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MEDICAL BULLETIN

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Vol. 43, No. 5

EDITORIAL: BUTTERFLIES ARE FREE

After years of thinking about it, I have decided why the individual patient loves his own doctor but the public hates the medical profession.

This paradox seems enigmatic. As a profession, we have spent lots of money on Public Relations to turn out lovable, but it doesn't seem to work. But as individual healers we seem to turn out lovable without any organized public relations effort at all. Why? I think I know:

When we function as individuals we serve our patients; when we function as a group we serve ourselves. We may *think* that the AMA can lobby and public relate to make people *think* we serve them, but they see through this gossamer. As a group we are serving our own interests. (Lest we feel too bad, I don't know any group that isn't.)

But when we function as individuals, working hard to serve individual patients as well as we know how, the truth of our purpose is evident. There is no gossamer to see through. All the public relations is done by our deeds of service. We don't need any other. We are serving our *patient's* interest, and that fact is patently clear to him. So we are lovable.

Now it seems apparent that if we desire to be lovable as a *group*, we should borrow a page from our own book. As soon as the group starts serving the public (as opposed to serving its own ends) in the same way we as individuals serve our patients, public relations will take care of itself. By the way, if our ultimate purpose were to be loved as a group rather than to serve the sick (which it isn't), a clever way to accomplish this would be by serving the public, not by lobbying.

Lobbying may be all right for General Motors or the UAW. People expect them to be self-serving. But we are a *profession*, a genuine, eight-bell service organization. I have never met a doctor whose main purpose in life was not to serve his patient to the absolute best of his ability. We are hopeless idealists, and pushovers for every schemer who comes along because we are in this age of cynicism like Boy Scouts honestly dedicated to service. I like to picture the medical society deliberating in a smoke-filled room about how to lobby to become lovable when a call comes for a society member from a sick patient. He immediately leaves, takes good care of his patient, and then returns to the meeting on public relations, having done more public relations work while he was gone than did those who stayed at the meeting.

This, then, is the solution. Assuming we wish to be lovable as a *group*, all we have to do is serve the public in the same way that we as individuals serve our patients.

If we stand very still, the butterfly will come and land on our shoulder.

—WRF



THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA MEDICAL BULLETIN

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A HAIR-RAISING REPORT ABOUT MEDICAL STUDENTS

That hair-raising events go on in the Medical School has now been documented by John P. Brantner, professor of clinical psychology at the University of Minnesota.

For the past several years, Dr. Brantner has been conducting what he calls "an informal and not very rigorous survey of medical student hair styles."

He uses the composite photo of incoming freshman medical students as his main reference for the study. Examining the composite photo for each incoming class, he records "significant hair."

WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?

Dr. Brantner says that his definition of "significant hair" has remained constant over the

*Babies haven't any hair;
Old men's heads are just as bare;
Between the cradle and the grave
Lies a haircut and a shave.*

— Samuel Hoffenstein

years — for the sake of the study — but that he has to force himself to count sideburns below the ear as significant among today's shoulder-length hairstyles for men.

His original definition of "significant hair": (Men) Sideburns below the ear, moustache or beard, head-hair long, or at least noticeably not short at the back and sides; (Women) "Natural," that is, not teased, styled or otherwise worked over.

Using that definition, 1.2% of the 1966 freshman class had "significant hair," namely, two with moustaches. There was only one student with significant hair in the 1967 freshman class.

*I'd rather have Fingers than Toes,
I'd rather have Eyes than a Nose;
And as for my Hair
I'm glad it's all there,
I'll be awfully sad when it goes.*

— Gelett Burgess

He had sideburns which could be accidentally overlooked in making the same survey of one of today's classes.

In 1968, 15 entering freshmen met the significance test for hair, or 9.1% of the class. The same class four years later, with a few enrollment changes, had 128 qualifiers for the hair count. (See the photo matching contest which contrasts graduation and freshman pic-

(Continued next page)



Larry Peterson, M.D. '71

*With locks of gold today;
Tomorrow silver-gray;
Then blossom-bald. Behold,
O man, thy fortune told!*

— John Banister Tabb

tures of 16 members of the 1972 graduating class).

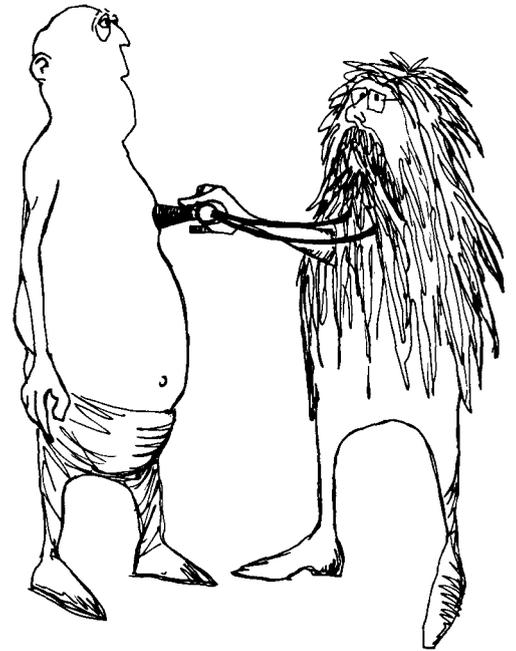
And, the incoming classes have continued to get hairier. In 1969 there were 33 entering freshmen medical students with significant hair. In 1970 the count jumped to 99. In 1971, 179 out of 227 entering freshmen passed/failed the hair test. You can see why Dr. Brantner has had trouble holding his significance definition constant. "What used to be significant just isn't very significant anymore," he says. (As further proof of waning significance, this writer examined the same picture of the 1971 entering class and found only 141 examples of "significant hair," compared to Dr. Brantner's 179).

