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The Seventy-Fifth Anniversary History of Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine: A Condensed Record of the Courage, Convictions, and the Transcending Determination of the Early Osteopathic Pioneers, and those who have since Carried on their Concept of Better Healing and Health Care

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**THE HISTORY OF
PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF
OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE**



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THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY HISTORY

of

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE

A Condensed Record of the courage, convictions, and the transcending determination of the early Osteopathic Pioneers, and those who have since carried on their concept of better healing and health care. This is the Memorial Report of brave and brilliant Physicians and Administrators who overcame the bitterest trials, frustrations, and opposition in developing their new science of Osteopathic Medicine, and a magnificent new College and teaching Hospital complex in which to teach and prepare others to carry on their profession.

By
Cy Peterman

Published by
The Alumni Association
of Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine

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SPENCER G. BRADFORD

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The preparation of this book was an exciting experience for all of us. We had a panoramic view of the birth, hardships, and growth of a great institution. We also had an inspiring encounter with the great but very human people who brought P.C.O.M. to its present prominence. We had the opportunity to observe a real professional, Cy Peterman, in action as a reporter and writer.

The Committee knows where we came from, how we got where we are, and, out of that knowledge, has developed a strong conviction that P.C.O.M. will attain even higher pinnacles of greatness.

Spencer G. Bradford, D.O., Chairman
75th Anniversary Publication Committee

To Friends and Alumni of P.C.O.M.

The 75th Anniversary of this College, that has been such a large part of many of our lives, is a great occasion. I greet all of the Alumni, and wish that I could meet with each one personally.

While we observe this Anniversary with pride, and with gratitude to those who made our successes possible, we also look ahead to even greater days for P.C.O.M., and to its pre-eminence among the schools of the healing arts in this country.

Cordially,

Frederic H. Barth
President

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CONTENTS

CHAPTER I	First Decade 1899-1909 A Brave Beginning	PAGE 1
CHAPTER II	First Decade (Continued) A Tradition Begins	PAGE 12
CHAPTER III	Second Decade 1909-1919 Rugged Candidates in Rough Times	PAGE 20
CHAPTER IV	Third Decade 1919-1929 The Terrific Twenties	PAGE 32
CHAPTER V	Fourth Decade 1929-1939 A Period of Trials and Triumph	PAGE 49
CHAPTER VI	Fifth Decade 1939-1949 Out of Depression Into War	PAGE 61
CHAPTER VII	Sixth Decade 1949-1959 A New Era of PCO Expansion	PAGE 79
CHAPTER VIII	Seventh Decade 1959-1966 The Turbulent '60's	PAGE 90
CHAPTER IX	Seventh Decade (Continued) New Building, New Horizons	PAGE 104
CHAPTER X	The 1970's Fulfillment and New Challenges	PAGE 113

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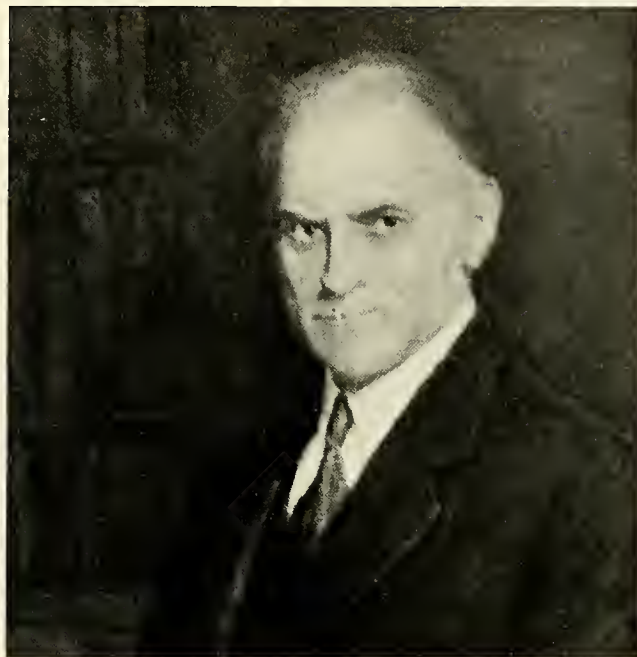
CHAPTER I

THE FIRST DECADE, 1899-1909 A BRAVE BEGINNING

The decision to found the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy was reached after several lengthy discussions between two mature teaching-students at Northern Institute of Osteopathy in Minneapolis, Minn. during the winter of 1898. Of widely different backgrounds, both men had been attracted to the recently launched science of osteopathic healing because of its salutary effects upon close relatives. Moreover, each was well endowed with talent and the gift of communication in an era of great orators, evangelists, and persuasive writers. Without microphone, radio or television the voices of Billy Sunday, William McKinley, Teddy Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson and the sonorous sentences of William Jennings Bryan reverberated across America. And they had plenty of company, whether at July 4th picnic celebrations, political conventions, or in the great tents of religious revival where silver-tongued speakers delivered the message, person to persons.

Of such magnitude was the Rev. Dr. Mason Wiley Pressly, a fiery Presbyterian minister from Coddle Creek, N. C. with degrees from Erskine College and Princeton Theological Seminary along with honors in literary composition and oratory. He was about to spouse osteopathic therapeutics as a second profession. Dr. Pressly at age 39 would receive his D.O. degree shortly after making the compact with his younger partner, Oscar John Snyder, who at 31 would finish a year later at the Northern Institute of Osteopathy with the class of 1899.

Dr. Snyder, whose parents were of German immigrant background, was born in St. Louis in 1866. When he was two years old the family moved up river to Buffalo county, in western Wisconsin, just above Winona, Minn. At 14 Oscar left the farm and entered Winona State Normal school, graduating in three years to accept a teaching position in Winona schools. Six years later he took up science and a partial medical course at Columbian (now George



*DR. O. J. SNYDER
CO-FOUNDER*

Washington) University and earned a Master of Sciences degree. Entering Federal government service he was for five years a Special examiner in the U. S. Pension Bureau.

During this period he first learned of the new Osteopathic therapy and persuaded his sister, diagnosed as suffering from atrophy of the optic nerve and doomed to blindness, to undergo manipulative treatment. In one and one half years her sight was completely restored, and Dr. Snyder began studying for his D.O. at Northern Institute of Osteopathy.

Meanwhile Dr. Pressly had completed his physiology and hygiene teaching contract, passed the final term examinations, and received the D.O. from the Institute in the Spring of 1898. He immediately set about founding an osteopathic college of his

own, and daringly chose Philadelphia, the recognized medical teaching center of the country, for its location.

A shrewd and practical organizer, Dr. Pressly understood the value of contacts and a popular following when launching an educational institution. He knew Philadelphia's history as a healing center and refuge for the migrant Acadians in early Colonial days, and of its later hospitals and care of Civil War casualties. He earlier had served four years as pastor of the Old North Presbyterian Church at 6th and Green streets in the Northern Liberties section of the city. He had held pastorates in New York City and State, also at Sewickley, near Pittsburgh, and later in Hamilton, Ohio. He was widely known both as preacher and teacher, and throughout his connection with PCIO continued to fill pulpits as he practiced. He became in turn moderator of the presbyteries in New York, Philadelphia, and Ohio, so dynamic was his sway.

He also had the advantage of the year's instruction during 1897 when he enrolled as a student, while also serving as professor of physiology and hygiene in the American School of Osteopathy in Kirksville, Mo. There he became a favorite of the founder and originator of the osteopathic concept, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still. Dr. Still found the erudite Pressly a fascinating medium of conveying the idea of osteopathic therapeutics to the public, and they had many long talks during walks in the woods. These conversations with the 'Old Doctor' also helped qualify Dr. Pressly for the organizational spadework in getting PCIO under way. It was to be the twelfth osteopathic college to be launched since Dr. Still's A.S.O. in Kirksville opened in 1892.

During his sojourn in Kirksville, where Dr. Pressly had originally taken his invalid wife, the mother of his five children, to be treated, he made a thorough study and investigation of Dr. Still's revolutionary system of drugless therapy. He then made frequent lectures on the new method of treating illness, and also became pastor of the nearby Cumberland Presbyterian church, where his sermons often received press coverage. He attracted such crowds that a larger church was constructed, while at times he preached in the Memorial hall of the A.S.O. through the courtesy of Dr. Still. All this brought wide publicity not only for Dr. Pressly, but for osteopathy and its success with patients who flocked from all over the East and Middle West after full page articles appeared in the Chicago Sunday Times-

Herald, Albany N.Y. Knickerbocker Press, and the New York Journal, and were carried over the Associated Press wires. Dr. Pressly was interviewed repeatedly after lectures, and became in fact a leading spokesman for Dr. Still's manipulative therapy that brought relief, and generally full health, to victims of accidents, of disease and serious illness.

PRESSLY A DYNAMIC ADVOCATE

Characterized by the editor of the "Osteopathic Physician" as "a perfect dynamo of thought and energy for our new science and profession," Dr. Pressly also became associate editor of the "Journal of Osteopathy" published at the A.S.O., and wrote abundantly for each issue. When Dr. Still was asked to provide a definition of osteopathy for the Century Dictionary, the 'Old Doctor' insisted Dr. Pressly write it, which he did.

When the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville issued its first catalogue, Dr. Pressly composed the chapter on osteopathy—forty pages of fluent, convincing exposition that evoked from the well known jurist of that period, Judge William M. Springer, a terse compliment: "It is a wonderful production; an argument of great power. It must attract medical writers and thinkers all over this country." Later Dr. Pressly founded, edited, and wrote most of the material for "The Philadelphia Journal of Osteopathy" which sold 10,000 copies a month.

With his background of honors and degrees, many post-graduate years of study at Princeton, Harvard, Oxford and the Sorbonne in Britain and France, and the theological prestige gained over twenty years service in the ministry. Dr. Pressly was in demand as a speaker from coast to coast. In Butte, Montana, he received \$100 and all expenses for a lecture on osteopathic therapeutics—an important fee in the 1890's. While at Northern Institute he lectured to overflow audiences in the St. Paul Opera House and the Courthouse auditorium in Hastings, Minnesota. He was making as much as \$200 for a few hours he could spare from teaching and study at the Institute, to devote to his practices in Hastings. His mail was deluged with inquiries about the new healing art, many from young men and women desiring to study and qualify as practitioners. During the summer of 1898 Dr. Pressly made preliminary arrangements for launching the college in Philadelphia, but he did not actually settle there until January 1, 1899. By then he had two rooms in the new Stephen Girard office building, 21 South 12th street, in the heart of



ANATOMY DISSECTION CLASS, 1908

Shirt-sleeved anatomy was the rule in PCIO's first decade at the 33rd and Arch Sts. basement laboratory here depicted. At center table (fittingly inscribed) the young man with long cigar watches as Dr. H. V. Durkee, '09 next to him, histology instructor, shows classmate Frederick Beale how to proceed. At third table are, left to right, Prof. William S. Nicholl, Dr. John Warren, '08, and Dr. Ira Drew '11. Dr. Nicholl, a Kirksville alumnus, was many years a leading PCIO Faculty member.

Philadelphia's business and professional district. Thus strategically located, he used one office for practice and the other for teaching and clinical demonstration. His first two patients became students; the first term enrollment was officially given as seven in the hand written records of that beginning. Five of these dropped out, two graduated.

It was urgent that official registration be obtained for the new institution, so Dr. Pressly, finding no legislation on the subject in Pennsylvania, went up to Trenton, N.J. There, by virtue of the provisions in "an Act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey," he succeeded in having the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy legally incor-

porated on January 24, 1899. That is still the official, historic date of the birth of PCOM.

There were other fundamental requirements, not the least of which was the recruiting and paying of a faculty. At the outset, however, Dr. Pressly did the teaching himself. He had held a professorship in physiology and hygiene, and had also lectured in anatomy at Northern Institute. He was proficient likewise in the subject of osteopathic therapeutics lecturing both in class and during the continuous debates that crowded his schedule. A daily procession of interested or skeptical medical doctors—and medical students—sought his explanations and advice. Two of his first patients enrolled as students;



PCIO ANATOMY LAB CLASS, CIRCA 1909-10

A bricked basement room with five crowded dissection tables and a mixed anatomy class of men and women contains members of the Class of 1910. Note the professors and instructors backed against the wall for the photo. Illumination is by gaslight, students in lab gowns and aprons have barely elbow room but all are intent on their work. The College was located at this time at 1715 N. Broad St. in a two-domed former residence it occupied in 1908 and left in 1912. (Prof. Peter Brearley in bow tie against wall; Dr. John Cohalin dissects at second table from right)

several M.D.'s intrigued by the new 'cult', also signed up.

Dr. Pressly gradually became an information center for the Osteopathic profession, repeatedly explaining to groups from Jefferson Medical College and the University of Pennsylvania's Medical School the fundamental concept of osteopathy as Dr. Still had impressed it upon him. In these discussions Dr. Pressly took the position that osteopathy offered a great new system to the healing arts; it should be regarded as a beneficial alternative, more than a competitor to traditional medical practice. His persuasive arguments did not always settle their minds, but dur-

ing that first winter in Philadelphia he made progress in dampening down opposition from the entrenched medical forces that confronted the fledgling PCIO.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS WAS GENEROUS

Philadelphia newspapers were most generous toward Dr. Pressly and Dr. Snyder and their new College. During that first January the city editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer complained to Pressly of chronic nervous headaches from which he suffered. Under manipulative treatment Dr. Pressly achieved a complete cure. The editor responded by devoting a

full page feature with demonstrative illustrations explaining the osteopathic practice. The *North American's* editor was also a grateful patient. One of the earliest feature articles published on the College, its President Dr. O. J. Snyder, and the Secretary-Treasurer M. W. Pressly, appeared Feb. 18, 1900 in the Sunday issue of the *Philadelphia Times*. This publicity served in large measure to prime Philadelphia, then the second city of the nation and conservative to the bone, into providing such a cordial welcome to PCIO and Osteopathy's educational introduction to the Eastern Seaboard.

Dr. Pressly did not confine his advocacy of osteopathy to Philadelphia, however. When D.O. practitioners in New York state sought legislative recognition, Dr. Pressly joined Mark Twain, the author-humorist whom he had met during his visit to Missouri, and they spearheaded a pro-osteopathy delegation in one of the hottest lobbying engagements ever heard in Albany. They did most of the talking. Eventually osteopathy won New York State recognition, but never would it have two more articulate sponsors.

DR. O. J. SNYDER STATES PCIO'S CASE

So the winter of 1899 passed and with Spring the first term examinations were given to the seven students, men and women, who came and went to Dr. Pressly's lectures and demonstrations. But on May 1 with the arrival in Philadelphia of Oscar John Snyder, a full fledged D.O. now by virtue of completing his second and final year at Northern Institute of Osteopathy, there came fresh energy and wider scope to the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy. Dr. Snyder immediately became President of the College, and Dr. Pressly assumed the offices of Secretary and Treasurer. Most of the preliminary bills would be paid by Dr. Snyder in this organizational process, but the combined income of the practicing partners revealed steep increase. The cash receipts for their third month were \$500; by the fifth month they took in \$1,300.

The "Osteopathic Physician" in reporting PCIO's beginnings noted in its "Gallery of Osteopathic Pioneers" in the October 1904 issue: "This joint practice has been a conspicuous success, amounting often to \$2,500 a month. Drs. Pressly and Snyder are fast friends and work together like brothers . . ." Indeed, there is reason to believe that need for greater space in their practice, as well as the expanded program of instruction under Dr. Snyder's direc-



MASON W. PRESSLY
CO-FOUNDER

tion, prompted a quick move of the College from the Stephen Girard quarters to approximately all of the sixth floor in the newly completed Witherspoon Building, Juniper and Walnut sts. It included use of the spacious Witherspoon auditorium where for thirty years or more, the College would hold its Graduation exercises.

Describing the facilities and newly acquired equipment, Dr. Snyder had told the *Philadelphia Times* for the Feb. 18, 1900 Sunday feature section: "We teach everything found in the curriculum of a reputable medical college. We feel that only the highest standard of competency and excellence should be maintained. To this end we have associated with us men of learning and skill who have absorbed the best, not only of osteopathic, but of medical training as well . . ."

