

1958

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Boston University

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BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

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Nov. 21, 1973

Medical and Dental
Library

To the entering freshmen of Boston University School of Medicine.

To begin with, we would like to take this opportunity to offer you our sincere congratulations upon being accepted into Boston University School of Medicine. When you received word of your acceptance, you were undoubtedly greatly pleased to realize that the first step in your medical education had been successfully fulfilled. But now, as the weeks slip by, questions and problems arise and you wish you knew a little more about the school and the career which you are about to enter. As first year students we experienced your feelings only a year ago. This pamphlet contains mostly facts with a few opinions which we hope will be helpful.

There is something else we want you to know, that is, people are concerned about your education. Your professors and instructors are willing to help you. These men reflect the attitude of modern medical education. You will find your relationship with them to be personal and informal. Also, each one of you has been assigned a member of our class as an advisor.

Feel free to write to him or to meet him and discuss any problems that you have. Things are bound to come up in which you may need some help and a little good advice in the beginning may prove very valuable as the first semester progresses. You will find your relationship with him to be personal and informal.

Your advisor is:

To allay undue fears, to answer some of your immediate questions, especially to introduce ourselves to you, we have prepared this introduction to your new school.

We owe special thanks to Mrs. Gowing, the Registrar, for her assistance in compiling this booklet. You will find that Mrs. Gowing, also, takes an active interest in your well-being and is always willing to assist you with any problems you may have.

We are looking forward to seeing you this fall at the picnic.

Best of luck.

Jack Evjy
Dot Fujinaga
George Garcia

Art Lee
Anne Murray
Dick Talamo

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SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

STATISTICS OF THE CLASS OF 1962

At the time of writing, your class is composed of seventy-two (72) students, seven(7) of whom are of the fairer sex. You represent fourteen (14) of the United States plus one (1) United States territory and one (1) foreign country. You hail from no less than thirty-two (32) of the finest colleges and universities of the country. Here is the breakdown:

STATES

Massachusetts	36	Maryland	1
New York	11	Minnesota	1
California	4	Pennsylvania	1
Connecticut	3	South Dakota	1
New Jersey	2	Texas	1
Ohio	2	Washington	1
Illinois	1	Hawaii	2
Maine	1	Nassau, B.W.I.	1

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Harvard	10
Columbia	6
Boston University	5
Brandeis	4
M. I. T.	4
Boston College	3
Brown	3
Dartmouth	3
Tufts	3
Amherst	2
Hamilton	2
University of Mass.	2
Princeton	2
Yale	2
Assumption	1
Bowdoin	1
Hunter	1
Johns Hopkins	1
Lawrence	1
Northeastern	1
Radcliffe	1
Regis	1
St. John's University	1
Simmons	1
South Dakota School of Mines	1
Stanford	1
U. C. L. A.	1
Univ. of Southern California	1
Univ. of Toledo	1
Wellesley	1
Wilkes	1
Williams	1

Thirteen (13) students in incoming class are married.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

First Year - 1st Semester

1958-1959

Hours	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
9-12	Anatomy Histology Lab.	Anatomy Histology Lab.	Anatomy Histology Lab.	Anatomy Histology Lab.	Anatomy Histology Lab.	Anatomy Histology Lab.
12-1	12:30		Clin. Corr. Evans 8		Psychiatry Lecture Rm.	
1-2	Movies Lecture Rm.	Anatomy Lecture Rm.		Gross Anatomy Lecture Rm.		
2-3	Gross Anatomy Anatomy Lab.	Gross Anatomy Anatomy Lab.	X-ray Gross anatomy Lecture Rm.	Gross anatomy Anatomy Lab.	Gross Anatomy Anatomy Lab.	
3-5			Gross anatomy Anatomy Lab.			

MICROANATOMY

Course Instructors

Dr. William C. Barrett Jr., Associate Professor of Anatomy, is the histology and embryology lecturer. He received his Ph.D. from Harvard and has taught at Western Reserve. He has been at BUSM since 1947. Dr. Barrett's research interests are connective tissues and blood formation.

Dr. William F. McNary, Instructor in Anatomy, shares the lecturing in histology. He received his Ph.D. from BUSM and in 1954 started his teaching duties. Dr. McNary's research activities are concentrated on the endocrine glands.

