resident for the past 40 years. He was a member of the

Minnesota Academy of Medicine Ramsey County Medical Society and a life member of the Minnesota Medical Association.

William P. Shepard — 1922

Died on June 26, 1969, age 73 years, in Vineyard Have, Mass., of coronary artery thrombosis. He was formerly chief medical director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and past chairman of the Council on Occupational Health of the American Medical Association.

Ejvind Fenger — 1924

Died on July 25, 1969, age 72 years, in Minneapolis, Minn. Dr. Fenger was a nationally recognized clinical specialist in pulmonary diseases. He had devoted his entire professional career to the field of tuberculosis as a clinical specialist and teacher, and to research, and had been director of tuberculosis services for Minnesota since 1961.

Allen Gray Johnson — 1939

Died on April 3, 1969, age 56, in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., of myocardial infarction. He practiced in Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

Memorials

Gifts have been received recently by the Minnesota Medical Foundation in memory of the following:

Kathleen M. Ahern
 Dr. Leslie Caplan
 Dr. Robert Caron
 Allan F. Gaslaas
 Mrs. Dorothy Granse Gouette
 Mrs. Mary Briggs Graham
 Mr. William Gustafson
 Mrs. Jean Haverstock
 Thomas Lubitz
 Sam A. Marks
 Dr. Scott McClanahan
 Mrs. H. Lorine Miller
 Mr. Edward L. Murphy
 Mr. Ole M. Olson
 Joseph Pollara
 Mr. Herbert Rosch
 Charles L. Sherman, M.D.
 Dr. David Thorson
 Mr. Richard Tickle

Memorial gifts are a thoughtful means of honoring the memory of a relative, friend, or colleague. Gifts may be designated for specific purposes. The Minnesota Medical Foundation acknowledges all gifts to both donor and next of kin.

**Robert J. Quist Appointed
Assistant Director of
Minnesota Medical Foundation**



Mr. Robert J. Quist has been appointed Assistant Director of the Minnesota Medical Foundation, a newly-created position. Mr. Quist, 26 years old, was also named Managing Editor of the University of Minnesota MEDICAL BULLETIN under an appointment authorized by the Foundation's Board of Trustees.

Mr. Quist began his duties July 7, 1969. He will be working closely with Mr. Eivind O. Hoff, Executive Director, in the fields of creative writing, alumni fund raising, public contact, and publishing. As the Foundation's No. 2 staff member, he will have deputy responsibility for administration, and will become the principal loan officer serving the needs of the Medical School student body.

The Foundation, which now has assets of more than \$5.6 million, has grown from a \$90,000 fund in 1959. It is now a major support arm of the Medical School in the private sector. Responsibility for its operations and continuing program now requires additional executive personnel, according to Mr. Hoff. An expansion of services and benefactions to the Medical School will result, he declared.

Mr. Quist is a native of Grand Rapids, Mich. He received a Master's Degree in English from the University of Connecticut. While there he won several academic awards, and was an all-Eastern selection while playing on the varsity football team. Quist was a former high school All-American in football, and recently taught and coached athletics at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, while completing part of the requirements for a Ph.D. in English.

Married and the father of a newborn son, Quist is a welcome addition to the staff of the Minnesota Medical Foundation.

A l u m n i O b s e r v e r



Exciting times are upon the Minnesota Medical Foundation. Important changes are occurring as we continue our daily labors in behalf of the University of Minnesota Medical School. The job still involves raising money and spending it wisely, however.

As we enter a second decade of full time operations, *we welcome a bright, new assistant director to the organization.* We need his help to run this rapidly growing agency. Bob Quist (See p. 20) is intelligent, capable, and eager to add his young ideas and enthusiasm to our work. His efforts to improve the MEDICAL BULLETIN will already be evident in these pages. We hope the quality of the six issues to be published this school year will cause you to "keep your copy on your coffee table" for others to see.

We are counting on you, as a reader, to tell us what you like or don't like about the new MEDICAL BULLETIN, no holds barred. *Dr.*

Wallace D. Armstrong, the head of Biochemistry and '37 alumnus, has taken over the post of Editor. His journalistic skill and Scottish wit ought to add new flavor. He will enjoy hearing from you.

A NEW LOCATION

Recent grads, especially, will be interested to know that the *Minnesota Medical Foundation has moved its offices to new quarters in Powell Hall*, being eased out of familiar surroundings in 1342 Mayo Bldg. to make way for the ever-burgeoning Medical School administrative section.

When you visit your Alma Mater, look for the Foundation at 5412 Powell Hall. *But please continue to write to us c/o Box 193 University Hospitals, Minneapolis 55455* on all matters, including MEDICAL BULLETIN news.

See you at the Medical Alumni Reunion Oct. 16-18!

Sincerely,
Eivind Hoff, Jr.
Executive Director

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University Hospitals Interns 1939-40



Which graduates of the Class of 1939 interned at University Hospitals? Can you identify them? The answer to this memory teaser is in this issue. Can you find it?