"Our corps of teachers consists of seven men and several assistant instructors, some of whom are women. There is a place for the fair sex in the practice of Osteopathy—a place as high and noble as that occupied by men." He went on to list the first official faculty of PCIO:

Dr. Snyder, President, also was instructor in Osteopathic symptomatology, therapeutics, and jurisprudence. Dr. Pressly, in addition to duties as Secretary-Treasurer, was instructor in physiology, philosophy and principles of osteopathy, hygiene, and dietetics. W.B. Keene, M.D., was instructor in



FIRST ANATOMY DISSECTION ROOM

This picture is among the earliest made by the emerging Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy. It dates back to 1905 and the first house, at 33rd and Arch Sts., occupied by the College. Classes were smaller and the students hung their coats and hats under the basement windows. Cadavres were hard to come by in those early beginnings.

diagnosis, pathology, and surgery; Charles B. McCurdy, D.O., instructor in chemistry, toxicology, urinalysis, and clinical microscopy; D.B. Macaulay, D.O., instructor in descriptive osteopathy and clinics; Dr. S. Prestion Carver, instructor in descriptive and demonstrative anatomy; and Dr. Phoebe T. Williamson, instructor in gynecology and obstetrics. All seven of this first faculty were rated professors.

The College occupied a dozen rooms in the Witherspoon building, including the Snyder-Pressly offices overlooking Walnut st. Dr. Snyder's interview described the layout as "five operating rooms, one private office, one reception room, two large lecture rooms, and three laboratories located near the operating room. These were equipped with \$3,000 worth of necessities such as charts, mannikins, skeletons, and chemistry needs.

Continuing, Dr. Snyder said: "The courses extend over four terms of five months each, at the expiration of which if the student has made required grades, he is graduated and given the degree of Diplomate, or Doctor of Osteopathy."

The enrollment was eleven when PCIO began its second year's instruction in the Fall of 1899. Most of these were new students attracted by the improved location and a full time faculty. Of the original seven who started with Dr. Pressly's tutoring, two would continue and become the first graduates of the College. They were W. B. Keene, who had been a teacher-student the first year and continued to teach during his last terms, and Gene G. Banker, feminine

D.O. who became active in alumni work. They received D.O. certificates after passing the examinations in the Spring, and stand in PCOM records as the Graduating Class of 1900, first of the College. Although there were no graduation formalities when Keene and Banker received their degrees, this did not diminish their pride and satisfaction at becoming the first alumni of the budding College.

ELEVEN GRADUATES IN 1901 CLASS

According to an alumni listing in the College catalogue of 1910-11 there were eleven in the graduating class of 1901. From the published addresses all but three were then practicing in Philadelphia or its suburbs. Dr. Rachel Read, however, had settled in Tokyo, Japan, and Dr. Ralph Davison had returned to Brockville, Canada, Dr. Frank B. Kann was in Harrisburg, Pa. Four of them had a part in organizing the Alumni Association and served as officers and members of its Executive Committee.

Before the second term of the 1901 college year has passed, students were gathering to discuss problems and hear advice and suggestions from the professors and the soon to be graduated senior classmen. This type of discussion with its exchange of ideas, an age-old heritage in campus life, led to the formation of the Neuron Society, organized Feb. 24, 1902. According to the notes handed down through alumni generations, this society was "comprised of students and graduates of the College, to advance the welfare of the student body, and to establish a bond of fellowship among students, graduates, and faculty members whereby the success of the College may be furthered..." The Neuron Society was the forerunner of the PCOM Alumni Association.

One subject that recurred during these formative years was the extent and propriety of promotion and self advertising among members of the healing profession. It was classified under the broad term of "ethics," but in notes left through the decades by history-minded professors and alumni, it seems to have been a deep concern among many osteopathic practitioners. As time passed, the lines against it were drawn under increasingly stricter rules.

The American Osteopathic Association meeting for its Fifth Annual Convention at Kirksville, Mo., July 2-3-4, 1901 voted to receive Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy as a member in the newly organized Associated Colleges of

Osteopathy. This first step into national osteopathic affiliation was doubtless proposed by Dr. Pressly because of his earlier association with Dr. Still. Both Dr. Pressly and Dr. Snyder made a point of attending A.O.A. conventions as delegates from PCIO. And Dr. Still was a perennial center of attention.

During the Seventh Annual A.O.A. Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, July 15-18, 1903, Dr. Pressly opened the session "with a fervent and eloquent prayer," according to A.O.A. records. During the final day he delivered a learned summation of the impact and achievements of the new healing concept in a detailed paper, "Osteopathy as an Educational Movement; Past, Present, and Prospective." This paper created a profound impression at the time, and still makes interesting reading over its twelve pages within Volume 3 of the 1903-04 "Journal of the American Osteopathic Association." Dr. Pressly not only offered a federated plan of action for all Osteopathic Colleges spelled out in great detail; he also included many ideas since adopted through A.O.A. and the American Association of Osteopathic Colleges.

During the closing session at Cleveland, delegates of the nine Osteopathic Colleges elected Dr. O.J. Snyder as their President for the ensuing year. Dr. Joseph B. Littlejohn, President of the American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, was elected Vice President. Dr. J.W. Banning, then President of the Atlantic School of Osteopathy in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. became Secretary-Treasurer. All three represented the newest of the nine osteopathic colleges. After sessions at this particular convention, tally-ho's were awaiting delegates outside the Hollenden hotel to take them touring Cleveland's spacious parks. The summer conventions provided opportunity for blossoming Osteopathic professionals—those in educational roles and those in practice from all over—to compare notes and exchange ideas. Aside from the toasts and speeches at banquets, entertainment was leisurely and without hazards unless some were jostled when the horses reared at the approach of a 'new fangled Horseless Carriage', during those park drives.

The first formal Commencement took place in June 1902 for the third class to graduate from PCIO. It was held in Witherspoon Hall and Dr. Pressly presided. Again, this was a first for the College and its effect was reflected by the response from several of the graduates who contributed their time and gifts after establishing a practice.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

Shortly after the Fall term opened that year, graduates of the first three classes called a meeting with a view to "promoting the prosperity, and extending the influence of their Alma Mater." It took place Sept. 8, 1902 and adopted an organizational plan that was the beginning of the PCOM Alumni Association. It has continued without a break to the present.

Appropriately, one of the two original graduates, Dr. W.B. Keene, '00, was elected as first Alumni Association President. The Vice-President was Dr. Edward Burleigh, the Secretary-Treasurer was Dr. Harry E. Leonard. The Executive Committee consisted of Drs. Keene, Leonard, Gene G. Banker, Lillian Daily, and Ira Frame. Most of them remained actively involved in alumni affairs for several years. Dr. Banker, PCIO's first woman student, practiced in Germantown until the 1960's, died in 1969, a few weeks short of her 100th birthday.

Dr. Keene continued for a time on the faculty where every volunteer was needed. In addition to the regular courses, night classes were also conducted until 1903, but then were discontinued.

Another attempt at extension was the PCIO branch established in 1899 at 117 S. Virginia av., in Atlantic City. It proved an ill-advised effort hampered by distance, lack of promotion and without much demand. It was soon abandoned.

It is interesting to note that PCIO was not at this time the only Osteopathic teaching institution in the East, or in Pennsylvania. During the Autumn of 1898, a few weeks before Dr. Pressly arrived in Philadelphia, Dr. S.C. Mathews and Dr. V.A. Hook opened Osteopathic practices in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. After interesting several influential business leaders, they obtained a charter Feb. 21, 1899 for an organization they called the Atlantic School of Osteopathy. It opened classes that same February, and was soon overcrowded, so the directors bought an old church which was remodeled to accommodate the enrollment. The first class was graduated in February 1901 and numbered 26. By 1904 this coal country college had 184 graduates, but by then it was feeling PCIO's competition. So under its fourth President, Dr. C.W. Proctor, it was moved to Buffalo, N.Y. It remained there several years but eventually closed.

As PCIO's curriculum expanded and the faculty



PCIO'S EARLIEST TRACK TEAM, 1907

Track and field athletics early became part of PCIO's extra-curricular activities. Meets were held with teams from Hahnemann, Jefferson, Temple, Medico-Chi, and Textile Institute. PCIO joined in promotions that brought famed runners like Paavo Nurmi, the Finland star, Joie Ray and Charley Paddock as attractions. From 1906 into the 1920's PCIO was a formidable entry in Philadelphia indoor and outdoor meets, including the Penn relays.

Included in photo, back row, 2nd from left, Dr. William Furey '06; 3rd from left, Dr. Fred Beale, '09, who became team physician for Frankford Yellowjackets and Temple University's athletic squads; and 4th, Dr. George Graves, '06. Dr. Dickie Richardson is seated, front, at left.

increased in number and professorships, its enrollment slowly increased. By 1902 it was 16; by 1904 25 students were attending both terms. There were 23 matriculating students by 1906 but not until 1910 did first year enrollment go above 30. By 1912 there were 44 candidates for D.O. but the ensuing World War I cut all higher education enrollment severely until the 1920's. Then it rose steadily until a matriculation of 84 in 1927 topped PCIO's registration for that decade.

Little, however, has been recorded on tuitions charged in those early days. However, there was an assumed obligation upon graduates to contribute to the College once they were in practice and earning. From more prosperous D.O. candidates tuition was expected, and the prevailing figure, given in advertisements in the September 1904 *Journal of the AOA* by Pacific School of Osteopathy, South Pasadena, Cal., and Atlantic College of Osteopathy in Wilkes-Barre, was \$150 a year. PCIO followed this tuition schedule. Student board and room for three years was commensurately manageable.

Of more interest was the method devised for paying faculty members. When Drs. Snyder and Pressly

organized PCIO they recognized that with initially low enrollments income from tuition and fees would scarcely pay the rental and cost of facilities. The Charter therefore provided for a profit bearing Corporation with 200 shares of stock, its par value put at \$100.

This stock was proffered instead of cash for the payment of professors and instructors, and was computed at the rate of \$3 per hour of teaching time. When the teacher had completed 33 hours of instruction, he or she would receive a certificate for one share of PCIO stock. Since the stock paid no dividends it was not easily negotiable, if at all. As a result of this arrangement, the cash outlay for college instruction was nothing.

During the early, formative years when the College was undergoing location and organizational changes, there was tacit acceptance of such payment in stock. The faculty members, many being freshly graduated from the College or still taking courses to qualify for their D.O.'s while they instructed, were content with the arrangement. They also understood that income from a small enrollment would scarcely pay more than housekeeping expenses. All of them came out determined to embellish and promote the College reputation and establish osteopathic therapeutics as a viable addition to the art of healing. After they had set up in practice many contributed to what was the earliest clinical experience offered by the College.

In 1903 PCIO moved from the Witherspoon building, across the Schuylkill into a large stone dwelling on the northeast corner of 33rd and Arch streets. The College had quickly outgrown the sixth floor accommodation in the midcity structure erected by the United Presbyterian Church as its national headquarters. A chief requirement was space for the college anatomy laboratory. During the period 1902-05 several new and capable physicians were added to the faculty. Dr. James E. Burt, an MD. who like a number of others had decided to add the osteopathic technique to his allopathic preparedness, earned his D.O. in 1902 and remained at the College to teach diagnosis and dissection. During 1903 he became PCIO's first Dean, holding the position for one year. He was succeeded by Dr. Charles W. McCurdy his '02 classmate and alumnus, who served as Dean from 1903 through 1908, while continuing to teach five subjects. Dr. John Carter was the third PCIO graduate to remain at the College as a faculty member.

The PCIO Alumni injected plenty of spirit at the Third annual dinner of the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society held Jan. 27, 1905, in the Colonnade hotel. Dr. Ira S. Frame, then Alumni President, ran the meeting at which Dr. E. R. Booth, Cincinnati's historian-physician, was guest of honor. He had delivered the first term graduation address the previous day. Dr. Frame spoke on "Let us rise to the occasion," predicting that osteopathy would prevail over its opposition because it offered what other medical practice could not provide. At this meeting the former Dean, Dr. James E. Burt, announced he was moving to offices in New York's Hotel Normandie. The new Dean, Dr. McCurdy, delivered an amusing talk on the profession's lighter side, and Drs. Pennock and Muttart also had short speeches. The latter would become PCIO's third dean by 1908, and would help usher in the College's second decade.

DR. D. S. B. PENNOCK'S KEY ROLE

In these early years there was also the influx from the Kirksville American School of Osteopathy. Four of them were to become key figures in the development and guidance of the College, especially in its critical first 20 years. Of these Dr. Charles J. Muttart, A.S.O. '02, was Chairman of the Department of Gastro-Enterology, and Professor of Osteopathic diagnosis. He became PCIO's third Dean in 1908 and held that post through 1911. Then Dr. Arthur M. Flack, one of his students and a PCIO graduate of '06, assumed the deanship. Dr. Muttart was a man of judgment and influence during the period after the founders turned the College over to its Faculty and Board. The second of Kirksville's contribution of teaching talent would be Dr. Ivan Dufur, who became Chairman of the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry. He remained on the faculty for many years, hosted an annual 'Dufur day' picnic for the students, meanwhile building up one of the area's most respected hospitals for mental patients. There was also Dr. Robert Dunnington, a highly regarded professor who could teach several subjects. The fourth but not least was the practical-minded and resolute osteopath-medic, Dr. David Sands Brown Pennock, a fighting Quaker from Lansdowne, Pa. Dr. Pennock, after getting his D.O. at Kirksville in 1901, earned his M.D. at Hahnemann by 1904. He steadily built up PCIO's Department of Surgery which he headed until his retirement in 1947. Without Dr. Pennock and his medical degree, the difficulties in

establishing a comprehensive surgery department during those years of opposition, with long delays in the necessary legislation for the osteopathic profession in Pennsylvania, would have been insurmountable. Because he held an M.D. degree Dr. Pennock was able to purchase necessary narcotics, anesthetics and barbiturates without which no surgery could expect to function. He was during the first twenty years of the College struggle an indispensable member of its faculty.

Above all, he was a devoted O.J. Snyder disciple, his ardent admirer and supporter. Perhaps more than any other in the PCOM Gallery of Greats, Dr. Pennock helped to heal the wounds and retain the lifelong good will of Dr. Snyder after a faculty revolt forced O.J.'s resignation with that of Dr. Pressly on a stormy August day in 1905.

After the 1903 move to 33rd and Arch streets there were meetings among members of the Osteopathic profession which ultimately led to organization of the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society. The voices of Dr. Muttart and Dr. Dufur were prominent in these proceedings. With others from the growing PCIO family, the Kirksville D.O.'s on the faculty joined in efforts by the newly activated Alumni Association with Dr. Snyder, in formulating a campaign for legislative action to recognize and fully accredit osteopathic practitioners in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The movement gained momentum under the driving energy of the College President, but it would take several more years and major changes in curriculum and an extended, four year course of study before the Pennsylvania Legislature granted full rights and credentials to Osteopathic practitioners.

O.J. PLANS NEW COURSE— TAKES A BRIDE

Dr. Snyder was under no illusions as to PCIO's problem in winning legislative support. The College was offering two years' study and clinical training whereas the medical colleges required three, and ultimately went to four years before granting a degree. This disparity was used by PCIO's opponents during arguments in legislative hearings. Dr. Snyder worked toward extending the osteopathic preparation but many students, anxious to get into practice, resisted his suggestions. When he prevailed upon the Board and Faculty to try an optional three year course, no students signed up to take the extra year's work.



STUDIO PHOTO OF PCIO GRADUATES IN SUNDAY BEST

Among the earliest group photos made of PCIO students, this one of Richardson's collection was made in Jan. 1907. Top row: left to right, Earle S. Willard, D.O. and George B. Graves. Middle row: C.E. Smith, D.D.S., Fred A. Beale, William A. Graves, D.O., Harry M. Goehring, and Frank E. Zindie, D.O. Lower row: Leonard P. Bartlett, Martyn L. Richardson, Walter K. Hall, and Mason W. Pressly, Jr., D.O.