Course Structure

Microanatomy is given from 9:00 to 12:00 six days a week. It usually consists of an hour or more of lecture, the remaining period being devoted to lab. The total time devoted to this course this fall is a little over 150 hours. The study of the various cells, tissues, and organs is facilitated by the use of stained slides. These slides are either on demonstration or are present in your loan slide collection which you will receive at the start of the course. A lab outline is also provided, which is closely correlated with the lectures. Several lectures in embryology are given pertaining to the development of the various organs as they are studied. Use the slides, lectures, and the lab outline as the basis for your study. The text can be used to clarify various points. If necessary, one can then read the book. In this course you will work as an individual, not in a group.

The exams are a mixture of the written and practical type. The written part consists mainly of short essay type questions and some definitions, while the practical is slide identification and tissue maps of which you will hear more later. There are about six such exams.

Materials

Besides the materials mentioned above and below you will be required to obtain a microscope. This is the most expensive single piece of equipment you will have to buy during your medical school course. It is important to obtain an instrument that meets the minimum requirements of medical work in histology and pathology. Dr. Barrett, the histology professor, expects you to have your microscope in good working order for the first laboratory exercise, so it would be wise to look around this summer and purchase one or at least have one lined up within a couple of days prior to your arrival at school.

As is stated in the University Bulletin, all students are required to provide themselves with a standard monocular medical microscope equipped with 5X and 10X oculars, four objectives (oil immersion, 4mm, 16mm, and a low power scanning objective of 25mm or 32mm focal length), a simple mechanical stage, and a microscope lamp.

There are no agencies in Boston where you will be able to rent a microscope. As to new vs. used scopes, your pocketbook will probably decide that for you. In general, a second hand one is perfectly adequate (unless you can get one new at a discount)-if it is from a reputable firm or individual or appraised by an expert. It is believed that new microscopes depreciate more during the two years you will be using them than do second hand ones and an individual used microscope may be as good as or better than a new one. Second hand scopes can often be bought from upper classmen (see bulletin board at school during the summer, if possible) and many medical supply houses. Any scopes which are over five years old must be inspected by Dr. Barrett during the summer or prior to the beginning of school.

Quite a few people in our class bought binocular scopes and most of them were well satisfied. There is some doubt that the additional \$200 to \$300 for a binocular scope gives one any advantage at all. If you do purchase a binocular scope make sure that you have an ADEQUATE LIGHT SOURCE.

A quadruple nose-piece is by no means a necessity since you will be able to interchange your lenses with a triple nose-piece when the occasion so requires; we recommend the quadruple form since any desire to convert to one at a future date involves a substantial increase in cost as compared to the cost involved in obtaining it when buying the instrument new. A 25mm or 32mm scanning objective is a necessity as is the simple mechanical stage.

In conclusion, any of the standard makes (i.e., Bausch & Lomb, Leitz, Spencer, Zeiss) are satisfactory. A new monocular will cost you about \$400 to \$450, whereas you should be able to get a good used one for \$300-\$325 (approximately 4 yts. old).

Many students have difficulty with histology, especially at the beginning of the course. In order to organize your studying in this subject it is important that you follow the laboratory guide provided by the department. It is an excellent outline for the lecture material as well as the lab. work. If it is followed, no time will be wasted in gazing through your scopes at something that isn't there.

Ham's text presents the more functional aspects of histology. Some people used Maximow and Bloom's text to study illustrations and diagrams but Ham is in itself completely adequate. Stiles' Outline of Histology is definitely not recommended. Arvey's Developmental Anatomy is required for Embryology.

GROSS ANATOMY

Course Instructors

Dr. Elizabeth K. Moyer, Associate Professor of Anatomy is in charge of the course. She has been with this school since 1949 and has taught previously at Temple University School of Medicine. Dr. Moyer received her Ph.D. from Columbia University. She is particularly interested in the research problem of nerve regeneration.

Dr. John D. Ifft, Assistant Professor of Anatomy is also connected with this course. He came to BUSM in 1950 after teaching at Simmons College and the University of New Hampshire. He received his Ph.D. from Yale. His research is mainly directed toward the interrelationships of pituitary gonadotrophins and the hypothalamus.

Dr. Arthur Lassek and Dr. William Barrett also assist in the course particularly during oral examinations.

Course Structure

Approximately three-fifths or three hundred hours of your of your instruction this fall is devoted to Gross Anatomy. Your afternoons consist of lab. dissecting on the cadaver and other related activities. These activities include:

1. Movies selected to unify and systematically review various anatomical regions or aspects of the human body, i.e., surgical approach to various joints or certain aspects of the autonomic nervous system.
2. A few lectures given by Dr. Moyer and Dr. Ifft are presented to clarify and coordinate the more difficult features of Anatomy, i.e., Dr. Moyer will probably outline for you the various components of the peripheral nervous system and correlate them according to their function and physical similarities. You will average about one lecture a week.
3. A series of X-ray demonstrations related to the anatomical region you are studying at the time are given once a week. These will introduce you to X-ray, its usefulness in revealing the relationships between various body parts and serve as a medium through which to learn the skeletal anatomy.