"That's just what I mean about the significance changing," he said. As he laughed his ponytail lashed him on the left ear.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Dr. Brantner laughs a lot when he talks about hair. He says you used to be able to make some reasonably accurate assumptions about a man's political leanings or general philosophy by the length of his hair. (The liberals wore it long). In this case, Dr. Brantner says, the liberals had a good thing and the conservatives followed suit. Now you can't tell a man's philosophy without a scorecard.

Is the trend to long hair important to anybody? You can bet it's important to barbers, who either become "stylists," or watch their business fall off to next to nothing. It's important to manufacturers of hair care products who have seen men's hair spray move up to 35% of the market while the traditional oils and greases have decreased to 65%. (The traditional hair care products would probably have slipped even



Larry Peterson, M.D. '71

The very hairs of your head are all numbered.

— Matthew, VIII, 30

lower except that a little dab just doesn't do it anymore).

Dr. Brantner says that it is important that businesses and health care institutions recognize just how widespread is the trend to longer hair. Those who refuse to hire long-haired personnel face an ever-shrinking minority from which to choose their employees, he says.

"If all hospitals refused to accept long-haired interns, most of Minnesota's 1972 graduating class in medicine would still be looking for work."

—tom patterson



Photos at left are of some 1972 M.D. graduates. Photos at right are the same men as Medical School freshmen. Can you match the doctors with their own freshman photos?

ANSWERS AND MORE PHOTOS NEXT PAGE



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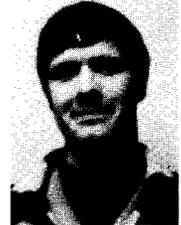
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Dr. Brantner's own hairstyle has changed since 1969. He says he took his lead from Alexander Pope: "Be not the first by whom the new is tried, nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

DR. RUSSELL LUCAS USES HEAD IN FUND DRIVE

Dr. Russell Lucas, head of pediatric cardiology at the University of Minnesota, has spent about a year growing a beautiful head of hair and now he's ready for a buyer. But, it's beginning to look as though his first sale, in July, 1971, was a fluke in a limited market.

For the earlier sale, all he had to do was show up at a gathering of some of his old high school friends. His feathery, collar-length locks were the center of attention for four old friends with whom he had shared a reputation for practical joking at St. Paul Central High School.

Dr. Lucas told them about his new interest at the University, a Cardiovascular Research and Training Center. (See back cover).

Then he offered his hair in exchange for a gift of \$10,000 to the building fund for the center. The four high school chums, now all successful businessmen, divided the tab and went after his hair with a vengeance known only to short-haired men (three have crew cuts,

Dr. Lucas and short-haired friend "getting even."



one is bald). Dr. Lucas was left with an overall length of about one-quarter inch and a few bare patches for good measure.

When Dr. John Brantner (pictured at top of page) heard the story of Dr. Lucas, he said he would consider any reasonable offer but that the price for shedding his ponytail would be "much higher."

ANSWERS TO PHOTO MATCHING QUIZ

The 1972 M. D. graduates pictured on the previous page match up with their own freshman photos as follows: A-14, B-4, C-9, D-6, E-8, F-10, G-15, H-13, I-16, J-5, K-12, L-3, M-7, N-2, O-11, P-1.

DR. WESLEY SPINK NEARS RETIREMENT, OCTOBER SYMPOSIUM SET IN HIS NAME

Wesley Spink is not the retiring kind of person. Yet, his birthdate has caught up with him and he will leave the faculty of the University of Minnesota Medical School in June, 1973, at the mandatory retirement age of 68, and after 37 years of dedicated and productive service to the institution.

Dr. Spink neither looks nor feels 68. Every workday for the past 36 years he has walked briskly to work and back — in rain and below-zero cold — from his home about a mile and a half away.

The proof of his years is recorded in a birth certificate filed at Duluth, Minn. Dec. 17, 1904, and on hundreds of officially dated accomplishments over the past half century.

He attended grade schools in Duluth and graduated from Duluth Central High School in 1922. At Duluth Central, he was named the best all-around athlete and was awarded the first American Legion Gold Medal for scholarship.

From Duluth he went to Northfield, Minn., to distinguish himself at Carleton College. He played football for four years and also excelled academically. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and was admitted to Delta Sigma Rho honorary oratory society and Pi Delta Epsilon honorary journalism society. The journalism honor seems particularly appropriate since he has throughout his life distinguished himself as writer and reader. He is author of two books and 445 articles in professional journals. His books are the definitive work, *The Nature of Brucellosis*, published by the University of Minnesota Press in 1956, and *Sulfanilamide and Related Compounds in General Practice*, published by the Yearbook Publishers, Inc., Chicago, in 1941.

He is recognized throughout the world as an authority on brucellosis. He has served the World Health Organization as consultant on brucellosis for many countries.

In 1926, when he graduated from Carleton, speech and sports were still a big part of his life. He took a position as head of the department of speech and economics and assistant director of athletics at Doane College in Nebraska. He remained there two years, doing graduate work during summer sessions at the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of Chicago.

HARVARD MEDICAL

He entered Harvard Medical School in 1928. As a Harvard medical student, he met a family physician who greatly influenced him, Dr. Randolph C. Hurd. He shared Dr. Hurd's love for medicine and his love for literature. He also came to love one of Dr. Hurd's four daughters, Elizabeth, and married her in 1935. She is



a Vassar graduate in English and has helped him accumulate a collection of about 2,000 books. There are book cases in nearly every room of their home. ("And, I've read most of them, too," Dr. Spink says). Their collection includes, of course, what must be the world's most complete library of publications on brucellosis, in many languages. Dr. and Mrs. Spink celebrated their 37th wedding anniversary in August. They have two children: Helen, a Radcliffe graduate and wife of Robert DuPont Jr., M.D., director of the drug control program, Washington, D.C.; and William Wesley, a fine arts graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, now an interior designer in Washington, D.C.