Some of the difficulties of PCIO's first ten years were recalled years later when Dr. McCurdy, returning to his Alma Mater recalled the rugged old days in an interview published in the first issue of the *Osteopathic Digest*, Oct. 30, 1927. As the College Dean from 1903 until 1908 he had gone through the curriculum and faculty improvisations that were necessary in those times. He told how four men constituted the faculty, and how each was capable of teaching several subjects. He regarded upgraded standards, and the requirement of four years of college as pre-medical qualification as absolute necessities.

There was so much more to learn, and so many wishing to become physicians, that there must be more courses, and insistence upon students learning everything about the human body, he said.

"The very fact this particular college and hospital is too small to cope with the demand, warrants more confidence and appreciation from everyone in the country," Dr. McCurdy said. PCIO then was in process of finding another campus, and a larger education and hospital structure to accommodate an increasing need for physicians and surgeons. It was an experience by 1920 it had repeated five times. Dr.

McCurdy, who had 50 years in teaching and practice, (twelve of them in Canada) deplored the predilection of doctors for becoming specialists. The osteopath he considered by training and tradition to be better advised to apply his knowledge of the whole body, and treat its illness accordingly. He was pleased at the imminent change at PCIO to higher standards and stricter enrollment requirements.

A number of unexpected events would take place during the College sojourn at the 33rd and Arch sts. house, but students and faculty in 1904 had a happy surprise. Dr. O.J. Snyder, then in his 38th year, took attractive and talented Miss Aline Ambrose Cantwell as his bride. She was the daughter of the late Dr. G. Howard Cantwell, a Wilmington, Dela., medical physician. The wedding took place in the Central Congregational Church, where the bride was given

away by her uncle J.W. Ayres, and the only attendant was the best man, Dr. Mason W. Pressly. Miss Cantwell had just been graduated with high honors from the Marshall Seminary.

After a wedding breakfast at the Lorraine hotel, where Dr. Snyder resided, the couple departed upon an extended wedding journey. They traveled by railway with pauses in New York, Albany, Niagara Falls, Milwaukee, Chicago, and ultimately St. Louis, where they remained several weeks. Upon their return they took an apartment in the Belgravia. Later Dr. and Mrs. Snyder made their home at 300 N. Narberth ave., in Narberth. They would reside there throughout the Doctor's long life during which they would raise two sons and a daughter, and O.J. would become one of the most honored and respected men in the Osteopathic profession.



EARLY TRACK TEAM OF PCIO, TAKEN MAY 25, 1907 AND HANDED DOWN BY W. L. RICHARDSON, FRONT ROW, LEFT. OTHERS NOT IDENTIFIED.

CHAPTER 2

THE FIRST DECADE A TRADITION BEGINS

The middle years of the First Decade for PCIO brought a mixture of frustrations, sudden crisis, and a change in administration. They also implanted a tradition of service. By the end of 1904 Dr. Snyder's discoveries and contacts within the profession, and the growing need for general practitioners had determined him to campaign vigorously for legal recognition of the Osteopathic profession in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He would push for support of an Osteopathic bill in both Houses of the Legislature, while concurrently pressuring all areas of student and faculty resistance to extension of the course for the D.O. degree from two to three years, and ultimately to four.

The astute President realized that, like it or not, the Osteopathic colleges must eventually meet the educational requisites of their Allopathic and Homeopathic rivals. It was clear the main objection at Harrisburg was the difference in the required years of preparation for the M.D. and D.O. He decided PCIO must eliminate this disparity if possible, then try anew for legislation providing equal legal status.

Dr. Snyder was prepared for what was to come. He realized there was as yet no precedent among the other Osteopathic colleges for expanding curricula and extending the course. All twelve institutions were offering two year courses of 36 weeks each year. He was also aware that such an extension of PCIO's course would encounter strong objection, and probably outright rejection. During the last two AOA Conventions at Cleveland and St. Louis there was discussion pro and con, regarding standards and the advisability of longer courses. So he understood the problem was not PCIO's alone as one of the newest Osteopathic colleges. It was also competing with long-established medical institutions. It was a progression all Osteopathic colleges would eventually have to make.

All this was fresh in the Founder's mind when he returned from St. Louis with his bride. During their honeymoon the couple had been fascinated by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, a World's Fair spread over 1100 acres which during 1904 attracted 20,000,000 visitors. It had welcomed the Eighth Annual AOA Convention July 11-15, declaring July 2 Osteopathic Day in honor of Dr. Still. By that time a revered hero in his home state of Missouri, where the long struggle for recognition and acceptance of his osteopathic concept was widely known, the Old Doctor was a center of interest to nearly 700 Osteopaths at the Convention. Many had journeyed from the east and west coasts to meet and talk with him.

Reporting the St. Louis Convention, the *Journal of American Osteopathic Association* commented:

"The presence of the venerable founder of Osteopathy, Dr. A.T. Still, was a source of delight to all present. The ovations he received whenever he appeared were a genuine and spontaneous attestation of the loyal and loving esteem in which he is held by his followers."

A serious reappraisal of the Osteopathic educational processes developed during the Convention debate on upgrading instruction, and extending the college course from two to three years. Most delegates agreed the longer course was a prerequisite to winning full professional rights and recognition throughout the country. Unfortunately, some at the colleges were not yet ready to accept such a major change, although their authorized AOA Education Committee had placed before the Convention a recommendation, agreed upon after considerable thought and communication with the heads of the colleges. The recommendation called for a mandatory three-year course of nine months per year. It provided for only one matriculation each year. This was a serious step, and generated vigorous support as



D.S.B. PENNOCK, MD., D.O.
PROFESSOR OF SURGERY

well as determined opposition during sessions held in the Assembly hall of the Missouri State Building.

Dr. Snyder and Dr. A.G. Hildreth, the St. Louis D.O. who had been appointed Chairman of the AOA's Convention Planning Committee, had frequent discussions during this debate. Both were to see much more of each other during PCIO's long battle for an osteopathic statute, for Dr. Hildreth the next year became Chairman of the AOA Committee on Legislation. He gave experienced counsel to Dr. Snyder at all times, often coming to Philadelphia to help further the legislative campaign.

There was plenty to oppose at the legal level in those emerging years of Osteopathic practice. A relentless element among allopathic physicians stopped at nothing to discomfort or disbar practitioners of the new therapy. The period from 1900 into the 1920's was scarred by the arrest, trial and harrassment of osteopathic physicians for allegedly practicing without a license. Without exception those cases reported from 21 different States by Dr. E.R. Booth in his early "History of Osteopathy" resulted in dismissal of the charges, or failure of the prosecution to take the accused before judge or jury, Pennsylvania had its examples, too.

In 1904 bills were introduced into New Jersey's

Legislature to force every D.O. to take a state medical examination before he could practice. When it failed to get support, another was introduced in 1905 giving osteopaths one member on the State Board of Examiners, but this also failed of passage. By 1913 the D.O.'s had won a seat on the Medical Examining Board, but were still denied the right to practice surgery. The only advantage coming from such maneuvers was the good publicity the osteopathic profession frequently received and, conversely, public resentment against the allopathic persecution of D.O.'s found to have achieved cures where other doctors had failed.

In Delaware Dr. Arthur Patterson was the only practicing D.O., but a bill was quietly slipped into the Legislature in 1905 to prohibit any osteopath from being licensed. Dr. Patterson with his attorney rushed to Dover, had the bill recalled from the Senate, made amendments satisfactory to all. But a Dover optician with a private school for teaching errors of refraction of the eyes, again delayed the bill to include his privilege to confer a degree of "Doctor of Refraction" on his graduates. When all the doctors objected, the bill was killed by the Senate. Booth's record of such nationwide bushwhacking fills 65 pages. They illustrate what Dr. Snyder, Hildreth, and others after them contended with.

AOA MANDATES THREE YEAR COURSE

A clause in the Education Committee's recommendation caused the College delegates to report hastily when they returned to their respective campuses. It read: "After September 1, 1904 no Osteopathic college will continue to be recognized by the American Osteopathic Association unless it maintains a course of not less than 36 weeks in three separate school years, and matriculates but one class each year." Moreover, the AOA's Journal had published Dr. Pressly's challenging paper "Osteopathy as an Educational Movement, Past, Present, and Future."

The question of adopting a three year course was a surprise to many of the assembled D.O.'s, a majority of whom had not heard of it until then. Under AOA procedures of that era, all registered at the convention were considered delegates, and permitted to vote. This nearly brought about a rejection of the proposal. In a subsequent review of the debate in the *Journal of the AOA*, a disappointed delegate wrote



THE COLLEGE AS IT LOOKED AT 33TH AND ARCH STREETS

that, although the three-year course had been favorably received at the Cleveland Convention the previous year, it appeared to be a new idea to a majority of the delegates at St. Louis. He blamed this on the big turnout from Missouri towns and nearby Mid-Western places, and urged that a system of authorized delegates representing the State Osteopathic associations and the Osteopathic Colleges be accredited as voters.

As it turned out, the Education Committee's mandatory, three-year course recommendation was amended to postpone its implementation for one year. The vote was 139 to 111 in favor, a concession to the American School of Osteopathy in Kirksville, which had asked more time in which to prepare. A clause in the Education Committee's report had provided that no Osteopathic college would any longer be recognized by the AOA unless it adhered to the extended course after September 1, 1904. Relieved at its postponement, the Convention adopted the first AOA Code of Ethics, then petitioned President Theodore Roosevelt to appoint Osteopathic

physicians to the medical, health and sanitary staff during Panama Canal construction, and adjourned.

When Dr. and Mrs. Snyder returned to Philadelphia, a crowded agenda awaited the President's attention. Since there still would be the two-year course and two graduation groups in February and June, he determined to push an expanded curriculum with a larger faculty designed to meet the ultimate requirements of a three or four year program. This would reinforce the College's bid for Legislative action, he argued. Before the 1905 College year began, Dr. Snyder and his staff were recruiting from the Graduates of 1902-03-04 who had gone into practice in Philadelphia and suburbs. Such was the spirit and enthusiasm of these alumni that during PCIO's first decade many became long term faculty regulars who contributed important time to teaching one or more subjects at their Alma Mater.

As time passed and the enrollment grew, this tradition of practice-and-teaching prospered both the individual and the College, and included a percentage who graduated from Kirksville and other

Osteopathic colleges. As noted, Drs. Muttart, Dufur, Dunnington and Pennock were Kirksville (A.S.O.) graduates. Later there were to arrive Dr. William S. Nicholl, A.S.O. '05, who taught physiology, dermatology, and surgery; and Dr. Earle S. Willard, a brilliant man who taught five subjects and put in so much time that he became one of the leading PCIO stockholders. But the majority of the faculty members were recent graduates of PCIO, and some were destined to continue this teaching and practice routine throughout their professional careers.

Prominent in this long-term category were Dr. William Otis Galbreath, PCIO '05, and Dr. Edward H. Fritsche, who put in over 20 years teaching physiological chemistry while practicing at 1824 Girard ave. where he also did a great deal of laboratory work for other D.O.'s. Dr. Fritsche, graduating in 1908, was a tall, muscular man of great strength whose hands were ideally suited to the manipulative therapeutics those first decade pioneers practiced to the fullest. Among his patients were leading citizens, political leaders like W. Freeland Kendrick, who became Mayor of Philadelphia, and the popular actress of that generation, Irene Bordoni.

Personal recollections of Dr. Fritsche and Dr. Snyder and their tremendous capacity for work were supplied by a Drexel Hill, Pa. pharmacist, Dr. Daniel H. Hahn and his wife, Anna. Mrs. Hahn was Dr. and Mrs. Fritsche's daughter, born in 1906 who thus became that year's "class baby". The Hahns are among the very few remaining intimates of those rugged apostles of the emerging osteopathic system of healing. Their descriptions of Dr. Fritsche's busy lab, where the youthful Hahn sometimes helped with specimen tests, and the overflowing practice offices of Dr. Snyder at 16th and Chestnut sts., provide a microcosmic flashback upon the lives and achievements of these incredible professionals. Their dedication was not only to their College, but to osteopathic medicine and its advancement to highest levels of healing. As new D.O.'s were graduated, a select number remained to carry on with their Alma Mater.

A TEACHING DYNASTY OF OLD PRO'S

It cannot all be described in detail, but to similar degree early PCIO groundwork was steadily supplied by men like Dr. Pennock, architect of the Department of Surgery. He continued at the College until 1947 when he retired, having been from the time he



1906 715 North Broad Street

helped obtain a Charter and organize the first PCIO Hospital, its Chief of Staff and Chief Surgeon. He made the department. Dr. Flack, another early talent who continued a long time with the College after graduating in 1906, took over the Dean's duties in 1911, continuing until 1924, while chairing the Departments of Osteopathy and Pathology, meantime. Dr. Frederick A. Beale, '09, became Osteopathy's first team physician and healer of athletes' injuries and ailments. He ministered to the early track and field athletes PCIO sent into competition in meets with other medical colleges, including the prestigious Penn Relays each Spring. Dr. Beale went on to become team physician to the Frankford Yellowjackets, first Philadelphia professional football squad, and forerunner to the Philadelphia Eagles. He also devoted considerable time to Temple University's athletic squads, and became known to a youthful baseball and football player from Northeast Philadelphia who, while a Temple student, was to become interested and take up his Osteopathic medicine. The young man was J. Ernest Leuzinger, Class of 1924, and he would expand and modernize the Department of Laryngology, Rhinology, Ophthalmology and Otology begun by Dr. Galbreath fifteen years earlier.

This tradition of long-term and dedicated service by Osteopathic teaching physicians would continue throughout the 75 year history of what would be Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine. They passed on the good news of Dr. Still's manipulative therapeutics, they shared that knowledge with mature men and women students throughout the didactic and clinical phases of their Osteopathic education, continuing with many who became in-

terns and residents—and professors—through the years. As the story unfolds, faculty members who also maintained prosperous, general practices outside the many hours spent in lectures and lab instruction, are revealed as twenty, thirty, even forty-year veterans, loved and respected by succeeding generations of students who achieved their D.O.'s at PCOM. And in many distinguished cases, the new D.O.'s picked up the veterans' professional batons to carry on, maintain and improve on the educational product.

Among those who went on record in support of Dr. Snyder's extended course was Carl P. McConnell, D.O., Chicago, who had been elected President of the American Osteopathic Association at the close of its epic Convention at the World's Fair in St. Louis. His telegram to Dr. Snyder was quoted in the *Philadelphia Journal of Osteopathy*: "I am more than pleased to note your attitude regarding the lengthening of the Osteopathic course." Dr. Pressly, Editor of the *Journal*, supplemented the AOA President's approval with a vigorous article endorsing O.J.'s arguments for the three-year course. Thus PCIO became the first publicly announced College to favor the action taken at St. Louis projecting longer educational programs toward the D.O. degree. When in 1906 the three year course was officially adopted under the strenuous urging of Dr. Snyder, there was strong protest from the other Osteopathic colleges, all of which were eventually obliged to do the same.

The legislative campaign had gained momentum in the meantime. With the newly extended course to support their presentation, Dr. Snyder and the Hon. J. M. Vanderslice, a jurist who was teaching medical jurisprudence at PCIO, headed a delegation that had support of Faculty members, Alumni leaders, and several political adherents who had come over to the osteopaths' side. These included friends from upstate districts where Dr. Frank Kann, '01, who had been practicing in the Scranton and Wilkes-Barre areas, and had generated widespread good will for the profession. The lobbying was much more effective and at last succeeded in getting a sympathetic hearing. Dr. Harry M. Goehring, '07, who became physician for the Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh; and a Philadelphia ward leader, William Knight, added political muscle to the PCIO cause.

The debate, however, had the usual opposition arguments against granting licensure to physicians who had not completed as many years in preparation

as their medical college counterparts. This time they declaimed against anything less than four years of medical education. They did not prevail during the 1907 sessions, however, as both Houses of the Legislature gave majority approval to the Osteopathic bill.

But once again the victory was denied. In a shocking anti-climax, Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, whether by his own views regarding an examining board, or from influence exerted by the die-hard opposition, vetoed the measure. PCIO and Dr. Snyder had to begin all over their efforts for Osteopathic recognition. This time O.J. thrust his neck out all the way demanding that, "If you wish to get a bill through the Legislature and have it signed into law, it is absolutely essential we go to a four year college course, to be on equal basis with our medical brethren."