4. Clinical correlation conferences are held at Mass. Memorial Hospital each week for one hour. These conferences attempt to apply the anatomy that you are learning to the clinical level. Patients are presented.

The class is divided into groups of 4, each being subdivided into two pairs. You and your partner of choice will dissect one-half of a human body. Your group as a whole will draw for a cadaver.

In the past, work was started on the back due to its simplicity. Although the dissection becomes longer and more complex, you will find yourself able to adjust. (Being pressed for time in this course is natural and shouldn't worry you.) An adequate dissection in the lab, is a full-time job.

The approach to the study of gross anatomy is a function of the individual and for the most part is left to him. The approach suggested by your lab. outline is probably as good as any. In the recent past your instructors have not formally outlined any method of study, however, they are very willing to offer suggestions if requested. In general, it can be said that the more one learns on the cadaver itself, the better off one is. Dr. Moyer, Dr. Ifft, Dr. Lenson, and usually several residents in surgery are available to aid you in solving any problems that may arise in your work.

In the past there have been about four oral examinations and two short objective written exams (true, false, matching.) Some classes have had a walk-around identification exam. There is a final exam at the end of the course of several hours duration. A personal evaluation of you and the quality of your dissection by the instructors also contribute to your final grade.

Materials

In the past, lab. coats and towels have been provided by the department as well as a set of bones for studying the skeleton. Books and instruments, etc., are listed below. In gross anatomy you are more dependent upon texts than you will be in the other courses this year.

The department recommends that between lab. partners, one buy Gray's and the other Morris' text. Each book is satisfactory, one slightly better than the other on some particular aspect (e.g. Gray on the vascular system; Morris on the nervous system). Many students felt that Morris was the better reference text, once you have acquired a basic knowledge of anatomy, while Gray is considered the classic and is somewhat easier to read. It is advisable to see both books before making a decision. An atlas

is an invaluable aid in dissection and study; everyone should have one. The third volume of Sobotta-Ullenhuth, Lippincott's Spalteholz, or Grant's Atlas are recommended. Many of us felt that a textbook organized on a regional basis (Gray and Morris are systemically oriented) was valuable. Cunningham is very complete in this respect but required a good deal of reading. Phillip Thorek's "Anatomy in Surgery" and similar books were also used by some individuals. In general, it was found that these books were easy to read and understand but they were considered either too simplified or too slanted in their approach.

NEURCANATOMY

DR. ARTHUR M. LASSEK, Chairman of the Department

Dr. Lassek is the neuroanatomy lecturer. This field is his specialty. He received his Ph. D. from Northwestern and his M. D. from Tennessee Medical. He has taught at the University of Washington, Northwestern Medical, South Dakota Medical, South Carolina Medical, and has been at BUSM since 1948. Dr. Lassek has recently written "The Human Brain, from Primitive to Modern", a study of the implications of the evolution of the brain.

COURSE STRUCTURE

Late in November neuroanatomy replaces histology as the morning course, but only about 60 hours will be devoted to this. The time is devoted to a lecture and a lab, similar to histology. The lab consists of groups of four students dissecting one and one-half brains per group. Each pair of individuals share a loan slide collection. The lectures and labs are excellently correlated and quite thorough. It is advisable to build a basis for the course by learning and understanding the lectures and lab work. Rasmussen is an invaluable aid in the study of the nervous pathways. Ranson and Clark is a good reference and can be read if necessary. Strong and Elwyn has many useful diagrams for lab work. Ranson, however, is a classic -- better written and more complete. The Anatomy of the Nervous System, published by Ciba, although very diagrammatic, is wonderfully illustrated and will prove useful in gross anatomy and physiology, as well as in neuroanatomy. In using your loan slide collections microscopes are of no use (except for a few cases). Here, a hand magnifying glass is very helpful.

Dr. Lassek's lectures move very fast, but it is well worth your while to try to get down as much as you possibly can. Dr. Meyer and Dr. Ifft assist Dr. Lassek in the lab where they are available to help you. Lantern slides of the slides in your loan collection may be borrowed and projected. This was found by some to be very helpful. There was only one exam - the final. Its structure varies from year to year. Last year it consisted of short objective questions and a walk-around slide and dissection identification test. Further materials are given below.