RETURNS TO MINNESOTA

While still a student at Harvard, Dr. Spink gained wide recognition for his research on trichinosis. He was a Proctor research scholar in Harvard's department of comparative pathology after earning his medical degree. He continued his post-graduate medical study at Harvard until 1937, when he joined the faculty of the University of Minnesota Medical School.

He laughingly reports that he brought sulfanilamide

(Continued next page)

WESLEY SPINK continued

to University Hospitals in his back pocket. His pioneering work with sulfonamides and antibiotics is well known. He remembers well that Dr. Wendell Hall was his resident when he dispensed the first penicillin ever used in University Hospital. Dr. Hall is now a professor of medicine and microbiology at the University of Minnesota and head of the department of infectious diseases at the VA hospital in Minneapolis.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE PROGRAM

Dr. Spink considers his greatest success in life to be the accomplishments of his students, many of whom now hold top posts in academic medicine. Dr. Hall is program director of a special three-day seminar on Recent Advances in Infectious Diseases being held October 12-14 at the University of Minnesota in honor of Dr. Spink. Co-director of the program is another of Dr. Spink's former students, Dr. Robert P. Gruninger, chief of the infectious disease section at St. Paul-Ramsey Hospital and assistant professor of medicine at the University. Many of Dr. Spink's former students will take part in the program and attend a special dinner in his honor. Details of the program and registration information are available from the Office of Post-Graduate Medical Education, Box 193 Health Sciences Center, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455.

HONORS

Dr. Spink has already received as many honors as any man could desire, but no more than he deserves. In 1967, he was named the University of Minnesota's first Regents' Professor of Medicine. In 1970, Professorship in Comparative Medicine was added to that title. He has received numerous other honors and awards. Many lectureships have been established in his name, prominent among them is the current lecture series in Comparative Medicine established jointly by the University of Minnesota Health Sciences, the University of

Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine, Carleton College and the University of Minnesota-Duluth.

He has received an honorary Doctor of Science Degree from his undergraduate alma mater, Carleton. *Modern Medicine* magazine gave him the Annual Board of Editors' Award in 1953 for his contributions to the study of brucellosis. In 1964 he was honored with the Freeland Barbour Award and Lecture on investigations in endotoxin shock, from the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh in Scotland. Also in 1964, he received the Chapin Medal for Distinguished Achievement in Epidemiology from the city of Providence, R.I. He received an award and citation for distinguished achievements in medicine at the Boston City Hospital Centennial in 1964. In 1968, Carleton added to previous honors of its distinguished graduate the college's Alumni Achievement Award.

He has been awarded honorary membership in many professional societies for medicine and veterinary medicine in the United States, Europe, South America and Australia. He is a former president of the American College of Physicians and was also president of the American Society for Clinical Investigation, the Central Society for Clinical Research, the Minnesota Pathological Society and the Minnesota Medical Foundation. He is a charter member of the American Board of Microbiology. He was a Fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of its committee on research. The above is only a partial list of his many professional associations.

A JOB FOR THE RETIREE

Dr. Spink has two projects to work on after his retirement next June. He will continue his involvement in the Veterinary College's Program in Comparative Medicine. He will begin work on two major writing projects involving two books and for which he has been awarded an H. E. W. Library of Medicine Writing Fellowship.

Oh, and one other thing. He hopes to spend more time with some 40 rose bushes in his yard at 1916 East River Terrace.

— tp

"Wesley W. Spink has been my teacher and friend since 1940. He is a great man, in every sense, and a brilliant physician and teacher. About 35 physicians have been Fellows in his section and they have remained close. It is fitting then that they should return to Minnesota to honor their teacher.

The physician who influenced Dr. Spink more than any other was his mentor, the late Chester S. Keefer. Beginning in medical school, Dr. Spink has had a long and successful career as a clinical investigator. His publications cover a broad array of interests, including trichinosis, gonococcal disease, erysipelas, rheumatic fever, sulfonamide and antibiotic therapy, brucellosis and endotoxin shock.

Dr. Spink has often strayed from the beaten path in his chosen work. His penetrating observations on disease and on people in general are most stimulating aspects of his engaging personality."

— Wendell H. Hall, M.D.

DR. C. J. WATSON GETS KOBER, BELL MEDALS; HONORARY DEGREE



Dr. Cecil J. Watson, recipient of many honors throughout his distinguished career in medicine, added three notable prizes to his collection this summer. In a period of less than two months, Dr. Watson received the Kober Medal of the Association of American Physicians, the first annual Bell Memorial Medal, and an honorary doctoral degree from the University of Munich.

Dr. Watson, Emeritus Regents' Professor of Medicine of the University of Minnesota, is senior consultant to the University's medical education and research unit at Abbott-Northwestern Hospital and past director of the unit. He is a leading authority on the liver and liver diseases.

The Kober Medal for research in scientific medicine was presented to Dr. Watson on May 2 in Atlantic City, N.J. The award was given to him for his research in bile pigments and porphyrins. The award was established in 1923 by Dr. George Martin Kober for annual recognition of outstanding individual achievements in medical research.

On June 6, Dr. Watson was one of three recipients of the first annual Bell Memorial Medals for long and outstanding service to pathology and medicine. The award

was instituted by the Bell Museum of Pathology at the University of Minnesota and is named for the late Dr. E. T. Bell, professor and chairman of the University's Department of Pathology from 1920 to 1949. The other recipients were Dr. Robert A. Good, who will leave the University of Minnesota soon for the presidency of the Sloan-Kettering Institute in New York, and Dr. Lewis Thomas, professor of pathology at the Yale University School of Medicine.