LEGISLATURE LEGALIZES OSTEOPATHIC PROFESSION IN 1909

And that is precisely the formula Dr. Snyder and an aroused PCIO administration and faculty, backed by the alumni, finally adopted. Within two years, at the opening of the Fall term in 1909, Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy became the first Osteopathic college to present a full-fledged, compulsory four-year course of study to its students. As always, each year provided for nine months work.

The way had been paved by submitting yet another Osteopathic bill to the Legislature in which Dr. Snyder's program was embodied. It provided for a three years' course at a recognized College of Osteopathy, and after Jan. 1, 1912 it would be a four year course, each of nine months, with a preliminary educational requirement of a first class four-year high school course. The Bill also provided for an independent Board of Osteopathic Examiners, and this was specifically designed to head off further confusion with, or interference by the Medical examiners. Governor Stuart, still in office, signed the bill after its quick passage in both Houses, and thus Osteopathic medical practice became legal in Pennsylvania. But there were still problems.

Again the protests and bitterness rolled eastward from other Osteopathic colleges that offered less than a four-year course. This time the objections would have added root, for both New York and Pennsylvania had enacted stricter licensing laws which stipulated four years of medical or osteopathic college education. Graduates of the three-year

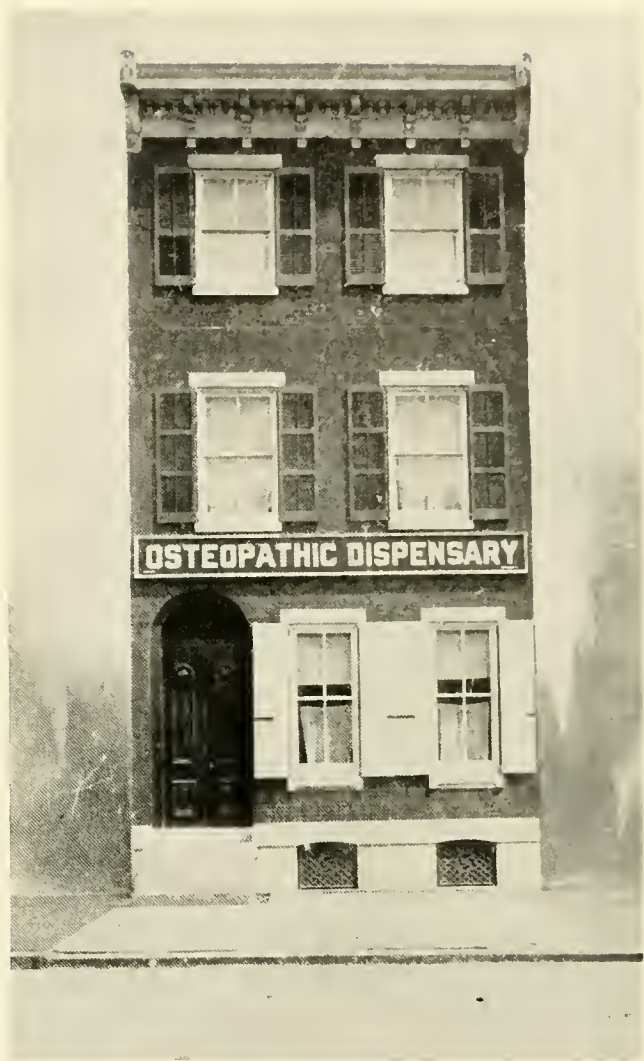
colleges who expected to practice in either of these states were obliged to take the fourth year at PCIO. Some of the out-of-state graduates who had been engaged to teach at PCIO were also faced with taking what amounted to a post-graduate year with their employer in order to practice.

The growing pains of an educational institution that started without financing other than what its two founders had saved, which owned no campus and occupied rented offices and private houses for its classrooms and laboratories, involving six locations and five major moves in its first 20 years, must of necessity have generated considerable other trauma. While the 33rd and Arch sts. building with its gas lighting left something to be desired, housekeeping difficulties were not the most grievous. One of PCIO's worst crises developed from the unusual system of paying and holding an adequate faculty as enrollment increased and the curriculum expanded. It followed O.J.'s ultimatum on increasing the college course, and was brought to climax in a dispute over money.

The original faculty was about to be enlarged by the addition of seven more teachers before the 1905 Fall term began. Some of the new men had attended Dr. Snyder's meetings with alumni and faculty, starting with the previous December 18 when he proposed a three-year course. By the time Commencement was over and the summer vacation was on, there were rumors of a serious breach over the manner of faculty remuneration between several professors and the "top brass," meaning Dr. Snyder and co-Founder Dr. M. W. Pressly. They were not prepared for what would ensue.

Dr. Snyder was much occupied with legislative lobbying in Harrisburg, leaving matters of payroll, salary negotiations and budget to the Secretary-Treasurer and his partner in general practice, Dr. Pressly. But Dr. Pressly, the tireless preacher, teacher, orator and physician had his own deep troubles: His invalid wife, the former Annie Clarkson Worth of Asheville, N. C., daughter of a socially and politically influential family, had passed away Sept. 19, 1904. Wed in 1883 the Presslys had two boys and two girls, the oldest, Mason Wiley, Jr., graduating in PCIO's 1904 Class. He took a post-graduate year at Kirksville in 1905, and returned for his fourth year in 1907 at PCIO, thus qualifying to practice in New York. Later he practiced 30 years in Tampa, where he died in 1946 at the age of 62.

Details of the disagreement between the Ad-



*PCIO'S HOME 1908-12
AT 832 PINE ST.*

ministration and the dissatisfied faculty members remained shrouded in rumor, supposition and hushed versions that lost credibility with the passage of time. It remained for one of the leading figures in the episode, an eye-witness and one of the negotiators for the faculty, to put it into the record nearly half a century later. The occasion was Founders Day, January 31, 1953, a program held in Irvine Auditorium of the University of Pennsylvania to accommodate the students and alumni. For this was a special Founders Day celebration: the O.J. Snyder Memorial Medal was being awarded by the College for the first time.

The honored recipient was David Sands Brown Pennock, D.O., M.D., F.A.C.O.S., alumnus of American School of Osteopathy '01, member of PCIO's Faculty from 1904, retired in 1947 to become Professor Emeritus of Surgery, the man who had

been Chairman of the Department of Surgery since he organized it prior to World War I. On this memorable occasion he would deliver the first of the O.J. Snyder Memorial Addresses.

Dr. Frederic H. Barth, new Chairman of PCO's Board of Directors, presented the Medal with an appropriate accolade for Dr. Pennock whom he praised as an enduring pillar in the upbuilding of the College in its formative and difficult years. Dr. Pennock responded with a revealing address that cleared up much of PCIO's early history. At the same time he portrayed the Founder as a leader with iron will, unexcelled loyalty to the College and his associates within it, and in victory or defeat a strong man who accepted the decision, then devoted every effort and influence to its success.

"I knew O.J. very well. I worked with him many years," Dr. Pennock began.

"We had some arguments; some pretty hot arguments, too. We had them in those days just as I understand you have an argument occasionally—even now. But there was this about O.J. He would argue with you. Sometimes the arguments got real hot. But I'll say this for him. After the meeting, no matter if he won or lost the argument, he would *never* say a word about it afterward. If the meeting went against him and his ideas, he would go right along, as it was for the progress of osteopathy. He never would criticize after the meeting. He never threatened to resign or leave the college—"take a powder" I guess you'd call it today. O.J. never threatened to take a powder. Of course in those days, osteopaths in general were against taking any kind of medicine—powders, pills, even cough syrup!

"At this time osteopathy had no legal standing in Pennsylvania. At the November meeting he had emphatically explained the necessity to raise educational standards of the profession in order to obtain official recognition. The whole profession should benefit, but our College would have to take the lead in order to accomplish this. He firmly proposed, therefore, that we raise the standards by extending the PCIO course over three years. I might add that the standard course in all the Osteopathic colleges then was two years of ten months each," Dr. Pennock continued.

"Well, the proposed increase of educational requirements to three years of nine months each met with violent opposition from the group. It was especially objectionable to those just graduated from Kirksville. But, as result of that meeting, the next

Fall the Philadelphia College instituted an optional third year of study. Which I might add, nobody took. Not a single student matriculated for it."

Dr. Pennock recalled the long struggle Dr. Snyder had to obtain legal status for the Osteopathic profession in Pennsylvania, and how PCIO had the distinction of installing the first four-year Osteopathic College course. He told how graduates of the other institutions, wishing to practice in New York and Pennsylvania, had then taken a fourth year at PCIO, until their own Colleges adopted the four-year course.

FACULTY ULTIMATUM WINS ARGUMENT

But the big surprise of his address came with the account of the Faculty strike during that summer of 1905. Here are his own words:

"I wish now to relate an incident that happened during the summer of 1905 and which illustrated a very strong aspect of Dr. Snyder's character which I have previously stated. At this time the faculty of the College consisted of eight men, Drs. Pressly and Snyder, Dr. John Carter, and Dean C. W. McCurdy, graduates of the Philadelphia College and four graduates of Kirksville, Dr. Charles Muttart, Dr. Robert Dunnington, Dr. J. Ivan Dufur and myself.

"I might tell you about our salary. All the men but the two founders got paid in stock with a par value of \$100. We were paid at the rate of \$3 per hour, so for 33 hours of instruction we would receive one share of stock. So at the time the annual financial cost of instruction in cash was nothing. It so happens that in the summer of 1905 the College had in the treasury almost \$3000. The teachers felt that this money should be divided proportionately. Drs. Pressly and Snyder very violently opposed this. They said that they should be paid the whole amount. They wanted to take it all. The debate became violent, and finally they produced a note which they had signed as President and Secretary, whereby the money was to be turned over to them. Whereupon Drs. Muttart, Dufur, Dunnington, Carter and myself wrote an ultimatum which we presented to Dr. Snyder shortly before College opened in the fall of 1905.

"This note stated unless Drs. Pressly and Snyder resigned from their official positions, turned over all their stock to the corporation and entirely retired from the college in every way, we five men would retire from the institution, and that furthermore

their resignation had to be handed in before college opened in September.

"Several meetings were held and, after much violent debating and bitter feeling, they resigned in every way from the institution. Dr. Pressly retired, and that was the end of him professionally in this state. But Dr. Snyder continued to work for the benefit of the College and the Profession, and no one ever heard him say one word against either the College or the men who forced his resignation, thereby showing a strength of character that few of us possess.

"So far as I know this is the first time in many years that this fact has been discussed, and I bring it up here to show the strength of Dr. O.J.'s character, and why his memory should be so highly regarded."

And thus began a new administrative experience for the College. Dr. Snyder continued to lead in its legislative campaign, and as shown earlier, brought about the establishment of top standards in the College through which, as he argued so fiercely, the Commonwealth's legal recognition of both the institution and the profession was obtained.

Dr. Snyder carried on his work for PCIO alone, so

far as the original two Founders were concerned. He worked as tirelessly as he had when the official President of PCIO. Indeed, there is reason to believe that he continued to advise and persuade friends and opponents in the College, as well as in the professional field of osteopathic medical practice, as he had been doing from his first days in office. He was still PCIO's leader, and would remain close to, and associated with it, and likewise all Osteopathic affairs of importance for the remainder of his life.

Of Dr. Pressly, there was strangely as little to follow up as there was so much to observe and learn from O.J.'s great career. He disposed of his Haverford home in due course, cut all ties with the College, and moved away. The Pressly partnership with Dr. Snyder was ended, and O.J.'s practice became one of the largest and most successful in medical-minded Philadelphia.

The whereabouts of Dr. Pressly became a mystery. The AOA lost track of the man who contributed the articles to its *Journal*, and today there is no record of where he went to practice, or to preach. He returned once to PCO, on a visit. That belongs to a future chapter.



CHARLES J. MUTTART, D.O.
Professor Of Gastro-Enterology
And Protology



A.M. FLACK, SR.
Dean Prior To 1924



WILLIAM S. NICHOLL, D.O.
Professor Of Principles Of Osteopathy

CHAPTER 3

THE SECOND DECADE, 1909-1919 RUGGED CANDIDATES IN ROUGH TIMES

The years 1908 and 1909 were marked by big beginnings and epic achievements in this country. The U.S. Department of Justice established a new branch, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, better known as the F.B.I. The National Council of Churches was organized. Explorer Robert E. Peary reached the North Pole, placing the U.S. flag there. Two subway tunnels opened for New York traffic—under the East River to Brooklyn, beneath the Hudson to Hoboken. Henry Ford produced a four-cylinder, Model-T automobile that sold for \$850. It sped Americans into the Twentieth Century much faster than horse-and-buggy. The Navy's fleet of 16 battleships circled the globe in 14 months, acclaimed in major ports of the Atlantic and Pacific where it showed the flag. William Howard Taft was elected President, succeeding Theodore Roosevelt, who went for a year's big game hunting in Africa. It was a time for boldness, in a nation graduated to world power.

Meanwhile, Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy was occupying a commodious, three-story, gas-lit structure at 1715 N. Broad st. Within its windowed basement, where the dissection tables were closely spaced and overcrowded, men and women students worked shoulder to shoulder over cadavers while the instructor observed, and explained, and the study of anatomy was more effectively pursued. A minor difficulty lay in the distance from the city's center, presenting a transport problem for commuting students. The nearest educational neighbor was Temple University, one block north at Broad and Montgomery Ave. where the Rev. Russell Conwell's college for poor boys had in twenty years achieved University status. In 1907 it opened a Dental School to go with the Temple Medical and Pharmacy Schools, established in 1901.

PCIO had rather drastically changed its administrative system from the early years of Drs. Snyder and Pressly by the time it settled into the domed headquarters on N. Broad street. The Board



DR. IVAN DUFUR

of Trustees consisted of nine members, all on the Faculty. The Hon. John M. Vanderšlice, teaching medical jurisprudence, was Board President, and Dr. Pennock was Vice President. Dr. Dufur was Registrar, Dr. Arthur M. Flack, alumnus from the Class of 1906, was Treasurer, and Dr. Muttart had taken over as Dean. Others on the Board as listed in the 1910-11 college announcements were Jose C. Howell, D.O., H. Alfred Leonard, D.O., Ira S. Frame, Sc.D., D.O., and Earle S. Willard, D.O.

The Faculty, in addition to those serving on the Board, included several new additions to go with the perennials who continued on PCIO's roster of the faithful. Outstanding in this category was Dr. Lillian L. Bentley, Professor of Hygiene and Dietetics, who taught well into the 1920's. Another in point of long

service from feminine ranks in PCIO's early years, would be Dr. Gene G. Banker, the diminutive other half of the first Graduating Class of 1900 with W. B. Keene. When Dr. Keene became the first Alumni President, Dr. Banker served with him as a member and Secretary of the Executive Committee. She had also been elected Historian. She did not teach at PCIO, but went into general practice in Germantown. There she created an expanding fund of goodwill among her patients over more than 60 years of continuous medical care. The College officials in 1951 sent her a bouquet of red roses on the occasion of her 50th year in practice. It was a climactic tribute from her Alma Mater to the wispy little physician, then in her 80th year, a highlight in a long life of service. She told all her patients about it.

ACCOLADE FOR CENTENARIAN LADY D.O.

After her death, which occurred another twenty years later in the Priestley Unitarian Retirement home in Germantown in the Spring of 1969, only a few weeks before her 100th birthday, a patient of many years, Mrs. Marion W. Jenks, wrote this note to the *Osteopathic Digest*. It would constitute a proud epitaph for any professional in the healing arts:

"Dr. Banker brought to her practice a cheery optimism: faith, humor, and a zest for living that sustained her to the end. She was little more than five feet tall, thin of face, with lovely graying hair. But she was wiry, and with strong fingers and wrists she administered the treatments. She never became wealthy, because her services were frequently contributed when patients couldn't pay. She was an old-fashioned, but wonderful family physician."