PSYCHIATRY

Dr. Malamud is leaving BUSM this spring. Since no successor has been appointed to date, we only know that the course consists of fifteen hours.

BIOCHEMISTRY

STAFF

Dr. F. Marott Sinex, Chairman of the Department. Dr. Sinex received his Ph.D. from Harvard University. Prior to coming to BUSM he was Executive Officer of the Biochemistry Division of the Medical Department of Brookhaven National Laboratory. His research interests center around the role of collagen and elastin in aging.

Dr. William C. Boyd, Professor of Immunochemistry, shares in the lecturing duties. He received his Ph.D. from Boston University and has been at the medical school since 1926. His research activities center around immunochemistry and blood grouping.

Dr. Isaac Aginoy, Associate Professor of Biochemistry, received his Ph.D. from Columbia University and has been at BUSM since 1949. Not only does he share in the lecturing of the course, but he is also a professional science writer. He has written many books for students and laymen, and his works include a number of science fiction novels.

Dr. Fabian Lionetti, Associate Professor of Biochemistry, also lectures in biochemistry. He received his Ph.D. from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and came to our school in 1949. He is particularly interested in radioactive tracer work in biochemical research and in blood cell research.

COURSE STRUCTURE

Five one-hour lectures a week were given by Dr. Sinex and other members of the staff. The first part of the course dealt with the chemistry of proteins, carbohydrates, lipids and nucleic acids. Section 2 was a trip through the metabolic pathways, major and minor. Then several topics, such as nutrition, electrolyte and water balance, immunology, genetics and radiation, were considered.

For lab (2 afternoons a week) the class was divided into eight sections. There were seven lab experiments, through which the groups rotated, and each group had a two-week vacation from biochemistry lab. The labs included use of animals, clinical analysis tests on blood and urine, the use of radioisotopes, library research and several other basic lab techniques.

Three one-hour exams were held - a mixture of objective and short essay questions. Conferences were held before each exam. Instructors were present at the conferences to answer questions on their lecture material.

PHYSIOLOGY

STAFF

Dr. Earl R. Loew, Chairman of the Department. Dr. Loew received his Ph.D. from Northwestern. He taught for a while at Wayne Medical College, then worked in research for the Parke Davis Company. Returning to teaching, he taught at Illinois College of Medicine and came to BUSM in 1948. He was a pioneer in anti-histamine research and to date is working with problems of autonomic nerve conduction and autonomic blocking drugs.

Dr. Albert H. Hegnauer, Professor of Physiology, received his Ph.D. from Rochester. He taught at Syracuse University Medical before coming here in 1946. His research interest is the physiology of hypothermia.

Dr. William Ullrich, Assistant Professor of Physiology, received his Ph.D. from the University of Illinois College of Medicine. He came to BUSM in 1954, and his research interests are centered around heart physiology.

COURSE STRUCTURE

The function of the human body is presented with five to seven one-hour lectures and three afternoons of lab a week. The course is organized around several topics such as muscle, nerve, blood, heart, gastro-intestinal tract, endocrines, metabolism, renal function and central nervous system. The lectures contain the main points of the course, and may be supplemented by reading in the various textbooks. Fulton (17th Ed.) is a complete, intensive "must" for the future physiologist. It contains an exhaustive presentation of the experimental aspects of the subject. Many students found it very helpful. Others found Houssay or Guyton to be easier reading and adequate for the course. There are five 2-hour exams - these emphasize strongly the application of the principles learned and are of the objective type.

The labs were usually correlated with the current material in lecture. Work was done with dogs, rats, frogs and hamsters to illustrate physiological principles. Several demonstrations were presented by members of the staff.

Clinical Correlation Lectures were given at the Mass. Memorial and Boston City Hospitals. These often combined the application of biochemistry and physiology to explain the condition of patients presented by doctors.

TEXTBOOKS

General Comments:

It is all right for you to purchase your texts before coming to school next fall. Except for either Morris' or Gray's Anatomy. An overall look at what is to come should prove helpful. But trying to anticipate the grind by rigorous study will be of questionable value. For example, Gross Anatomy, like all other courses here, involves a tremendous amount of material that must be consumed. Furthermore, it is a subject that must be visualized in three dimensions. Anatomy can be learned much more easily, rapidly and accurately on the cadaver. Then the diagrams and descriptions of the text will make more sense. In other courses lectures function in a similar fashion.

If you should choose to postpone purchase of your texts several bookstores offer discounts in the Boston area.

1. Harvard Coop 10% (to members only)
Harvard Square
Cambridge, Mass.
2. Brown & Connolly's Via Coop.
3. Shapiro's Book & Record Shop
7 Beach Street

If you are not a member of the Harvard Coop but know someone who has attended Harvard University at some time or other he can get the books for you.