Dr. Watson received the honorary doctoral degree from the University of Munich on June 27, at a celebration of the 500th anniversary of the institution. He was the only American among the seven physicians so honored at the ceremonies. In the early 1930s, Dr. Watson was a resident physician at the University of Munich, where he studied under Nobel Prize Winner, Dr. Hans Fischer, who was a world authority on the chemistry of hemoglobin, the porphyrins and bile pigments. It has been in these areas that Dr. Watson has conducted much of his own medical research.

Dr. Watson received his M.D. degree from the University of Minnesota Medical School in 1924.

'JIMMY'

A PROFILE OF JAMES A. JOHNSON, M. D.

By Tom Patterson, with help from Dr. J. A. Myers

On August 28, 1972, Dr. James A. "Jimmy" Johnson and his wife, Esther, marked the 55th anniversary of their wedding, matching the number of years he spent in the active practice of surgery before his retirement, at the age of 86, in 1970.

Although a native of Wisconsin and a graduate of Northwestern University Medical School, he favored Minnesota with these 55 years of medical practice. He is the last survivor of 10 men who established the Nicollet Clinic in Minneapolis in 1921. All of the founders were members of the faculty of the University of Minnesota, most of them department heads.

Although formally retired now, Dr. Johnson still has a keen interest in the operations of the Nicollet Clinic. He supported establishment of a Health Maintenance Organization now under development for the clinic. Dr. Johnson was glad to see the Nicollet Clinic be among the leaders of the HMO concept. Group practice clinics were a mostly untested idea when the Nicollet Clinic opened. He feels that HMOs, like group practice clinics, will prove to be an efficient way to deliver good, low-cost health care.

James A. Johnson was born on a farm near Cataract, Wis., on Sept. 9, 1883. His parents, Marcus Johnson (sen) and Susanna Jensen, had emigrated from Denmark. Jimmy grew up as a pioneer boy and assisted in all of the farm work. There was time occasionally for hunting and fishing in the thinly-settled countryside. The schoolhouse was located about a mile and a half from the farm. His mother taught him at home until he was old enough to navigate the snow fields to school. A vividly detailed description of the life of his family was published by Andrew N. Johnson, entitled *Marcus and Susanna — The Johnson (sen) Family*.

Jim graduated from Sparta, Wis., High School in 1906 and entered the Milwaukee Medical College. In 1907 he transferred to Northwestern University Medical School, graduating in 1910. He began post-graduate study under Dr. William E. Morgan, who had worked for eight years with Dr. Christian Fenger. After a few months, he was transferred to the service of Dr. J. B. Murphy, where he remained as house surgeon and assistant until January of 1915, when he joined the faculty of the University of Minnesota Medical School.

At that time, clinical positions were all on a part-time basis, so Dr. Johnson opened an office in Minneapolis with Dr. Arthur A. Law, who was also in the depart-

ment of surgery at the University. Dr. Johnson was in charge of the out-patient department, lectured, and held a diagnostic clinic. He was given a service in the University Hospitals where he conducted operative clinics, never lacking an audience of young doctors, many coming from far away.

CANCER INTEREST

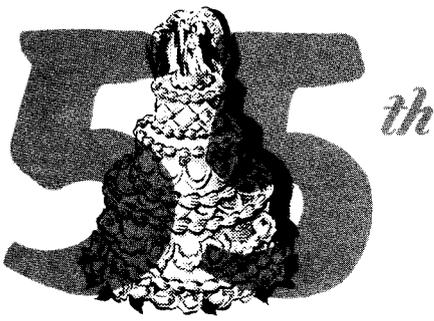
Early in his medical career, Dr. Johnson showed special interest in cancer. One of the earliest of his many published manuscripts was entitled, "The Primary Lesion in Cancer," and appeared in *Minnesota Medicine* in 1922.

In 1923, the University accepted a gift of \$250,000 from Mrs. George Case Christian through the Minneapolis Citizens Aid Society for establishment of a Cancer Institute on the campus. Dr. Johnson was made director, along with Dr. Arthur Strachauer, head of the department of surgery.

(Continued next page)

Only one desk at the Nicollet Clinic in Minneapolis isn't a modern, built-in unit — Dr. Johnson's roll-top.





ANNIVERSARY



Esther and Jimmy Johnson, partners for 55 years.

In 1943, the National Society for the Control of Cancer was replaced by the present American Cancer Society. Dr. Johnson was chosen as the first president of the Hennepin County division. He served until 1959, and was then named a life member of the executive board.

In his large private practice he has held staff appointments at Northwestern, Asbury, Abbott and Eitel Hospitals. He was president of the board of directors of Eitel for 28 years and consulting surgeon at Glen Lake Sanatorium for more than 30 years.

He has held membership in the American College of Surgeons for more than 50 years. He was a charter member of the Minneapolis Surgical Society and its president in 1940-41. He is also a past president of the Hennepin County Medical Society and the Minnesota Academy of Medicine.

A "STUDENT" REMEMBERS

"Dr. Johnson was one of my teachers in surgery at the Medical School more than 50 years ago," says Dr. Owen H. Wangenstein. "He appears to be almost indestructible.

"During his early years when I was a student, Dr. Johnson, or 'Jimmy' as we affectionately called him, dealt with chronic thoracic empyema which was very prevalent after World War I. His interests were broad and he regularly responded to requests for help from surgical residents no matter what the hour or nature of the problem. Jimmy was a good teacher and a skillful surgeon. He was an ardent disciple of J. B. Murphy, with whom he was long identified during his training years. Jimmy was very skilled in the management of ununited fractures and other troublesome osseous lesions.

"Murphy's name frequently cropped up in his lectures and in informal discussions. Jimmy continued to use the Murphy button for anastomosis in operations for cancer in all parts of the colon, throughout his long years with the department of surgery.

"Jimmy's versatility, his broad range of practical information, his subtle humor and his affability endeared him to patients and surgical house officers alike. He played a very useful role in the affairs of the department of surgery over a long span of years and will be kindly and long remembered by his many students."