During the time the College was at Broad St. and Columbia Ave., several women students obtained a charter and, on November 7, 1908 organized the Beta chapter of Kappa Psi Delta, the first Osteopathic sorority in the East. The Chapter continued active for many years, and sent from its membership to Faculty status Drs. Sarah W. Rupp, Mary Patton Hitner, Marion Dick, Helen Conway, Jean Sheperla, and Blanche Clow Allen. The latter for 27 years was instructor and Associate Professor in the Anatomy department. There were several others who moved up to faculty positions from Kappa Psi Delta during the 1930-40 years. Its alumnae continued to meet up to 1970, when the Chapter became inactive.

By 1919 PCIO women students were sufficiently numerous to organize and install the Mastoid

Chapter of the Axis Club. This non-Greek letter club was founded in 1899 at Kirksville, and had the distinction of being the first of all Osteopathic College sororities. Moreover, it had the hearty approval and blessing of Dr. A.T. Still. When it came to PCIO it was with the help and encouragement of several alumnae from other chapters. By 1925 it had a membership of eighteen, including from the Faculty the respected Dr. Ruth Elizabeth Tinley '23, among the feminine greats of PCIO. The Axis club eventually became dormant for lack of female candidates.

In 1909 a group of seniors and lower classmen, encouraged by Faculty leaders, obtained a charter and established the Delta Chapter of Iota Tau Sigma. It immediately attracted an interested number from all four classes and by 1920 also had most of the big names on the Faculty. It has continued active and thriving ever since. There would be many other fraternities and professional societies into which future students would be inducted.

THEY LEARNED, SERVED, SHARED KNOWLEDGE

The contributions in time and teaching effort by women graduates of PCIO would continue in important measure throughout the years. From the first registrations there were significant percentages of women candidates for the D.O. degree. They enjoyed equal welcome and rights, and it followed that romance and marriage to fellow students became 'par for the course' to a fair number. The husband-wife team in general practice continues to this day, and the bride and groom in cap and gown are standard attractions in most Commencement class pictures. Women's liberation at PCIO preceded votes for women in the USA, and over the years as professors, physicians, nurses, executives, or technicians on staff, faculty, and Administration they have performed beyond the call of duty.

The annual enrollment rosters reveal names of sturdy candidates who filled faculty posts at periodic intervals, equipped and ready to take on almost any assignment—like attacking waves of infantrymen in a beach-head operation. Perhaps the interposition of World War I, injecting its disciplines and problems during the 'teen years of PCIO, suggests this martial analogy. The record reveals a motivation to pass on the knowledge and techniques of Osteopathic medicine to the upcoming generations—the criterion of PCOM teaching professionals.



PROF. PETER H. BREARLEY, D.O.

Among the early Faculty members at PCIO, Dr. Brearley headed the course in General physiology. He lectured with such vigor his students once protested—and received an appropriate 'bawling out'.

Many of them combined teaching and practice, following the precedent of Dr. Snyder and others of the founding era. One of the early College Announcement's stated, "such experience has added to the instruction our students receive."

Dr. Arthur M. Flack, Dean from 1911 to 1924, is credited with maintaining a capable teaching staff throughout the difficult years of World War I. He also put in his share of instruction as Professor of pathology, bacteriology, and applied anatomy. A new course on the list at that time, ophthalmology, was taught by Prof. A.F. Watch, Ph.D. from Sweden.

Prior to 1913, and particularly during the 1911-1912 academic year when PCIO was completing its first four-year course, a confident galaxy of recent graduates were added to the expanding faculty. They included Drs. C.D.B. Balbirnie, (Clinical Osteopathy and Comparative Therapeutics), Peter H. Brearley (General Physiology); Edward G. Drew, (Histology; Obstetrics and Orificial Surgery); S. Agnes Medlar (Gynecology); Josiah Merriman (Chemistry); William F. Hawes; (Pathology); Ira W. Drew (Anatomy); and Lawrence J. Kelly (Histology). To these had been added earlier Onie A. Barrett, MD., D.O.; Eugene M. Coffee, Raymond W. Bailey, Alfred Leonard, Martyn L. Richardson, Charles L. Hoopes, William Durkee, Eva M. Blake, M.D., D.O., a Professor of Gynecology, and her assistant, Cecilia G. Curran, D.O. Later, by a year or so, Dr. C. Paul Snyder from the 1910 class would become a fixture with this group almost of all of whom combined teaching and practice.

PIONEERS WHO LOOKED TO FUTURE

The Classes of 1909 and 1910 had enrollments of 20 and 21 respectively, and each produced physicians who added lustre to the profession of osteopathy. Dr. Durkee, one of eleven of the Class of '09 who were listed as Alumni Association members, was among the faculty members contributing \$100 in an early campaign for building funds. Dr. John Bailey practiced in Philadelphia and did some surgery; Dr. George Graves became a G.P. in North Philadelphia; Dr. Hoopes practiced in Camden, and taught at PCIO.

Seventeen of the 1910 class were Alumni Association members, and five of these were women. Dr. Carl D. Bruckner later became associated with Dr. H. Walter Evans, '17, in what was to become one of the busiest practices of obstetrics and gynecology in the Quaker City. Dr. Evans, of course, reached the ripe age of 80 as one of the great PCOM planners and builders who lived to see his "dream campus" come into reality. Also the perennial Secretary of the PCOM Board of Directors, Dr. Evans observed the educational-and-building climb of the College from modest status in rented quarters to its own combined College-Hospital building at 48th and Spruce sts., and then thirty years later, to the magnificent City Avenue campus of the 1970's.

Others of the 1910 Class who excelled were Dr. C. Paul Snyder, long a member of the Board and Faculty, who also served on the State Examining Board and devoted his career to teaching and specializing in eye, ear, nose and throat practice. Dr. Curtis H. Muncie, also in E.E.N.T., opened his practice in New York, and returned to hold special clinics at PCO in the early 1920's. He made famous the operation to restore hearing by expanding the eustachian tube. Drs. Ralph W. Flint and his sister, Dr. Effie A. Flint established a practice together in North Philadelphia. Dr. Effie married Dr. I. Sylvester Hart, a classmate.

Under the extended D.O. course that went into effect with the Osteopathic law of 1909, the Class of 1911 was the last one to graduate in three years. It had 17 members on the Alumni roster, out of 30 who received their degrees. Several were to become prominent in PCIO's future; all contributed to the furtherance of osteopathy. One, Dr. C.D.B. Balbirnie, a former pharmacist who had turned to osteopathy when convinced it surpassed drug therapy, was destined to become a member of PCOM's Gallery of Greats.

Described by one of his proteges (who is also enshrined in the Gallery) as "a friend to all, a wonderfully kind, understanding professional gentleman," Dr. Balbirnie can be categorized as a teacher who left the imprint of his character upon those he wished would carry on the work. This estimate would describe several other old pros of PCO's Faculties. Others of the class who set up practice in Philadelphia would include among many, Drs. Joseph Turkington, Albert and Cora Molyneux, Clarence Kenderdine, and John Wallace. A few continued at PCIO after graduation to take up additional courses in view of increasingly strict tests by the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, of which O. J. Snyder, D.O. was President.

EVERY PCIO GRADUATE PASSES BOARD EXAM

Republishing an article from the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* of March 26, 1913, the *Philadelphia Journal of Osteopathy*, of which Prof. Thomas H. Nicholl, D.O. was then editor, could report:

"The Pennsylvania State Board of Osteopathic Examiners has always made it a point to have its examinations measure up to standards set by the Medical Board. For instance, the questions given one year by the Osteopathic examiners were taken from previous examinations given by the Medical Board, thus no questions could be raised as to standards. It is cause for gratification that despite this high standard, every graduate of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy who took this year's examination passed: 100 percent average for the College."

The *Journal* editor added,

"We cannot be criticized for assuming this is itself a warranty of work well done—an assurance to the prospective student that after four years of study, he or she may be well qualified to apply for licensure anywhere in the United States, equipped to prove professional scholarship, and equally prepared for the practical problems of the profession."

Among the successful PCIO graduates mentioned in the article were several from the 1910-11-12 classes: Drs. John Bailey, Charles Furey, William H. Hart, Jr., Bertha Maxwell, H.L. Stem, Harry Thornely, George Tinges, William P. Masterson, and George Kraus. Highest marks for the examination were made by one of the ladies, Dr. Lydia E. Lippincott, who, with that distinguished Philadelphia name, achieved a general average of 93.

Because 1911 and 1912 were milestones in the curricular expansion of PCIO, some glimpses of cer-

tain men and women in those classes seem appropriate to a rugged decade. The Class of 1912 was the first to study four years for the D.O. degree and by so doing eliminate the persistent argument that osteopaths did not complete the same amount of study required of M.D.s. The fact was that under the tough leadership of Dr. O. J. Snyder, the Founder who for forty years pushed for higher standards and broader courses, PCIO had set an example for all osteopathic educational echelons. The candidate for D.O. degree was absorbing a great deal of information on general medicine and surgery, along with his learning in the study of osteopathic therapeutics and their healing properties upon the human body.

It took much determination and desire by the student to master it all; from the instructor's side it required a high degree of skill and discipline to impart the knowledge. This would gradually develop a tradition of rules, attention, good behavior with a proper, cooperative attitude on the part of the students. Over the years these requisites have generated a proud and confident spirit which has carried students, faculty and the PCOM family successfully through the years.

CLASS OF 1911 PRODUCED LEADERS

The 1911 Class gave several outstanding leaders to the PCIO Faculty. Drs. Balbirnie, Brearley, Edward G. Drew, Ira W. Drew, and Lawrence J. Kelly—all became respected practitioners, and Professors in the College.

Dr. Edward G. Drew was Professor of Gynecology and Clinical surgery, along with other subjects during the 'Teen decade and through the 1920's and '30's. He was one of the best. He was also on the Executive Faculty headed by Dean Edgar O. Holden which handled policy making and administration in the critical 1930's. Dr. Drew was responsible for the training of many osteopathic surgeons. His rounds and Saturday morning surgical clinics, expressly planned for students, were in the classical "Philadelphia medicine" style, and form a part of the PCO recollections of a large number of its graduates from that era.

Dr. Ira Drew, who came from Vermont to look into the osteopathic healing technique and possibly to write an article about it, was so impressed that he decided to matriculate with the Class of 1911. A bachelor at age 30, he was the Burlington, Vt. correspondent for Boston and New York newspapers. He had been the first person to inform Vice Presi-



*SARAH H. RUPP, D.O.
PROFESSOR OF NEURO-ANATOMY*

dent Theodore Roosevelt, who was up there finishing a vacation, that President McKinley had been shot. He never quite abandoned his reporter's instincts, but in osteopathic practice he foresaw a more satisfying career than in transmitting good and bad news. In the anatomy lab he worked beside Margaret Spencer, a brilliant student, and after they were graduated she was Mrs. Drew, D.O., and Dr. Ira Drew was no longer a bachelor. Together they set up a flourishing practice in the Land Title building, then moved to Germantown where they maintained their home, raised two sons, and continued their joint practice until Dr. Margaret's death in 1963.

At the College Dr. Drew organized the Department and became Professor of Pediatrics, a new course that opened when PCIO moved to 832 Pine st. As a specialist in children's diseases he organized and became Chairman of the Bureau of Clinics for the AOA in 1914. With other veteran faculty men, Dr. Drew later became a member of the PCO Board of Trustees and continued so for thirty years or more, until he passed away in the new Barth Pavilion, Feb. 12, 1972, in his 95th year.

O.J. SNYDER'S FIGHT WINS MORE RIGHTS

Dr. O.J. Snyder continued active and influential about the College throughout the faculty buildup and extension of curriculum. He gravitated between his office at the College and the committee hearing

rooms in the capitol at Harrisburg. As Dr. Pennock described it forty years later: "The question of whether the law of 1909 gave the osteopaths the legal right to perform and practice surgery was an open one. We said it did, the medical brethren said it did not. Consequently an osteopath in the western portion of the state was arrested for practicing medicine without a license because he had performed an appendectomy and gave the post-operative treatment. In a lengthy legal battle the case was carried to the Superior court where it was ruled that he had a legal right to remove the appendix and suture the incision, but that he did not have legal right to administer a quarter grain of morphine to relieve post-operative pain. The osteopath was fined for illegal practice.

"This brought Dr. Snyder again into the legislative battle to establish proper surgical rights for the Osteopathic profession. As a result, under his leadership, the present Osteopathic Surgeons bill became law. Full credit should go to the untiring work of Dr. O.J. Snyder."

The fight did not end there, however. The record reveals that under O.J.'s goading the osteopathic practice statute had to be amended in 1915 (the result of the case Dr. Pennock described), and again in 1917, and 1923. Among the D.O.'s prosecuted was Orrin O. Bashline, a Kirksville alumnus of 1907, who lived and practiced in Grove City, Pa. During WWI and into the 1920's, Dr. Bashline was a Professor of Surgery and Orthopedics, and did assistant teaching in anatomy and obstetrics at PCIO. He maintained an office in the Real Estate Trust building in Philadelphia, and during the great influenza epidemic of 1918-19-20 virtually 'commuted' to treat patients in Grove City as well as in Philadelphia.

In his autobiographical pamphlet, "Memoirs of Fifty-five Years of Osteopathy and Surgery," Dr. Bashline recounted instances of ignorance, superstition and persecution he had witnessed and endured in those early years of the Twentieth Century. Yet he revealed no bitterness over three arrests, none of which damaged him, as most charges were dropped. Once, when he was fined, the local press denounced the court's action, and derided the dubious testimony on which it was based. Grateful citizens of Grove City through their civic and social clubs accorded him all the honors at their disposal. Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine at its 64th Commencement conferred the Honorary Doctor of Science degree upon Dr. Bashline, and the

AOA bestowed Honorary Life Membership upon him. He was a Life Member and a Fellow of the American College of Osteopathic Surgeons, of which he was co-founder.

Dr. Bashline's experiences reflect the devious and often vindictive opposition that prompted Dr. Snyder's continuing battle for full legal rights, and with them professional recognition and acceptance of osteopathic practice. In Dr. Bashline, son of a pioneering Pennsylvania farmer of German immigrant stock who settled in Clarion county, O.J. found an ally and a fighter in a common cause. Neither quit until the issue was rightfully settled.

NEW HOSPITAL, NEW CORPORATION, NEW HOME

During the second year of the College at 1715 N. Broad st., the need of a hospital became pressing. This was emphatically voiced by those in surgery. While there was an Infirmary with complete staff headed by Dr. Dufur, it was not equipped for instruction in hospital specialties and procedures. Moreover, without a hospital in which osteopathic patients requiring surgery might be given post-operative treatment, they had to be referred to medical hospitals. When they recovered they often were advised to see an M.D., which many did.

Therefore the College—or a small committee from the College Board—went about obtaining a hospital charter in Pennsylvania. It was done in secrecy, and officially signed May 10, 1911. Then the Committee, aware of space and budget considerations the College did not yet possess, decided to keep the charter a secret. Nearly three years had passed when Dr. Snyder, not a member of the Board or its committee, brought up the need for a PCIO Hospital at the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society's meeting. He moved that a committee be formed to investigate prospects for a charter. At this point faculty members of the Board present, quickly conferred and decided to announce having such a charter.

When he heard, O.J. was furious. He indignantly protested their action without having consulted him, and in the heat of the moment demanded they destroy the charter and get another. After further discussion, however, he cooled down and, typical of the man to whom progress was more important than personal pride or injured feelings, he helped develop a plan of immediate action, using the charter already in hand.

A Corporation for the Hospital was organized and authorized to buy all outstanding stock of the College, thus combining operation of the Hospital and College. This was quickly accomplished as the older faculty members readily turned in their certificates, of which Dr. William S. Nicholl and Dr. Earle S. Willard, among many who had been paid in stock, held the most. This transfer of ownership placed both College and Hospital under one corporate canopy, the Hospital actually owning and controlling the College. The staff, as before, was comprised of Faculty members who taught and practiced in the combined roles of teacher and physician—a system that prevails in PCOM health centers, clinics, and hospitals to this day. There also has been a common Board of Directors for both Hospital and College since 1918, when the new corporate name Philadelphia College of Osteopathy was authorized and adopted.