Some second hand books will also be available from the book stores and the upperclassmen.

It is suggested that one takes his individual needs into consideration when purchasing texts. It is better to learn one presentation rather than confuse yourself and waste time looking for better presentations. Since medicine is a field in which texts rapidly become outdated be sure you get the correct edition.

- MEDICAL STUDENTS' GUILD INC. -

During the past year the Medical Students' Guild Inc. was formed as a non-profit organization for the benefit of the students of Boston University School of Medicine. Through the Guild books, instruments and supplies are offered at a minimum of 10% discount. This includes all medical textbooks, laboratory outlines and equipment and stationery supplies. Microscopes (new and used), such as Zeiss, A-0 Spencer and Bausch and Lomb are available under the same privilege to members of the group.

Membership to the Guild (@ \$1.00 per year) may be obtained on Registration day.

If you would like further information about the Guild please write to the following:

Medical Students' Guild Inc.
Boston University School of Medicine
80 East Concord Street
Boston, Massachusetts

MC/hlc

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Book and Equipment List

First Year - First Semester 1958-1959 PRICE
(approximately)

GROSS ANATOMY

- | | | |
|---|----------|---------|
| 1. Morris' (Schaeffer) Human Anatomy | 11th Ed. | \$16.00 |
| or | | |
| Gray's Anatomy | 26th Ed. | 16.00 |
| 2. Grant's Atlas of Human Anatomy | 3rd Ed. | 12.00 |
| or | | |
| Sobotta - Uhlenhuth's Atlas, Vol. III only | | 18.00 |
| or | | |
| Spalteholz's Atlas. One volume edition Lippincott | | 16.00 |
| 3. Crafts & Wilson - Dissection outline | 2nd Ed. | 2.50 |
| Optional - Cunningham's Manuel of Practical Anatomy 3 vols. | 11th Ed. | 14.25 |
| Grant's Method of Anatomy | 5th Ed. | 9.00 |
| Medical Dictionary | | |

Dissecting Set:

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------|
| 1 metal dissecting scalpel with 37 mm. cutting edge | | |
| 1 large straight-edge 5½" surgical scissors | | |
| 1 heavy forceps | 1 rat tooth forceps | about 10.00 |
| 1 dissecting probe | 1 oilstone | |

NEURONATOMY

- | | | |
|---|---------|------|
| 1. Ranson - Anatomy of the Nervous System | 9th Ed. | 8.50 |
| Strong and Elwyn - Human Neuronatomy | 3rd Ed. | 7.50 |
| 2. Rasmussen - Principle Nervous Pathways | 4th Ed. | 4.50 |
| 3. Laboratory outline (furnished by Department) | | 1.00 |

MICROANATOMY

- | | | |
|---|---------|-------|
| 1. Ham - Histology - Lippincott | 3rd Ed. | 11.00 |
| 2. Arey - Developmental Anatomy - Saunders | 6th Ed. | 9.50 |
| 3. Laboratory outline (furnished by Department) | | 2.00 |

Equipment:

- | | | |
|---|--|--------|
| Standard medical microscope with oil immersion, 4mm. 16mm and 25 or 32 mm objectives. | | |
| Microscope lamp, Immersion Oil, Lens Paper, Colored Pencils | | about |
| Note book, Paper 8½x11, Small Lock & 2 keys, Slide Box | | \$9.00 |

HOUSING

For those of you who are unfamiliar with Boston or have had little or no experience in renting apartments, selecting a place to live will be a most important task.

I. Sources of Information

- 1) Newspaper advertisements.
- 2) Mrs. Gowing. The most important central and specific listing of available housing is in the hands of our Registrar, Mrs. Gowing.
- 3) Your student advisor. Having had the experience of finding a place to live, he or she will be most likely able to help you. A letter during the summer is advised.