KEYNOTER



Frederic J. "Fritz" Kottke, M.D., professor and head of physical medicine and rehabilitation at the University of Minnesota, was keynote speaker at ceremonies for the opening of the Alexian Brothers Rehabilitation Unit, Elk Grove Village, Ill.

CHILD NEUROLOGY NOW DIVISION

Pediatric neurology at the University has received division status from the Medical School.

Kenneth Swaiman (Med. '55) is professor and director of the new division of the neurology department. Other faculty of the division are Francis Wright, associate professor, Lawrence Lockman, assistant professor, Jerrold Milstein, assistant professor and Robert Kriel, assistant professor.

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MARY PRICE, PM&R GETS AWARD

Dr. Mary Price, assistant professor in the department of physical medicine and rehabilitation, received a gold medal for presenting the most significant research paper in two sessions devoted to evaluation and management of neurogenic bladder at the Sixth International Congress of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation in Barcelona, Spain.

The title of her paper was, "An Eight-Year Follow-Up of Kidney Function in Patients With Traumatic Spinal Cord Lesions."

TOBIAN HEADS PRESSURE COUNCIL

Louis Tobian, M.D., professor of medicine at the University of Minnesota, has been named president-elect of the Council for High Blood Pressure Research, a national research group.

A diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine, Dr. Tobian is a member of several professional societies and editorial boards and is a recent appointee to the National Institutes of Health advisory committee for hypertension research centers.

MINNESOTANS IN CALIFORNIA

Dr. and Mrs. M. Melvin Goldfine (Med. '57) hosted a luncheon for alumni of the University of Minnesota Medical School in connection with the AMA meetings in San Francisco June 18. Twenty seven guests attended at the Fairmont Hotel. Guest speakers included Dr.

H. Mead Cavert, associate dean of the Medical School, and Eivind O. Hoff, executive director of the Minnesota Medical Foundation.

Dr. Goldfine, a trustee of the Foundation, practices in Oakland. He was among the founders of the Scholarship Appreciation Fund of the Foundation, which established the tradition of recycling scholarship aid by voluntary donations from past aid recipients.

Minnesota medical alumni in the Bay area hope to establish a special section of the Minnesota Medical Foundation for the purpose of supporting medical education at the University of Minnesota.

Medical alumni guests at the San Francisco gathering included Marvin Shapiro ('43), Los Angeles; John T. Saidy ('46), San Mateo; Lydia Seebach ('43), San Francisco; Leo Prins ('32), Oakland; J. Ordie Shaffer ('43), Hayward; John Lee ('55), Mill Valley; Virginia Fryling ('53), Oakland; Sheldon Cable ('58), San Francisco; Morris Cable ('26), Minneapolis; James Quackenbush ('63), Los Gatos, and Edward M. Baldigo, Santa Rosa.

RETIREMENT

Summer retirements of Health Sciences personnel included the departure of:

Annie Laurie Baker, professor and director of social services;

Ansel Keys, professor and director of the Division of Physiological Hygiene of the School of Public Health;

Kenneth P. Malvey, associate director of administration, Health Service.

ACS GRANT



Charles McKhann, professor of surgery, has received a grant of \$57,198 from the American Cancer Society to investigate the production of malignant cells.

U IS CENTER OF 'MR. FIT' STUDY

The University of Minnesota will be the center of a new federal study called "Mr. Fit," (for Multiple Risk Factor Intervention Test), to measure the effect of removing three known high-risk factors in heart attacks from potential victims.

A first-year grant of \$570,000 for the proposed seven-year study has been received by the University. Dr. Henry W. Blackburn, professor of medicine and director of the laboratory of physiological hygiene of the School of Public Health, is national vice chairman of the study. He and

Drs. Henry Taylor and Marcus Kjelsberg will be project directors. Minnesota will be the coordinating center for the national study and one of 20 clinical study centers.

Each of the clinical study centers will enroll 600 men whose high blood pressure, cholesterol levels and smoking habits make them likely candidates for heart attacks. The aim will be to get them to reduce these risk factors by quitting cigarettes, going on a low-cholesterol diet and getting medical treatment of their high blood pressure.

MARCH OF DIMES GRANTS TO FOUR

Grants totalling more than \$160,000 from the National Foundation-March of Dimes were recently received by four University of Minnesota researchers.

The largest grant, \$100,000, went to Dr. Robert A. Good, Regents' professor of pediatrics and microbiology, to continue his search for the underlying congenital defect in immunological deficiencies. Dr. Good recently accepted a post as president of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research in New York. He will remain at the University of Minnesota until the end of 1972.

Dr. William Krivit, professor of pediatrics, received \$30,000 to establish a diagnostic center for enzyme deficiency diseases.

Dr. George Tagatz, assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology, received \$19,000 to monitor the maternal blood level of Estetrol (E4). If changes in E4 production of the fetus prove more sensitive and reliable than current tests, assaying E4

may become a standard method of monitoring high-risk pregnancies.

Dr. Harvey Sharp, associate professor of pediatrics, received \$11,000 to study the role of an enzyme found in children with hereditary cirrhosis of the liver.

COMPUTER LINKS U BIOMED LIBRARY, NATIONAL LIBRARY

A telephone link to a computer at the National Library of Medicine is a new reference service to area health practitioners from the Biomedical Library of the University of Minnesota.

The system, called Medline, will enable physicians and other health service personnel to find the latest medical literature available on any given problem within minutes. Previously, a manual search through the catalogued literature took an average of three hours for the typical inquiry. Now the answer takes about 15 minutes.

Medline contains more than 400,000 article titles from 1,100 major medical publications, or about 60% of the medical information printed since 1969. Additional titles are still being added.

The service was installed as the result of a grant from Northlands Regional Medical Program, a federally-financed project to promote development of innovative health programs, and Medtronic, Inc., Minneapolis manufacturer of implantable medical devices such as pacemakers.