It should be explained that the first PCIO Hospital was located at 410 S. 9th St., and later moved to 1725 Spring Garden st. where it absorbed the functions of the Osteopathic Dispensary. The Dispensary had been established at 1617 Fairmount ave., and this the committee had in mind when it obtained that vital charter in May 1911. If this is hard to follow, it is because frequent moves for necessary expansion are



An early photo of Dr. C.D.B. Balbirnie '11

traditional hallmarks of any rapidly growing institution, especially those devoted to education.

Based upon conversations by Dr. Paul T. Lloyd, Director and Chief Attending Surgeon in Radiology, with the late Dr. D. S. B. Pennock, Dr. H. W. Sterrett, Sr., and others it is quite evident that the first x-ray apparatus at P.C.O. was secured and put to use when the first College and hospital came into being in the two buildings at 832 Pine St. and around the Corner at 419 S. 9th St.

Dr. Sterrett, Sr., described the equipment and its operation sufficiently well for one to assume that the machine was a static generator energizing a "gas" tube, since W. D. Coolidge did not invent the hot cathode tube until 1913.

It is a bit surprising that a static generator was purchased due to the fact that Clyde Snook, Philadelphia, had developed the "cross arm" rectifier some five years earlier (1907), an invention that proved to be a substantial advance in the development of roentgen-ray apparatus.

PCIO no more than completed Commencement for the Class of 1912 than it was packing to move from N. Broad St. into a roomier, five story apartment house at 832 Pine St. It was around the corner from the hospital-infirmary on S. 9th st., and across the street from the grounds of Pennsylvania Hospital. That venerable institution was founded by Benjamin Franklin and Dr. Thomas Bond in 1751 in a Colonial neighborhood called Society Hill.

PCIO faculty members and students were delighted to get back in mid-city. Professors handy with tools joined students in cleaning the walls and floors, removing partitions or converting kitchens into classrooms, and bedrooms into laboratories. This was PCIO's third adaptation of a dwelling structure into a college facility.

1912 CLASS INAUGURATED FOUR YEAR COURSE

The 1912 Class numbered 40 and completed four years of study, first in the College to do so. They were a spirited group, gave generously to endowments with 27 in the Alumni Association joining the 1916 drive for building funds. The June Graduation ceremonies held in the Witherspoon Hall were addressed by Russell Duane, prominent Philadelphia attorney who for years handled the College's legal affairs, later served as member and ultimately President of the Board. The Baccalaureate service was



DR. H. WILLARD STERRETT

held in Holy Trinity Church on Rittenhouse square, followed by a reception for parents and friends, and dinner later at \$1.50 per plate. The Class secretary, Dr. Bertha M. Maxwell, noted that thirteen of the class returned for another year in 1913, some, including herself, getting their certificates that year.

One of the latter was Dr. Charles J. Van Ronk, husky baseball and basketball player who was destined to become one of the country's best known athletes' physician. When interviewed in his 86th year Dr. Van Ronk's memory was keen as ever when he recounted certain occasions when he relieved the aching limbs of famous athletes. Connie Mack's Howard Ehmke and Lefty Grove were cured in time to pitch World Series victories against the Chicago Cubs in 1929. He recalled Manager John McGraw's promise if he could heal an ailing outfielder in time to help the Giants beat the Yankees in the 1921 World Series. Van Ronk healed the player's arm, and McGraw sent a fabulous fee after his team had won. He fixed Tommy Loughran's bruised insteps after Primo Carnero (at 270 pounds) trod them flat in their 1934 Miami fight that Tommy won on points. Van Ronk's rugged therapy returned Loughran to boxing, and they've remained lifelong friends.

His friendship with Dr. William E. Brandt, '21, then the Philadelphia *Ledger's* baseball writer, and later National League Publicity Director, brought recommended cases to Von Ronk, and other sports writers frequently wrote of his success in putting the athletes back in the lineups.

Once retired, Dr. Van Ronk visited 103 countries in every continent, logging over a million miles by land, sea and air. Living quietly in Norristown, he still gets calls. One February day in 1974 the former boxing great, Tommy Loughran, rang from New York.

"Jack Dempsey's having trouble with his neck and shoulder. It's giving him lots of pain. Doc, do you think . . ."

"Bring him down here; I'll unretire just for Jack," said Doc Van Ronk, the athlete's friend.

Another hardy perennial of PCIO '12 was Dr. Webster Samuel Heatwole, a strict adherent of Dr. Still's system, who although going blind, practiced in Salisbury, Md. until he died in his 93rd year.

BIGGEST AOA CONVENTION ENJOYS PHILADELPHIA

The American Osteopathic Association set a new attendance record when for the first time it came to Philadelphia for its 18th Annual Convention. It was held Aug. 3-7, 1914 in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. It was the first time since the St. Louis World Fair AOA conclave ten years earlier, that such elaborate preparations were made. Dr. William S. Nicholl, one of PCO's earliest Faculty stalwarts who had taught almost every subject in the College, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. It was a big job, in the hands of a capable man. Dr. Nicholl was PCO's representative at the 17th AOA convention in Kirksville in 1913, and persuaded the delegates to come to Philadelphia the next year.

Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg welcomed the Convention to the Quaker City, and Gov. John K. Tener did the honors for Pennsylvania. Social sessions by alumni and fraternity members from different colleges were scheduled for Atlantic City. Two special neurological clinics were held at Philadelphia General Hospital. Dr. Ella D. Still lectured on bladder complaints in women. Tuesday evening's round table discussion on acute diseases, was moderated by Dean Flack.

The PCO faculty was heavily represented as Drs. McCurdy, Muttart, Dufur, Nicholl, Pennock, Galbreath and Dr. Flack led a week's reading of scientific papers, chaired discussions, delivered lectures or moderated roundtable seminars. Others from the Faculty participated by showing delegates about the College, then well settled at 832 Pine Street, with side trips to the Hospital and Dispen-

sary. The final day was devoted entirely to mental and nervous diseases, led by Kirksville's famous Dr. L. von Horn Gerdine, national authority on mental disorders in children.

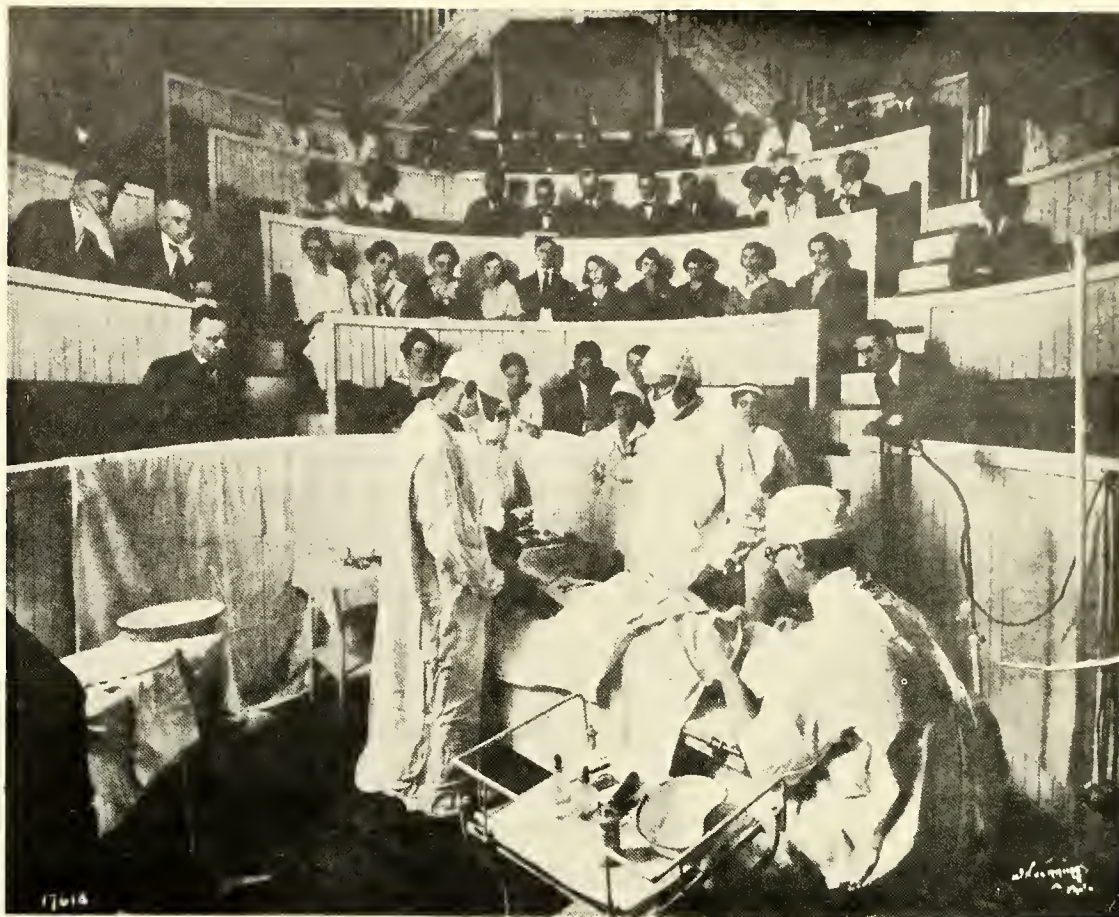
Dr. Nicholl and his Arrangements committee programmed tours of Philadelphia's historic highlights from Independence Hall to Valley Forge and back to Washington's pew in Old Christ Church. He scheduled trips to the Navy Yard, Cramp's Shipyard, an evening excursion down the Delaware, and, an 'Osteopathy Day' at Willow Grove, then the largest amusement park in the country. The report in the *AOA Journal* said over 2,000 attended the Convention, including D.O.'s who came on excursion trains (\$29.50 for a 30-day round trip) from Chicago. A good many chugged in over unpaved roads in automobiles of many makes—and varying reliability.

At the end of the week's activities the delegates elected Dr. O.J. Snyder as AOA President for 1915, when the Convention would be in Portland, Oregon. He was the first PCO leader to attain the honor, and along with other Convention events this received proper coverage in Philadelphia newspapers.

When the delegates started home, World War I had been raging for a week, having begun Aug. 3 when German columns smashed through Belgium, into France. Riding home, delegates no doubt pondered how long it might be before that eventual April 6, 1917, when this country entered the conflict upon Congress' declaration, and President Woodrow



DR. WILLIAM OTIS GALBREATH



OPERATION IN CLINICAL AMPHITHEATRE

Wilson's announcement: "A state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial German Government."

The war made little change in the official status of osteopathic physicians. When they volunteered or were drafted and applied for commissions in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, most of them were rejected because they were not M.D.'s. Medical Corps prejudice overrode the D.O.'s patriotic desire to do their part in treating the sick and wounded in war. However, wartime experiences were instrumental in attracting a number of future leaders to the profession.

PCIO BUYS AND BUILDS NEW HOME

A fund raising campaign in 1916 which appealed to students, faculty, and the public, raised \$60,000 in a short, successful effort. It financed the first big real estate purchase by the College. This consisted of the large residence of Hon. John E. Reyburn, Mayor of Philadelphia 1907-11, at the southeast corner of 19th

and Spring Garden Sts. Nearby was Temple University's Dental School, recently opened.

While the Reyburn house was made ready for College occupancy, a three-story Hospital building of steel, concrete and red brick designed for 50-bed capacity was erected adjoining the mansion on the 19th street side. This long awaited building provided an operating room, obstetrical room, nursery, isolation, minor surgery and delivery rooms, with X-ray laboratory. There were also nurses' dressing quarters, clinical examination, diet kitchen and other service rooms. The College-Hospital was occupied in 1917.

Most helpful to students was its surgical amphitheater constructed between the remodeled Reyburn house and the new Hospital. It was 52 feet wide and 50 feet high, and equipped with 150 seats. The Hospital provided up-to-date facilities for the Departments of Pathology, Osteopathic Therapy, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Neurology, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Pediatrics, Radiology, Gastro-Enterology, Urology and Dermatology. As the

patient load increased in a still largely residential area, additional fund raising was conducted in 1919 (\$102,000) and 1923 (\$70,000). By 1925, 880 persons had been treated in that calendar year, 400 operations were performed, and 107 births were recorded. The out-patient dispensary admitted 916 patients who totalled 9,200 revisits.

All patients were under direct supervision of licensed Doctors of Osteopathy in the College. Indigent cases were treated in the Dispensary from 2 to 5 PM Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays. The Board soon purchased two more houses adjoining the Reyburn property on Spring Garden street. The smaller one became the Nurses' home; the larger house, the College annex, Dispensary and Clinic. It was the first time PCO had adequate space for its expanding health care services, and for the instruction of students who, after World War I ended, would be numbered in the hundreds.

As it turned out, the 19th and Spring Garden Streets location was to be PCO's home for thirteen happy, progressive and rewarding years. It would be a period of great development in the departments of the College, with the introduction of new equipment for radiology, and new techniques in eye, ear, nose and throat therapy, as well as in general surgery. Osteopathic healing was broadening its base, and a vigorous generation of talented D.O.'s were attracting attention throughout the Profession and particularly with the public.

DR. H. WALTER EVANS' DREAM BEGINS

Once the impact of World War I struck the educational world, enrollments declined and economic conditions for students became difficult. For those who depended upon outside work to pay board and rent it was rough going. Some took early morning delivery jobs, others had part time tasks at night. They studied between these tasks, as had been the pattern for thousands of collegians before their day and since, except that a course for a physician's degree always has limited the 'cutting' of lectures and anatomy or chemistry lab work. It wasn't too bad until the United States entered the war, but then the PCIO enrollments began to decline, especially on the male side of the registration roll. There were more women students as 1915 and '16 passed; young men went into the Armed services with the summer of 1917. Others got high pay on war industry jobs, earned a stake for future enrollment.

The graduates in '15 included, Drs. Thomasso Creatore who was very active with the Philadelphia Osteopathic Society; Charles J. Gruber, uncle of PCOM's Dr. Frank Gruber, Chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology; H. V. Hillman, New York G.P.; Elmer Hess, Captain of PCIO's mile relay champions at Penn Relays, who still practices in Philadelphia and who has provided material for this history; Sarah W. Rupp who had her office at 12th and Chestnut sts., and taught anatomy of the nervous system in the 1920's; and Stephen B. Gibbs, who went to Florida, became active in Legislative affairs there.

Of the 1916 Class the Alumni Fund roster lists only six, and three were women D.O.'s—Gertrude Peck, Matilda Rodney and Mae E. Wigham. Two of the men, Dr. Roy K. Eldridge and Dr. Charles R.



PCO INDOOR MILE RELAY WINNERS
Front row: left to right, Emerson Lindsay, Fred Keiper, Norman Roome. Back row: left to right, Paul T. Lloyd, Fred Long.



ONE OF PCO'S EARLY RELAY TEAMS

S. Gibbs E. Hess W. Dowd H. Lippincott

Heard, were instructors on the 1919 Faculty and moved up in rank in the '20's.

Dr. H. Walter Evans graduated with, and is on the 1917 Class Alumni roll, and credited with a gift of \$100. Others who gave similarly were Dr. Francis J. Smith and Dr. H. Willard Sterrett, both of whom subsequently had long Faculty affiliation. Dr. Sterrett became Professor and developed the Department of Dermatology and Urology. Again, a good many of the graduates were women.

Dr. Evans became by any standards the most PCO-oriented and lifetime-committed alumnus of them all. His influence, his long service as a member and Secretary of the Board of Directors, his quick reaction in times of hardship and crisis for the College, with his capability and contacts that repeatedly saved the situation, all are attested by the records, and certainly by the testimony of his Faculty and Staff colleagues.

D.O.s SAVED FLU PANDEMIC PATIENTS

Dr. Evans devoted himself assiduously to the PCO Hospital's needs and policies, from staffing and budget to equipment and space, once he had become

a Faculty fixture. He established a remarkable practice and reputation meanwhile as an obstetrician and gynecologist. He taught the two subjects for many years, serving as Clinical Professor, then full Professor and Chairman of the Obstetrics and Gynecology Department. By the mid-1950's he was Professor Emeritus but serving on the Board of Directors, and holding the office of Secretary. In that office he probably accomplished more for the College and Hospital through his wide connections and personal influence than had any previous Secretary.

Dr. Evans was never one to seek the spotlight; his best work was accomplished quietly, often unpublicized. He shunned public speaking, and when he spoke usually kept it short. Of Welsh background, he economized with words and did not waste time.