II. Areas Inhabited by Students

- 1) South End. This is the immediate vicinity of the school. This is definitely not one of the better sections of town. A great many students live near the school on Worcester Sq. and streets like East Concord, East Springfield and East Brookline Streets. Rents are \$25 to \$40 per month.
- 2) More distant, more expensive, and more attractive housing, frequented especially by married students, is found in six other localities:
 - (a) Beacon Hill. Commuting to school is 15 minutes by car; about one half hour by subway (20¢ each way). The Hill overlooks the Boston Common and the Public Garden and is within walking distance of Boston's business and cultural heart (Bonwit Teller, Filene's, the Plymouth Theater, etc.). Rents are from \$70 to \$125.
 - (b) Commonwealth Ave. The rents are the same as for Beacon Hill. Time to school is shorter by car, often longer by bus and subway.
 - (c) Beacon Street. Similar to Commonwealth area (lines of apartments on both sides of the street) in price and in distance from the school. Students from many colleges live in this area.
 - (d) Grove Hall Area. This is in the vicinity of the Roxbury-Dorchester line. A number of married members of our class live there, since rents are about \$65 per month. It is close to parks such as the Franklin Park Zoo where children can play. Commuting is about 15 minutes by car or subway.
 - (e) The Fenway area (Park Drive, Peterborough St., etc.) is near both of Boston's art museums: The Museum of Fine Arts and the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Jack Gardner's Palace). It also borders on Symphony Hall, Fenway Park, and the Muddy

River (a bit of the pastoral). Time from school is about 20 minutes by subway and 10 minutes by car. Rents range around \$60 to \$70 per month.

- (f) Suburbia. Brookline, the Newtons, Brighton, Allston, and Cambridge all offer more space. Rents run the gamut. Distance from school is considerably greater than from any of the areas described above.

NOTE: Apartments are generally easier to find in the spring and early summer when they are also likely to be less expensive. Also, don't sell any furniture you might have until you find out whether you can locate some less expensive unfurnished apartment to house it.

POINTS: In general, think over these items in selecting a room or apartment:

1. What is the rent? Does it include utilities? (gas, electricity, heat, water)? Does it include furnishings, cleaning, linen and towel service? Is a lease necessary, and if so, how long?
2. Is it close to school? If beyond walking distance, is it close to reliable transportation? Does it have any parking facilities nearby if you own a car? Is there an extra charge?
3. Are there adequate shopping conveniences nearby? Chain store or private?
4. How many share kitchen and bath privileges?
5. How suitable is it for study? Is it quiet? Are there perhaps upper classmen living nearby who can aid with problems?
6. Does the landlord impress you as being reliable? Will he allow adequate heat during the winter months? Hot water? Trash disposal?
7. If you are rooming with a friend, is the room suitable for two? Or maybe, is your friend suitable for the room?

EATING

Since the school is sandwiched between Boston City Hospital and Mass. Memorial Hospitals, eating problems are not great. Both hospitals serve breakfast, lunch, and dinner, as well as late supper. The hours at both are approximately the same. The City Hospital cafeteria is located between the two main basement corridors and that at Mass. Memorial is on the ninth floor of Evans. As to their relative merits: City is cheaper, but has a less inspiring atmosphere. Complete meals are \$.55. Mass. Memorial is not so much of a zoo and runs about \$.75 and up per meal. Food at both places is good and meals are well planned. In addition, the Mass. Memorial has an excellent coffee shop which provides a pleasant break during the long afternoons in gross lab. (Sandwiches, sodas, coffee, etc.)

The school lunchroom (Mae's) is crowded at noon, but is fine for people who bring their lunches. (Doughnuts, sandwiches, hot dogs, soup, coffee, etc. are sold.) The hours are 8:00 A.M. to 1:30 P.M., Monday through Friday.

Within two or three blocks of the school are several cafeteria-snack bars. For big occasions, there are many excellent restaurants throughout Boston.

VITAL STATISTICS:

About 4 blocks from school is the South End Post Office (1472 Washington St.). On the first floor of building A are alphabetical boxes where mail and messages may be picked up.

Also on Washington Street (1199 Washington St.) approximately nine blocks from school is a First National Bank. It is the closest one for depositing, check-cashing, etc. Since most other banks are a bit more distant, this one has been convenient when faced with the problems of cashing a check or having your lunch. Mae will also cash checks of reasonable sums when she is able to.

EMERGENCY FUND

This fund, operated on a non-interest short term basis, was originally set up by Dean Faulkner as a source of available cash for any student who was required to meet unexpected obligations. The fund is now also aided by the student council and a moderate sum is available to any student who needs cash to tide him over for the span of a few days, no matter what the reason may be.

CLOTHING

The usual dress at school for men is a sport coat, slacks, shirt and tie. A warm overcoat plus adequate rain gear are high on the list of "musts" for New England weather. Also, drag along a pair of old khakis or something for gross anatomy lab. as the smell of preservatives, etc., clings to wool clothing. The department furnishes long white lab. coats, and you will be assigned a locker.