The system is one of four Minnesota Medical Information Service (MMIS) programs sponsored by Northlands. The others, accessible by a single telephone number, are Dial-Access Tapes (for taped reports on a variety of medical topics), a drug information service, and medical-dental specialty advice.

DR. B. J. KENNEDY HONORED AT SYMPOSIUM

Dr. B. J. Kennedy (Med. '45), professor of medicine, was guest of honor at a June symposium organized by his graduate students of the past 20 years.

The symposium in medical oncology also recognized Dr. Kennedy's key contributions in gaining subspecialty status for his field from the American Board of Internal Medicine. Dr. Kennedy was appointed the first chairman of the oncology subspecialty committee of the American Board of Internal Medicine this year. The committee will establish standards for training programs in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and devise examinations for certification.

Dr. Kennedy is Masonic Professor of Oncology and Director of the Oncology Section in the Department of Medicine at the University.

The symposium in Dr. Kennedy's name was funded by the Minnesota Division of the American Cancer Society and the Masonic Fund.

MINNESOTA RESEARCHERS USE CELLTRIFUGE TO SAVE HEMOPHILIAC

A spin-off product of a cancer research program at the University of Minnesota has led to a new method of treating hemophilia. The treatment recently made it possible for a University Hospitals patient with the bleeder's disease to undergo lifesaving brain surgery.

The patient, a 20-year-old St. Paul man, developed evidence of bleeding on the surface of the brain. The patient had a serious complication in that his immune system recognized normal Factor VIII clotting agent as "foreign" and rapidly developed antibodies which destroyed it. He obviously couldn't face surgery until the clotting factor was accepted by his system. The doctors agreed that he couldn't survive long enough to permit a complete transfusion of whole blood.

Dr. B. J. Kennedy had been using a Celltrifuge to separate the excess white blood cells from leukemic patients. He describes the machine as an "old-fashioned milk separator, modernized."

The patient with hemophilia was put on the machine. His own plasma, with the antibodies against the Factor VIII, was separated out and replaced with normal plasma. More than 80% of the antibody was replaced in about two hours. The patient was then able to accept the Factor VIII and survived neurosurgery.

The case has been widely publicized in medical journals and the technique is expected to be used to the advantage of many hemophiliacs in the future.

Others, besides Dr. Kennedy, involved in developing the new technique were Dr. Roger Edson, director of the coagulation laboratory and assistant professor of laboratory medicine; Dr. Shelly Chou, neurosurgeon and professor of medicine; Dr. Jeffrey McCullough, director of the blood bank, and Dr. Ignacio Fortuny, associate professor of medicine.



MMF GIFT TO GRADS IS MINI-DIPLOMA

The Minnesota Medical Foundation provided a little something for the wallet of every graduate of the University of Minnesota Medical School this past June.

MMF presented each graduate with a miniature version of his diploma, encased in plastic. MMF's message on the back of each mini-diploma reads, "With congratulations and best wishes for your professional career from the Minnesota Medical Foundation."

MMF helped many members of the graduating class with loans and scholarships over the past four years. A total of \$47,400 of past MMF aid has been pledged back to the Foundation's Scholarship Appreciation Fund by 37 members of the 1972 graduating class.

A 'DIP-STICK' FOR CANCER DEVELOPED AT MINNESOTA

Dr. Arnold Leonard, associate professor of surgery and head of pediatric surgery at the University of Minnesota, has developed a simple, reliable paper "dip-stick" for early detection of neuroblastoma.

The treated paper, now available commercially, is dipped into a child's urine specimen or simply laid on a wet diaper. It costs about 14 cents per test. The paper strip turns purple with a high level of catecholamine in the urine, a reliable indicator of the presence of blastoma. Further tests are made after positive reactions to the "diaper test."

Dr. Leonard believes the test is suitable for mass screening for blastoma and hopes that doctors will make the test a part of their routine examination of children up to age seven.

Dr. Leonard said that the test has only rarely falsely indicated neuroblastoma in more than a year of trials and that it correctly identified the urine specimens of 24 children known to have the disease. No false negative results have been experienced in tests so far.

1972 MEDICAL ALUMNI REUNION



The 1972 Medical Alumni Reunion will be held October 19-21 in Minneapolis. The Minnesota Medical Alumni Association, sponsor of the event, has sent letters of invitation to members of the honored classes for this year's reunion (those who graduated from the Medical School in 1962, 1957, 1952, 1947, 1942, 1937, 1932, 1927, or 1922). Members of any graduating class are welcome to attend the Alumni Banquet on Friday evening, October 20. Make reservations through the Medical Alumni Association.

Reunion Program

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19

11:30 a.m. Register Nolte Center, U of M

Noon Lunch, Nolte Center. Welcome by Ed Segal (Med. '53), president of Medical Alumni Association, and H. Mead Cavert (Med. '50), associate dean of the Medical School.

Afternoon Speakers: Dr. Leonard G. Wilson, *The Physician in Literature*
 Dr. Richard R. Fliehr, *The Physician in the Arts*
 Dr. Farrell Stiegler, *The Physician and Photographer*
 Dr. John Salchert, *The Physician in Politics*
 Dr. Christofer Hagen, *The Physician as World Citizen*

Evening Free

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20

8:30 a.m. Registration and continental breakfast, Garden Court, Radisson South.

9:30 a.m. Charter buses from Radisson to the University.

10-11:45 a.m. Tour of Health Science Center. Spouses welcome.

12:30 p.m. Alumni Luncheon, Junior Ballroom, Coffman Union. Guest Speaker Josie Johnson, Regent. Greetings from Dr. Lyle French, vice president of the health sciences. Alumni and spouses.

2:00 p.m. Meet the Deans, Room 555 Diehl Hall. Remarks by Dr. N. L. Gault, Jr., dean of the University of Minnesota Medical School; Dr. Robert Carter, dean of the new Duluth campus Medical School, and Dr. Raymond Pruitt, dean of the new Mayo Medical School, Rochester.