Once an interviewer asked Dr. Evans how many infants had he delivered in his long career. Had he kept a record?

"Well, yes, sort of-" he hesitated with that slow, familiar smile. "Last time I checked it was close to 4,000." He did not add that a good majority of those deliveries were managed after hasty telephone calls to his home, or office at 1526 N. 16th St., and often in the crowded rowhouse homes of Philadelphia. Dr.

Evans' administrative role continued to be of major proportions throughout the era of President Barth.

The PCO Board membership, it should be noted, had changed greatly between 1910 and 1919. It began in 1917-19 when Samuel W. Meek, of the New York *Times*, was President. Three bankers and an attorney filled other offices. This changed by 1919 when William R. Nicholson, President of the Land Title and Trust Co. became President; Frederick F. Forbes, Managing Editor of the Philadelphia *North American*, was Vice President; Dr. Simon P. Ross was the Treasurer, and Dr. John H. Bailey, '12, was the Secretary of the Board, and Dean Flack, C. Addison Harris, Treasurer of Franklin Trust Co., and Dr. J. Ivan Dufur, Chairman, comprised the Executive Committee. Mr. Nicholson held the Presidency into the early 1920's when additional fund raising took place.

The last two years of the Second Decade were marked by the worst influenza pandemic ever to grip the United States. It began in 1918 and continued into 1919, arriving in three separate periods—May-June 1918, again in September - November, and resumed in March 1919 with lapses between each upsurge when the highly contagious disease appeared to

be over. While the incidence of deaths as now documented was low compared to the many thousands infected, in the U.S. there were many resulting from broncho-pneumonia, or hemorrhagic edema of the lungs. Victims were often among young adults.

Osteopathic physicians had notable success in bringing their patients through the flu onslaught. As had been the case in 1890, when a similar pandemic struck the country and took heaviest toll among the middle-aged and elderly, Dr. Still's manipulative therapy, "accelerating the blood's flow, relaxing nerves and being conducive to rest," as Encyclopedic researches were to report, had a great part in recovery of the infected. At any rate the D.O.'s were doing considerably better with many sufferers than those left to medications and nostrums in an era far short of modern "wonder drugs."

The onslaught of the "flu" was linked with American troop movements in crowded ships. In Europe the infection was traced to the Eastern front and spread to the Allied trenches in the West. Civilians blamed it on the war. But those who had it, and were treated by the family D.O., usually became lifetime believers.



DR.O.J.SNYDER, FOUNDER

Every Founder's Day in Mid-Winter a PCOM delegation of Alumni, Faculty and Students proceeds after the annual program and eulogy to West Laurel Hill Cemetery, only a few blocks from the City Avenue Campus of the College he launched, to place a wreath in remembrance.

CHAPTER 4

THE THIRD DECADE, 1919-1929 THE TERRIFIC TWENTIES

The pace and tone of the terrific 1920's were probably set that memorable November 11, 1918, when World War I was ended victoriously by the Allied Powers. Anyone around for that wild Armistice Day would never forget it. Mingled exhilaration, relief, and joy exploded into nationwide pandemonium. Americans continued to celebrate it each November thereafter, until World War II broke out some twenty years later. But there is no disputing that in the first decade after WWI the spirit of the United States was a blend of confidence, courage, bold adventure and new heroes.

There was much to cheer and no end of excitement in the fields of sports and entertainment. The big bands and jazz orchestras kept things jumping. Victor Herbert's melodies floated from musical comedy stages where Marilyn Miller and the Flo Ziegfeld Follies girls danced, and George M. Cohan became "Yankee Doodle Dandy" to patriotic applause. There was a lot of the flag, for patriotism pervaded entertainment. Babe Ruth and the Yankees, the Giants, Cardinals, and Connie Mack's Athletics made baseball really big league, while Jack Dempsey in boxing, Red Grange in football, and Big Bill Tilden in tennis were unbeatable before packed stands. Bobby Jones and Walter Hagen made golf a spectator sport, and President Harding played it.

The Soldiers' bonus was voted but the League of Nations was vetoed. Then Charles A. Lindbergh, an airmail carrier, flew his single-engined monoplane across the Atlantic to Paris in 1927, thus becoming the greatest American hero since General U. S. Grant. All this in the 1920's which also brought prohibition, bootleg booze, the Teapot Dome scandals, Al Capone, the stock market's boom and bust, with calm Cal Coolidge steering the Ship of State. They were indeed lively times.

For Philadelphia College of Osteopathy the 1920's generated new vigor, enthusiasm, and a broader

program as students and faculty adapted to the most modern and commodious quarters the institution had until then enjoyed. Moreover, it was their own property; all previous accommodations had been temporary rentals. Thanks to the successful fund raising campaign in 1916, providing \$60,000, there was a new, fully equipped 50-bed Hospital that filled a need which had handicapped the College and its practicing alumni for years. It was the biggest stride PCO had taken since its beginning.

The commodious Reyburn mansion had been renovated and converted into classrooms, laboratories, Administration offices, and in the basement, a large space for the anatomy laboratory. The vaulted entrance and stairway became the College lobby, opening upon the intersection of 19th and Spring Garden Sts. in what was then, still a select residential area, with homes like John B. Stetson's not far away.

The motivating factor was that PCO had outgrown all previous locations, and now with enrollment increasing after the declines of 1917-18, when nearly half of the students were women, the Reyburn place and two additional buildings at 1818 and 1820 Spring Garden St. provided ample space. Some of the women during the war years took up nursing courses which had been inaugurated in 1915 and would continue until 1960 when the School of Nursing would be closed for budgetary reasons, at least temporarily.

The School of Nursing occupied one of the buildings adjacent to the College on Spring Garden St., and was officially recognized as a training school in Pennsylvania. Upon graduating, nurses were eligible for State Board examinations and the certificate of Registered Nurse. The nursing students received instruction from members of the College faculty, and in addition to service in the Osteopathic Hospital, had an additional six months at Philadelphia General Hospital, handling special types of cases.



The School was under the direction of several good Directresses during its history. The Misses S. M. Johnson, in the '20's, Margaret Peeler, later, then Miss Helen Sterrett, who saw it to its closing day, and Miss Sarah Thompson all ran a splendid School.

WORLD WAR I SERVICE OF MIXED DUTIES FOR D.O.'S.

Some of the male students in the Class of 1917 had been drafted into the U. S. Armed Services, and others served with the National Guard. Sergt. 1st Class H. Walter Evans was with the Army, and Prof. Charles R. Heard, '16, had been a 2nd Lieutenant flying a Handley-Page bomber with Squadron No. 1, U.S. Air Corps. Dr. Paul T. Lloyd was among those in the National Guard. Dr. J. Ernest Leuzinger, then a Temple student, was drafted and then assigned from Fort Meade to the SATC back at Temple.

Another category which matriculated at PCO with the classes of 1918-19-20, included a number who completed college, disappointed at not being commissioned although they too had been in uniform. These were undergraduates who combined military duty with abbreviated courses in the War Department's belated program called S.A.T.C.—Student Army Training Corps. An all-Services

preliminary training project, it was organized on the campuses of American Colleges and Universities, under command of Regular officers from Army, Navy and Marine Corps. Students hoping to become airmen were put into Army uniforms and, at first opportunity, transferred to Air Corps ground schools and flight training bases. Some won Army or Navy commissions. A share of these were later among the 1918 matriculating D.O. candidates at PCO. It was quite a mixed bag but all the better for it, as most S.A.T.C. candidates had undergone considerably more discipline than if they had just arrived from the local high school graduation or a summer's vacation.

The *Journal* of the AOA in November 1918 published ten pages of names of Osteopathic physicians in the U.S. Armed Services, their unit, training base or camp, and hometown were given. There were 675 reported on the Service roster at that time, but an estimated half again as many had not been located or reported in service. Two were listed as killed in action, one died in a flying accident while qualifying for his commission. Quite a number had been assigned to field hospitals by combat officers who took a broader view than the Army Medical Corps which rejected D.O's because they were not M.D's. Several from PCO were listed. Many overseas

were located in field hospitals and the Ambulance service.

The Captain of PCIO's championship relays team, Dr. Elmer C. Hess was with the 29th Field Artillery Battery, Officers' Training School, Camp Taylor, Kentucky. Still practicing at 5601 N. Park Ave., Philadelphia, Dr. Hess contributed useful material for this history.

DR. HOLDEN APPOINTED PCO DEAN

One who went overseas in WWI, Dr. Edgar O. Holden, had received his B.A. and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1915, and was teaching chemistry, physics, biology and embryology at PCO before entering the Army. He did not take officers training but as a Sergeant Major with the 358th Engineers, served for one and a half years. He returned a veteran of the American Expeditionary Forces, and saw enough war to determine his choice in peacetime vocations. Returning to PCO—remember its name had been shortened from PCIO when the Hospital was ready in 1918—Sergeant Holden became a student again, this time for the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy. He made it with



EDGAR O. HOLDEN, 1924-1944

honors, received the D.O. degree in 1922, then continued for two years to instruct the same subjects he taught before the War.

By 1924, Dr. Arthur M. Flack, Sr. after 23 years as Dean, was ready to relinquish that position and continue as Professor of Anatomy, Pathology and Osteopathic Principles. So Dr. Holden, at 30 years the youngest man ever to hold the post, became the fifth Dean of PCO. He launched the Pre-Osteopathic School in 1931 in order to provide additional training for qualified high school graduates before their acceptance as freshmen, and three years later raised the minimum requirements for admission to one full year's college work besides the high school certificate. Another new feature was the Graduate School of Osteopathic Medicine through which, at classes held two days a week for ten hours each day, emphasis was put upon clinical subjects, laboratory work, and ward rounds in the hospital. This additional work enabled those students wishing to be licensed in New Jersey to qualify. The course was of two years' duration.

While PCO returned to peacetime routines the American Osteopathic Association was reviewing the nation's loss of lives due to the influenza pandemic. After its ravages in the civil population the Federal Bureau of Census issued weekly reports on the 46 largest American cities with a combined population of 23,000,000. The AOA used these figures in its *Journal* and revealed that from Sept. 8 to Nov. 9—considered the most virulent period of the 1918 epidemic—there had been 82,306 deaths directly due to flu-pneumonia in those 46 cities. Since they represented only one-fifth of the total population at that time, estimates of the total epidemic toll verged on half a million.

One satisfaction projected by the AOA's research was the nationwide success that Osteopaths had in combatting the disease. Under the heading "Experiences with the Epidemic," letters from D.O. general practitioners appeared monthly in the *AOA Journal*. From cities in the Far West, Mid-West and the East, D.O's set forth their experiences in scores of cases, many giving day-to-day procedures. There was general agreement that drugs, serums and common panaceas for fever were of little benefit. Several G.P's felt obliged to publicize "the best methods for handling influenza after it has developed." They agreed upon immediate bedrest for the patient, with salt-water gargle, hot baths, plenty of hot liquids, little solid food, one to three osteopathic treatments,

and a thorough purging of the alimentary canal. "When the patient is well enough to get up, make him remain in bed another day," wrote Honorary Life AOA member C.C. Reid, D.O.

D.O.'S IN TWO WORLD WARS TREATED WOUNDED

So effective was the Osteopathic treatment that word spread rapidly of its success. Many servicemen, home on leaves, picked up the flu germ and when they were cured by Osteopathic therapy, told their military buddies. From Moncton, New Brunswick in Canada, Dr. J. M. Ogle reported on 43 flu patients, all cured. From Missouri a D.O. reported handling 186 flu cases, of which only one failed to survive. Dr. L. M. Bush in Jersey City had 150 flu patients and all were restored to health.

Most significant, perhaps, were the experiences of Osteopaths in the A.E.F. where a good many as draftees or volunteers served with or without regular commissions. Once overseas there was critical need of physicians at forward area medical stations, and the military hospitals to the rear. There was no hesitancy in assigning the D.O's to this duty where they worked beside the M.D's on the sick and wounded. Although a few were embittered at the failure to get Federal recognition and Commissions, most of the D.O's returned to home practice, pleased they had the opportunity to serve and show their technique to the servicemen.

(This policy of by-passing Medical Corps restrictions on D.O's was emphatically reactivated in World War II by General Paul Hawley, Chief Surgeon U.S. Armed Forces in the European Theater of Operations, directly under General Eisenhower's Command. When increasing casualties dictated need for more physicians, General Hawley ordered Osteopathic doctors reassigned from any non-medical duties to caring for wounded, convalescent and any servicemen under rehabilitation. Thus scores of D.O's were transferred, commissioned and given medical duty in forward and rear area military hospitals. These included the important Rehabilitation centers in England, where hundreds were prepared for transfer home.)

And so, with the veterans adding their numbers to high school and post-college graduates applying for enrollment, the 1920's opened a much broader educational program at PCO, which generated more student and faculty activities. It would also be a period of astonishing athletic performance by PCO's

teams, and some championships won at individual level in tennis. Baseball became very popular and brought to the campus several accomplished pitchers and not a few good hitters. Some all-around performers excelled in several sports—basketball, baseball and tennis or track and competed if studies permitted. And, as has been generally demonstrated, the better the athlete, the more successful the physician, surgeon, radiologist or specialist he became, as this decade proved. More of this anon.

Among additional appointees to the faculty shown in the 1920 Catalog were Dr. H. Willard Sterrett, Sr., Dr. Francis J. Smith, Dr. Evalena S.C. Fleming, Dr. Frank Zindel, Dr. Mary Patton Hitner, Dr. Dudley B. Turner, Dr. James B. Eldon, and the burly athlete, Dr. William Furey. A number, like Dean Holden, had lately achieved their D.O. degree but continued teaching while moving into hospital internships and residencies. Dr. Sterrett was soon heading up a new Department of Dermatology and Genito-Urinary diseases. A brilliant professor and stern taskmaster, Dr. Sterrett was to have a son, H. Willard, Jr., a graduate with the Class of '44, who would follow the parental path and specialize in teaching the same subjects at PCO.

GREAT NEW LEADERS DEVELOPED IN 1920'S

Four years later there was another increase in Faculty, but a surprising reduction in Board members, with only five—Blaine W. Scott, President; T. Everett Ford, Secretary-Treasurer; and John E. Greaves, manufacturer; Robert A. Patton, capitalist; and Frank Schenuit, manufacturer. Mr. Scott was a coal company operator. The advisory committee was made up of seven Osteopathic physicians from the Faculty: Drs. C.D.B. Balbirnie, Edward G. Drew, Wesley P.P. Dunnington, W. Otis Galbreath, Dean Holden, D.S.B. Pennock, and James C. Snyder.

Both Faculty and Board expanded swiftly through the later Twenties. By 1924-25, Dr. H. Walter Evans was Professor of Bacteriology and Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology; Dr. H. McD. Bellew was Professor of Psychology; Dr. George H. Tinges instructor in ENT; Ralph L. Fischer, Associate Professor in Physical Diagnosis and Cardio-vascular and Respiratory diseases; and Dr. Foster C. True was instructing in Surgery. Other notable additions were Dr. Elizabeth R. Tinley, instructor in Pediatrics; she ultimately became head of

that department, one of PCO's distinguished faculty ladies.

Dr. D.S.B. Pennock, PCIO's first and among its greatest surgeons, must be listed high in the College annals. With his two degrees, D.O. and M.D., he brought the practice of surgery into the young institution. He performed operations in the first surgery PCIO had, its amphitheater at 19th and Spring Garden sts. providing an admirable place to teach its techniques. Dr. Pennock also performed abdominal surgery in homes, taking his anesthetist when the situation permitted no removal of patient to the hospital. He was also called overseas on various occasions, and performed intricate surgery in London, including some on members of the Royal Family in the latter 1930's.

With his contemporary, Dr. Edward G. Drew, Dr. Pennock, who lived into his 80's, was architect of PCO's Surgery department. His private practice was from 1813 Pine st. in Philadelphia, and went on for over 50 years. He was followed in the Chairmanship



DR. IRA W. DREW



DR. DAVID S. B. PENNOCK
A snapshot taken during a trip to Florida in 1955

of Surgery by Dr. James Madison Eaton, one of his trainees. Another who followed in Dr. Pennock's steps was Dr. Arthur M. Flack, Jr. Dr. Galen S. Young was head of Surgery in more recent years, but Dr. Carlton Street took over thereafter; they developed surgical specialties to a wide degree.