HEALTH AND INSURANCE

One of the factors taken into consideration when your application was being evaluated was your state of health. The statement has often been made that doctors don't have time to get sick. This same statement can be applied to medical students and another factor added: they don't have the money either! As a medical student you may be extended various discounts and may not be charged for medical services, but hospitalization is very expensive and has been known to cause students to withdraw from school to work themselves out of debt. Don't think that it can't happen to you; several members of our class have been hospitalized during the past year and you can be sure that none of them expected it!

There is a variety of insurance plans available to you, both for individuals and for families.

1. Blue Cross is available through the school for those who are not members. If you are already a member, bring your membership number with you and you can transfer into this group and possibly save some money.
2. Student A.K.A. offers a medical plan to its members to cover them (and their dependents) against accident and sickness through one of the major casualty companies. This plan offers year around protection, pays 100% of the first \$500.00 and 80% of all additional expenses up to \$5000.00, and the cost is reasonable.
3. Student Health Service provides outpatient and at-home care when needed. Daily sick call is held at the Evans Memorial Examining Room in the morning from 8:30 - 9:30 and in the case of emergency as needed.

These are some of the plans available to you. Investigate them. It will be worth your while and may be extremely important to you in the future. Don't take a chance and be without some form of insurance.

STUDENT COUNCIL

Representatives of all four classes meet every week during the academic year. The council acts as an advisory group to students and faculty and plans social functions for the whole school. Your president and SAMA representative will attend the meetings of the council. Each year your class will elect a new slate of officers, and each succeeding president and SAMA representative will join the student council. The senior class will thus have 2 representatives on the council.

SAMA

The Student American Medical Association is the official organization representing the nation's medical students, interns and resident physicians. S.A.M.A. was founded in 1950 and since that time has become the largest and most active of the world's student medical groups. Currently there are 72 chapters in the nation's medical schools, established by action of the student body and operating as independent units of the national organization, abiding by local and national constitutions. From an initial membership of 10,000 S.A.M.A. grew to 52,106 members as of last year.

What is the cost of joining S.A.M.A.? The \$4.00 national fee collected during the freshman year covers all national fees for all the months and years of medical education which follow - even through the end of residency. In addition the local chapter has annual dues of \$1.00.

The benefits of S.A.M.A. membership are as follows:

1. Twelve copies annually of The New Physician, a publication dedicated solely to the interests and problems of students, interns and residents.
2. Eligibility to attend S.A.M.A.'s annual meeting as well as the opportunity to qualify for award trips to Europe and other parts of the world.
3. The opportunity to apply for up to \$10,000 in term insurance and a \$5000 hospital insurance sponsored by S.A.M.A. through one of the nation's leading casualty companies at a considerable saving.
4. S.A.M.A. members can receive help on medical papers through the package Library Service of the American Medical Assn.
5. The S.A.M.A. Foundation is a new long range development designed to make financial aid available to members through low interest loans repayable after graduation.
6. Accessibility of S.A.M.A.'s chapter's records on the internships of the nation as viewed from the standpoint of current interns.

It is hoped that all of you will join us in S.A.M.A. membership on registration day.

FRATERNITIES

ALPHA KAPPA KAPPA

Alpha Kappa Kappa was organized by a group of students at Dartmouth Medical School in Hanover, N. H., on September 29, 1888. As of 1948 AKK was represented by 46 Chapters and over 23,000 members. The organization has remained true to the broad purposes underlying its inception -- "Social intercourse, mental development, scholarship and mutual assistance".

The local chapter of AKK leases a house a block away from the school and hospitals which provides living quarters for 19 of the members and an assembly place for meetings and social events. This arrangement has proven quite satisfactory, not only because of the reduced living cost and good social companionship, but also because of the stimulation provided by the close association with upper classmen.

There will be ample opportunity for you to "meet" AKK both at school and at special social functions planned for you. AKK is anxious to meet you and to develop new friendships. You will find that medical fraternities differ quite markedly from social fraternities. We are sure that you will find your association with them to be both enjoyable and rewarding.

(Note: Anyone who is interested in obtaining a room at the AKK House should contact Mrs. Gowing c/o the school, as early as possible since there are only a limited number of rooms available.)

PHI DELTA EPSILON

Phi Delta Epsilon is a national medical fraternity with its Alpha Omicron Chapter at B.U.S.M. This fraternity holds the attainment of a thorough medical education and the upholding of high standards of practice as its ideals. The attachments made during medical school days are carried into later life with an active graduate club whose members are welcomed in any local chapter throughout the country.

Each year scholarship aid is given to a worthy student from the funds of the fraternity. The local chapter sponsors the Aaron Brown lecture, an annual event named for one of the founders of the fraternity. This year Dr. Dwight Harkins spoke dynamically on heart surgery. Phi Delta Epsilon participates in community service and last December ran a Christmas Party for a group of Chinese children.