2:30 p.m. Charter buses return spouses to hotel.

3:45 p.m. Film by Dr. George Rysgaard.

5:00 p.m. Charter bus returns alumni to hotel.

6:30-8:00 p.m. Cocktails, Garden Court, Radisson South.

8:00 p.m.-12:30 a.m. Dinner, entertainment, dancing to Hal Garven Orchestra.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21

10:00 a.m. Brunch at the Radisson South.

12:15 p.m. Charter buses to Memorial Stadium.

1:30 p.m. Minnesota Homecoming Football Game. Gophers vs. Iowa.

Buses return to Radisson South after game.

Note: Orders for football tickets must be received by October 6. For tickets or information, contact:

Minnesota Medical Alumni Association
 2610 University Avenue
 St. Paul, Minn. 55414

ALUMNI DEATHS

Robert E. Anderson—1935

Died in Minneapolis on January 29, at age 61.

Norvel O. Brink—1933

Died April 3 at age 62 in Bismarck, N.D. He was certified by the American Board of Neurology and had been on the staffs of St. Alexius Hospital and the Bismarck Hospital.

Edward N. Cook—1928

Died July 26 at his summer home at Ten Mile Lake, near Hackensack, Minn. He was a member of the department of urology at the Mayo Clinic from 1935 to 1970 and emeritus professor of urology at the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine. He was certified by the American Board of Urology in 1939. He was former secretary and chairman of the section on urology of the American Medical Association.

Oscar J. Engstrand—1921

Died in Minneapolis January 14, at age 76. He had been on the staff of Swedish Hospital in Minneapolis for many years.

Louis M. Field—1914

Died January 9 in Asheville, N.C., at age 87.

Marvin J. Gieb—1938

Died July 6 at age 59. He was chief of staff at St. Ansgar Hospital in Fargo, N.D., and founder of the Neuropsychiatric Institute in Fargo.

Frank R. E. Gratzek—1925

Died July 18 at age 73. He was a retired radiologist. He had served as an instructor in radiology at the University of Minnesota Hospitals and was on the staffs of St. Mary's

Hospital and University of Minnesota Hospitals.

Herman J. Kooiker—1918

Died July 5 at age 84. He served as a medical officer in World War I. He practiced general medicine and surgery in Iowa and Minnesota until 1944 and in Cincinnati until 1967, when he retired to Jacksonville, Ill. At the time of his death, he was consultant to the Morgan County (Illinois) Public Health Association. He was a Centurion Club member of the Minnesota Medical Foundation and supported the foundation for more than 20 years.

Roy Casper Little—1919

Died March 19 at age 79. He lived in Mayville, N.D.

Catherine G. McGregor—1932

Died January 6 at age 80. She lived in Minneapolis.

Helen Brenton Pryor—1923

Died July 7 in San Francisco, at age 74. The following account of Dr. Pryor's life appears on the dust-jacket of one of her several books, *Lou Henry Hoover, Gallant First Lady*, published by Dodd, Mead & Company:

"Helen B. Pryor, whose mother was a doctor, decided to follow the same profession. After receiving her M.D. degree from the University of Minnesota, she spent five years in China, one at Rockefeller Foundation Hospital, Peking, and four at Nanking University Hospital. Her husband, Roy Pryor, was head of a middle school for boys. Interrupted by a Communist invasion, they escaped on a British gunboat to Shanghai.

"Home in California, Roy be-

came Dean of the Menlo School, Helen was appointed to the medical staff at the University of California, and her mother cared for the two Pryor children.

"For ten years, Dr. Pryor was director of the women students' health service at Stanford University, where she did research and taught child growth and development. She worked closely with Lou Henry Hoover in planning pioneer health activities and related careers for the young women under her care. Later she resigned to do private practice.

"A Fellow of the American Academy of Pediatrics, she served as chief of the pediatrics staff at Sequoia Hospital and as president of the county Heart Association.

"Health and welfare agencies and writing were Dr. Pryor's hobbies. She was president of the board of

Dr. Helen Brenton Pryor



directors of the YWCA, of the Volunteer Bureau and of Palo Alto's Sister City organization and served as board member on the county welfare council.

"She received medallions for distinguished achievement and distinguished service from the American Heart Association and honorary life membership in the National Parent-Teacher Association.

"Helen Brenton Pryor M.D. is author of *As the Child Grows* and co-author of six books in the *American Health Series*. She published 50 articles in medical journals and several in popular magazines."

Paul M. Smith—1943

Drowned while scuba diving on March 12. He was 52. He lived in San Clemente, Calif.

Hendrick J. Svien—1937

Died in St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn., June 29. He was 61. He was consultant in neurosurgery at Mayo since 1948. He was born in Dennison, Minn., and graduated with honors from St. Olaf College. Prior to entering Medical School, he did graduate work in chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at New York University. After receiving his M.D., he entered Mayo Graduate School as a resident in general surgery.

He served with the Navy Medical Corps from 1942 to 1946. He was awarded three battle stars and advanced to the grade of lieutenant commander. After completing his military service, he returned to Mayo and finished his training in neurosurgery in 1948. He stayed at Mayo as a consultant in neurosurgery. He was certified as a specialist

Dr. Hendrick J. Svien



in general surgery in 1947 and in neurosurgery in 1950.

He was a member of the medical societies of his specialty, held several offices in the Harvey Cushing Society and was chairman of the Foundation for International Education in Neurosurgery. He published about 125 articles in scientific journals.

William B. Eilers—1960

Died September 7. He had a practice of general medicine and surgery in Redwood Falls, Minn.