The undergraduate fraters benefit from frequent meetings at the homes of graduate members, some of whom are on the B.U.S.M. staff. There are also short dinner meetings when the members can discuss current business and plan future events. An active social program includes parties, dances and a gala New England Convention dinner-dance with the Tufts chapter and the graduate clubs of both chapters.

GREGORY SOCIETY

The Gregory Society, whose origin stems from the time when BUSM was a female medical college, is a non-sectarian organization for all women students. The society has a room in the school which affords a place for eating and relaxation. Early in the fall, the Society sponsors a dinner at which time the freshman women have an opportunity to meet members of the faculty and the other women students.

WIVES CLUB

The BUSM Wives Club offers to all wives of medical students social as well as intellectual diversion. This organization meets bi-monthly in Evans Dining Hall at Mass. Memorial Hospital to hear guest speakers, panel discussions or to enjoy themselves at games and cards. Annual activities include a fall picnic to which all medical students (not only the married) are invited. Various service projects for hospitalized children at Christmas and an annual gift to the medical school (such as books for the library, etc.). Departments within the club aid the members in finding jobs and apartments. New wives will be contacted by club members at the beginning of the school year.

LIBRARY

The library is located on the second floor of Building A. The hours are as follows:

Monday - Friday:	8:30 A.M. - 10:00 P.M.
Saturday	8:30 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.
Sunday	2:00 P.M. - 5:00 P.M.

The library is a good place to study, and second semester you will receive instruction in the use of various systems of medical indexing and you will be required to use them in preparing a bibliography as part of a biochemistry lab. assignment. The library staff, headed by Miss Turner, is very helpful and someone is always available to answer your questions. In case there are any books or periodicals which can't be found in our library, the Boston Medical Library is nearby on the Fenway. The Boston City Hospital Library across the street from the medical school provides additional library facilities.

RECREATION

Will I possibly find time to break away from my books and enjoy any kind of social life at all? The answer to this widely asked question among incoming freshmen is an emphatic YES. To be sure medical school is no picnic; things aren't going to be easy. However, most of us came to the realization after the first month or so here that a schedule could and should be arranged that included a sensible amount of diversion in the form of recreation.

As a member of the University, you will be issued Student Activities

Books which will admit you to all home athletic events as well as University theatrical productions and concerts. Boston has four legitimate theatres which are active throughout the fall and winter with pre-Broadway productions. The Harvard and Boston University theatres also present exceptionally fine plays. For those who enjoy good music, there are the open rehearsals of the Boston Symphony Orchestra which are very reasonable in price; the Boston University Celebrity Series, the Saturday and Sunday concerts at the Gardner Museum, and numerous musical events at the New England Conservatory. There are numerous museums including the Fine Arts Museum on Huntington Ave., the Science Museum, the Warren Museum at Harvard, plus many others.

Besides the foregoing, there are many lectures given at our school and other medical institutions which are open to medical students and which many of us found extremely interesting. Included here are the monthly lectures (preceded by a dinner) presented by members of the Waterhouse Medical History Society and their invited guest lecturers.

A smattering of fraternity parties, a nearby athletic field & tennis court, and class activities provide additional recreation. Highlighting the social year is the annual Student-Faculty Show held in the Spring of the year. There is also the Med. School dance just before Christmas.

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We hope we have answered some of the questions you may have had about D.U. School of Medicine. We know that we haven't answered all of them, including the one that has been bothering you the most; namely, "How tough is it?"

You've undoubtedly heard many stories about how tough it is. So did we. You will find, as we did, that most of these stories are exaggerations. Medical School isn't really a four year obstacle course constructed with an eye toward the weeding out of the weak and unfit. Most of the weeding out has been done already -- by your pre-medical courses and by the Admissions Committee of the medical school. The importance to the medical profession of the maintenance of high standards in its members and the cost of a medical education are too great to justify admission of students whose qualifications are doubtful. So the very fact that you are entering BUSM this fall is a strong indication that you will be able to take medical school in your stride.

This is not to deny that you will pack a great deal of learning into the next four years. They can be a very rewarding four years, however, if your goal is to learn the practice of medicine and if you keep that goal in mind as the guide to your study. Don't make it hard for yourself by becoming tense. You'll find it possible to complete medical school without completely forsaking your social life and whatever other interests you may have beyond the practice of medicine. You'll find, as we have, that it's possible to be a medical student and enjoy life at the same time.

See you next fall!