Hugo F. Gustafson—1966

Died August 25 of injuries received in an accident two days earlier. He was 31. Dr. Gustafson took an internship and residency in pediatrics at University of Minnesota Hospitals and was working on a Ph.D. in biochemistry at the University. Friends are asked to send

memorials to the Minnesota Medical Foundation for leukemia research.

Manley F. Juergens—1945

Died September 5 at age 50. He practiced in Stillwater, Minn. He was a member of the Minnesota State Medical Association, the Wakota County Medical Society, the American Academy of Family Practitioners, the Minnesota Academy of Family Practice, the American Medical Association, the Minnesota Heart Association and the Lakeview Hospital medical staff.

Cecil A. Wilmot—1935

Died July 18 at his home in Litchfield, Minn., at age 61. Dr. Wilmot served as a physician and surgeon in Litchfield continuously since 1937, except for four years in the military service. He was in practice with his brother, Dr. Harold Wilmot.

His son, Thomas M. Wilmot, a radiologist in Winona, Minn., is a 1965 graduate of the University of Minnesota Medical School.

Cecil Wilmot served for many years as a state delegate of the American Academy of General Practice. He served on the MINPAC board and Public Policy Committee of the Minnesota State Medical Association. He was formerly chief of staff of Meeker County Memorial Hospital. He was a past president of the Mid-Minnesota Medical Society and local examiner for the Federal Aviation Board.

He retired from his practice in 1971, working only part-time since then. He was active in his church and was a member of the Masonic Lodge, Zurah Shrine Temple and the American Legion.

CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION COURSES 1972-73

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

OFFICE OF POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION—MEDICAL SCHOOL

The continuation medical education programs of the University of Minnesota Medical School have been accredited by the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association and are acceptable for credit toward the AMA Physician's Recognition Award.

For more information concerning any of the seminars listed, contact:

**Director, Post-Graduate Medical Education
Box 193 Health Sciences Center
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455**

SUBJECT	DATES	SUBJECT	DATES
Management of Cerebral Palsy	Sept. 11-16, 1972	The Emergency Room — Its Organization and Management	Feb. 15-17, 1973
Obstetrics and Gynecology for the Practitioner	Sept. 13-15, 1972	Practical Otolaryngology	Feb. 19-22, 1973
Leslie Zieve Day "Recent Gastroenterology"	Sept. 22, 1972	Clinical Therapeutics	March 1-3, 1973
Cellular Genetics	Sept. 25-27, 1972	The Evaluation of the Newborn and Preschool Child	March 20-21, 1973
Wesley Spink Symposium, "Recent Advances in Infectious Disease"	Oct. 12-14, 1972	Pediatric Dermatology	March 22-24, 1973
Neuroradiology	Oct. 16-20, 1972	Office Psychiatry	March 29-31, 1973
Neurologic Aspects of Learning Disabilities for Professionals in Education	Oct. 20, 1972	The Clinical Allergist and Immunologist — 1973	April 5-7, 1973
Practical Proctology	Oct. 23-27, 1972	Medical Technology's Golden Anniversary: Looking Ahead	April 25-27, 1973
Medical Audit and the Problem Oriented Record	Nov. 10-11, 1972	Retinal Diseases	April 30-May 1, 1973
Refraction for the Non-ophthalmologist	Nov. 13-15, 1972	Therapeutic Radiology—External Beam Techniques Part II and Radium	May 16-18, 1973
Colloquium of Medicine and the Law	Nov. 16-18, 1972	Surgery of the Gastrointestinal Tract	May 30-June 2, 1973
		The Second Annual Bell Symposium, "The Pathobiology of Trauma"	June 4-6, 1973

Additional Courses May be Announced During the Year

3-FOR-1 SCOPE SHARING PLAN TRIPLES VALUE OF SCOPE GIFTS

We are always delighted when we find a way to make your gift dollars stretch. And, that's just the effect of the new sharing plan for the Medical Microscope Program of the University of Minnesota Medical Alumni Association.

Several years ago, the Medical Alumni Association launched a fund raising drive to purchase enough microscopes to provide one to each incoming freshman. A prime mover behind the scope acquisition program has been Dr. L. G. Idstrom, radiologist and 1938 alumnus of the Medical School. About \$40,000 in gifts were received — enough to purchase the program's current total of 83 scopes. A commendable record, but far short of the goal of one scope for each freshman. There are 239 freshmen in the new class!

To help select which students would get the available scopes, the Medical Alumni Association asked the Minnesota Medical Foundation to act as caretaker of the scope program.

When the Foundation discovered that plans were afoot to divide the freshman class into three lab sections of more manageable size, study of the efficacy of a scope sharing program was begun.

With the cooperation of the Medical School, and the Anatomy Department in particular, arrangements have now been made to assign the scopes directly to the laboratory, where they will in turn be assigned to students in each of the three lab sections.

Students can arrange to take a scope home through cooperation with their scope partners and the Anatomy Department. Second-year medical students use the same laboratories and can be included in the scope sharing program.

More than 200 of the 239 entering freshmen plan to take advantage of the new scope sharing program. The remainder face no great financial pinch and have chosen to purchase their own scopes. No freshman medical student will be *required* to purchase a scope.

The long range goal has been reached by moving the target closer. We thought you would like to know.

— Eivind Hoff



Walls take shape on the framework of the \$45 million "Unit A" of the planned \$120 million Health Sciences Complex at the University. It's across the street from the main entrance to Mayo Memorial Building. Unit A is scheduled for completion by mid-1973.

Construction has begun on a \$9.5 million Cardiovascular Research and Training Center planned by the Variety Club of the Northwest and the University. The building will face East River Road, between the Variety Club Heart Hospital and Powell Hall. The center will be non-departmental, emphasizing an interdisciplinary approach to research, treatment and prevention of cardiovascular disease. Space will be allotted by project to biochemists, engineers, surgeons, immunologists and cardiologists. The center is expected to be ready for occupancy by June 1974.