In the contemporary era, PCOM's modernized Surgical department has had the talents of Pennock's student, Drs. Herman Kohn; and others among them, Leonard Finkelstein, Harry Binder, John J. Fleitz, Herman Poppe, Arnold Gerber, Raymond L. Ruberg, and anesthetists Dr. J. Craig Walsh, and Charles A. Hemmer. Dr. Henry D'Alonzo specialized in cardio-vascular and thoracic surgery.

Dr. Paul Turner Lloyd, a graduate with the 1923 Class, was inaugurating a long and learned faculty career as instructor in Obstetrics, one of several sub-

jects he taught prior to organizing and launching PCO's great Department of Radiology. By 1929 he was Associate Professor of Preventative Medicine, and lectured on Roentgenology.

The Classes of 1920, 1921 and 1922 turned out graduates who distinguished themselves in private practice and contributed to the PCO fund raising through Alumni channels. Among these from '21 were the Brandts, Bill and Ruth; Ralph and Cornelia Fischer, Walter Scutt, Marion Wilder and,—over many years—Dr. Mortimer J. Sullivan, who continued a member of the PCOM Board during its Diamond Jubilee. He had been commuting to its meetings and College functions from Montclair, N.J.

Dean Holden and Dr. Foster C. True were outstanding from the Class of '22, which however had small representation in Alumni membership. Dr. True, as with Dr. Sullivan, has enjoyed a long and successful general practice in Cranston, R.I. Prior to that he was from 1924 into the 1930's Professor of Clinical Osteopathy, and Assistant Professor of Surgery at PCO. He also practiced in Haddon Heights, N.J., and has been for many years a member of the Board of Directors and member of its Advisory Committee.

The Class of 1923 had 51 members listed in the Alumni record, revealing they had given the highest amount to its fund campaign up to that time, of any class. Moreover, its members included some who were to become leaders in the Profession, and some who would have distinguished careers on PCO's faculty. Two of the latter, now Professors Emeritus,



EARLY 1920'S FACULTY BASEBALL TEAM

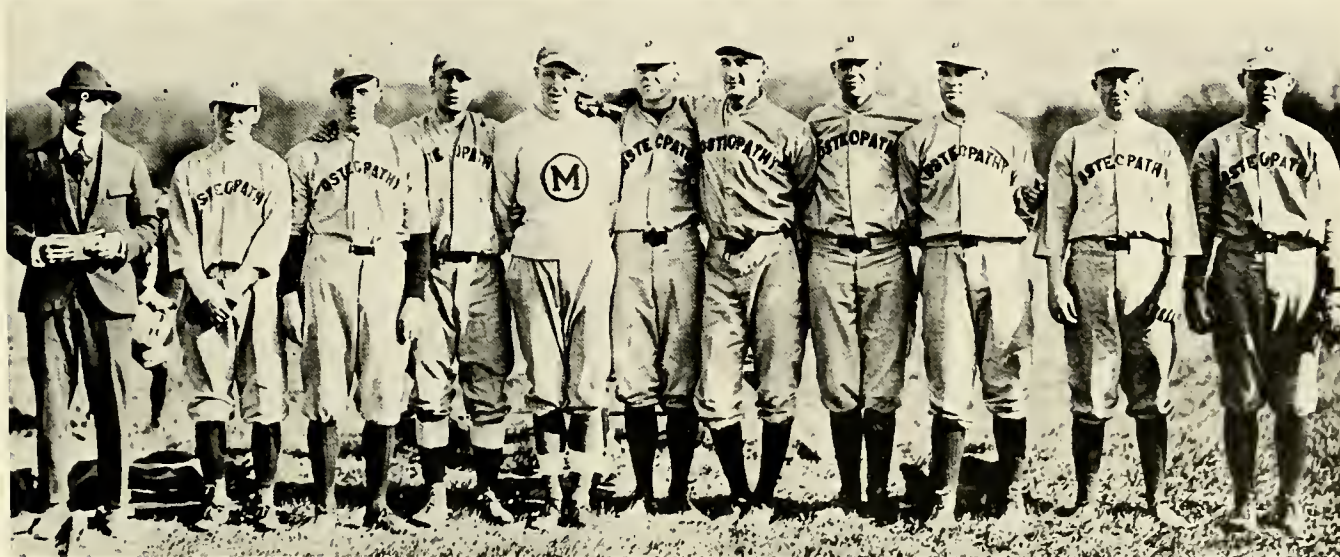
Standing, left to right: Edgar O. Holden, Ira W. Drew, Paul T. Lloyd, D.S.B. Pennock, Francis J. Smith, Herbert Fischer. Seated, George L. Lewis, J. Ernest Leuzinger, D. Newell.

are in the College Gallery of Greats—Dr. Lloyd, nationally known radiologist, and Dr. J. Ernest Leuzinger, long Chairman and developer of the Department of Ophthalmology, Otorhinolaryngology, and Bronchoesophagology.

PCO ATHLETES ALSO EXCELLED IN 20'S

Among other distinguished members of the class were Dr. R. MacFarlane Tilley, who became Dean of American School of Osteopathy in Kirksville, Mo., and the first PCO alumnus to become President of the AOA; Dr. Tinley, Dr. Phyllis W. Holden, the

P.C.O.'S BASEBALL CLUB, 1920



From left: Coach and Dr. Francois D'Eliscu, John Leach, infielder; Mortimer Sullivan, catcher; Harold (Chick) Sales, infield; Bill Champion, pitcher; Don Thorburn, George Van Riper, out-

fielders; Foster True, 3rd base, outfield; Paul Fitzgerald, 1st base; Tricker Whitaker, pitcher, Paul T. Lloyd, 2nd base.

Dean's wife; and possibly the best group of athletes any PCO class turned out. They included Dr. William D. Champion, pitcher, and Dr. Leuzinger, catcher, on a baseball team that, with the hitting of Dr. Lloyd and Dr. Donald B. Thornburn, defeated among others, Penn Military College, with the great George Earnshaw of the 1929-30-31 Champion Athletics, pitching against them.

The early 1920's were replete with PCO athletic success encompassing five sports—baseball, basketball, tennis, track and golf. Each in its turn attracted a nucleus of well conditioned, experienced players from the first, second and third year classes who, despite heavy study and clinic schedules, reported to Fairmount Park, the Central YMCA gym, or the Bala-Cynwyd Club's tennis courts for practice. Drs. Carl and Herbert Fischer, Mortimer Sullivan, Foster True, Don Thornburn, Paul T. Lloyd and J. Ernest Leuzinger have kept those memories alive since their College classes began celebrating 50th Anniversaries, and holding Alumni reunions.

While the College at 19th and Spring Garden Sts. had more than adequate space for lectures and laboratory work, including its well equipped new Hospital building, it sadly lacked facilities for the recreational program. So all baseball and basketball games were played on the opponents' fields, and in their gymnasiums. Even the girls' swimming team competed in their rival's tanks, for in the early PCO sports thinking, there was always a place for the women students, be they D.O. candidates, or those seeking the R.N. in the Nursing School.

Toward the end of the decade real estate advisor John G. Keck, searching for a playing field, bid on a lot near the property on which PCO would build its 48th and Spruce Sts. plant—what was then known as Passon Field. But the Board decided that \$65,000 was too much and, as Dr. Lloyd added, "after the 1929 market crash, it was." So the field remained for the semi-pros until the later 1930's when PCO played baseball on it by arrangement.

As one veteran PCO athlete related: "We often watched from the west windows of our building the pitching of a tall, stringy semi-pro black boy who would strike out nearly everyone. Nobody knew his name. A couple of years later, I went to Shibe Park, and there he was in the visitors' uniform—Satchel Paige!" (And still striking them out, he could have added, while enroute to Baseball's Hall of Fame, the greatest black pitcher of all.)

Others in the early 1920's lineups besides those

already named were Paul Fitzgerald and Chick Sales, infielders; John Leach and George Van Riper, outfielders. Mortimer Sullivan's play attracted one of Connie Mack's scouts who invited him to tryout with the Athletics. But after serious thought, Dr. Sullivan decided against any professional baseball interruption of his Osteopathic career.

Milton D'Eliscu's training and scheduling had much to do with PCO's rapid rise on sport's spectrum of the 1920's. The promotions under PCO's banner involved sponsorship of top rank indoor winter track meets, featuring internationally known competitors such as Paavo Nurmi, the 'flying Finn' of that era, Willie Ritola, a record breaking distance runner like Nurmi, and the great sprinter, Harold "Boots" Lever. These were presented in the fifth such annual meet in 1924 at the 108th Field Artillery Armory on N. Broad St., and created a sensation when they all set world records on the cinder track. The meet, widely reported on the nation's sports pages, was also the first reported in the newly launched "*Synopsis*," PCO's student Yearbook of 1925, which has been published by the Third Year Classes ever since.

Amid the steady flow of future osteopathic teaching talent from the 1920's decade, the Class of 1926 kept up the pace. Four of their members are still prominent at PCOM as faculty leaders or senior Board members. The latter would include Dr. Paul H. Hatch, Class of '26 President in its First Year, now practicing in Washington when not at his Northeast Harbor, Me. summer retreat. He rarely misses a PCOM function or Board meeting. Dr. Edwin H. Cressman, who began teaching at PCO when he completed his internship, and began as instructor in Histology and Genito-Urinary diseases, and continues to teach as Professor Emeritus. He was until the 1970's Professor and Chairman of the Department of Dermatology and Syphilology, carrying on an extensive private practice in the meantime.

The 1926 *Synopsis*' 'prophet' and New Rochelle, N.Y. wit, Dr. Donald Watt, had this forecast on Dr. Cressman: "The papers of Vienna boom and bloom with news of a certain person, known to our profession as Ed Cressman, but to the Viennese as Lorenz's double; and well he should be, too. An able man is he." Now one of the Faculty elders, Dr. Cressman has chaired several important committees at the College, and has a reputation for clear, concise and well organized lectures. As a dermatologist he ranks at the top, when he speaks, others listen.



An early 1920's photograph of PCIO students and Faculty members.

Dr. Frank E. Gruber, another Philadelphian who rose steadily on the faculty, is presently Professor and Chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. There he carries on the work begun by Dr. Earle S. Willard and Dr. Edward G. Drew in the first two decades, and thereafter for nearly 50 years by the late, incomparable Dr. H. Walter Evans.

The fourth alumnus and Faculty member from the 1926 Class was its senior year President, the well loved, hard working Dr. Joseph F. Py. Now retired but still Professor Emeritus in Microbiology and Public Health, Dr Py's interest in Osteopathy was stirred after his first wife's death during child birth. He decided to become a physician, without much money to pay the costs. So this son of an Alsatian immigrant, who had worked his way through high school, continued to labor in a steel mill while absorbing the difficult studies enroute to his D.O. Once he had it, Dr. Py took one of the low-pay Clinical assistant's positions, progressing from it to become head of the Department of Bacteriology by 1932, and later to Chair the Department of Microbiology and Public Health, until his retirement due to his health.

Dr. Py's earthy, homespun platform style

enchanted his students so that his classes were usually highest in percentage of attendance.

Dr. Py served repeatedly and sometimes continuously on Faculty standing committees. He was throughout the 1930's and '40's on Dean Holden's Executive Committee that listed several who would one day belong in PCOM's Gallery of Greats. The same 1942 committee also listed Drs. Ralph L. Fischer, Russel Erb, Frederick A. Long, George Rothmeyer, Paul T. Lloyd, J. E. Leuzinger, Otterbein Dressler, J. Francis Smith, William Baldwin, Jr., and Ruth Tinley along with the earlier 'old graduates', Drs. Pennock, Ed Drew, H. Willard Sterrett, and Walter Evans. Verily, those were years that produced physicians of high purpose, steeled for whatever might befall. Dr. William B. Strong, 1974, Alumni President, is a '26 graduate.

Others from the mid-20's would include Dr. Earl H. Gedney '26, and his brother Dewaine Gedney, '38, general practitioners in Norristown; and add from other classes the names of Drs. William Spaeth, '25, H. Mahlon Gehman, Henry B. Herbst, Theodore W. Stiegler, Jr. all '27. There were also Drs. William F. Daiber, James M. Eaton, Harry Hessdorfer, and Herbert Talmage, all 1928 Graduates, so the talent

list was well stocked—with others like Isabel Wilcox and Guy Merryman from the '29 and '30's classes. Quite a decade, the Twenties.

FISCHER BROTHERS' BIG TIME TENNIS WON HEADLINES

Osteopathic therapy and nationally ranked tennis tournaments became another publicity producing combination for PCO immediately after World War I. Big Bill Tilden, probably America's greatest tennis player, had suffered a cartilage injury in the knee during a Davis Cup match with France's Rene LaCoste. He was urged to see an osteopath by L. Mason Beaman, who had come to the Germantown Cricket Club, scene of the matches, as Chairman of the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association. Drs. Carl and Herbert Fischer, also playing tournament tennis while studying for their D.O. degrees at PCO, made sure that Tilden's knee was restored to full use. As a result Big Bill became devoted to osteopathic treatments, and frequently went to the College and spoke to students on the benefits athletes derived from manipulative therapy. He also delighted his audiences with personal anecdotes from his long experience in the game. During his stardom Tilden often visited PCO, frequently had treatments from Carl Fischer whom he had taught the game of tennis, and who recalled Big Bill's asking him for an Osteopath's office address in whatever city he was expecting to visit for a tournament. Just in case of need.

Dr. Herbert Fischer, '23, had led the Fischer family into the osteopathic fold as a result of injuring his back as a boy while playing in a country barn. In considerable pain, he had been treated by Dr. Charles Furey, '12, then with his brother William practicing while instructing at the College. Dr. Furey urged Herb to stick to both tennis and osteopathy, which he and brother Carl did.

PCO faculty and alumni members were following Carl's lawn tennis fortunes with such enthusiasm during the season of 1924 that when they heard he had been invited to play at Wimbledon in London, Dr. C. Paul Snyder and Dr. Walter Evans took him to an AOA convention in Atlantic City. There Dr. Evans introduced him while Dr. Snyder 'passed the hat' and collected enough checks to pay a good share of Carl's expenses to England. Nor did Carl Fischer, D.O. let them down.

"As luck would have it, the great Norman Brookes was looking for a doubles partner, his former

Australian teammate, Anthony Wilding, having been killed in action during WWI," Carl recalled fifty years later at his Chestnut Hill office where he still practiced. As it turned out the Brookes-Fischer combination blasted their way to Wimbledon's finals, where it required the Australian doubles champions to stop them short of a World's championship.

Golf was a favorite outlet for faculty members of those years. Drs. Carlton Street, '24, Paul T. Lloyd '23, W.O. Galbreath '05, Dean Holden '22, E. G. Drew, '11 and also D. S. B. Pennock, ASO alumnus of '99, all played. And when the students challenged with a team, the faculty players, led by Street, a low-80's player, Galbreath and Lloyd, showed the students how it's done. During the 1930's Dr. Charles C. Hillyer '36 led a classy PCO-golf team to many victories, and as a graduate won the Florida championship. Others of that era who played were Don Gibbs, Charles Kerr, and Charley Burroughs.

The College Announcements for 1923-24 devoted nearly a page to PCO's athletic programs. It emphasized "abundant opportunity for all students, male and female, to take advantage of sports and regular exercise." The Athletic Council awarded collegiate honors at season's close, and noted that incoming freshmen were assessed a \$5 fee to support the Athletic Association, and each year thereafter dues were to be \$2. Moreover, the baseball team, scheduled to play Ursinus, Haverford, Villanova, St. Joseph's, Pennsylvania Military College and Temple University, would receive uniforms and other necessary equipment. This was better than in the 'Teens decade.

WOMEN AND FRESHMEN ALSO HAD TEAMS

The announcement also noted that the tennis team "was exceedingly strong." A court was to be provided in the College grounds, but the main thing was that State champions in singles and doubles were enrolled—meaning, of course the Fischer brothers. The track team had won gold medals at the Penn Relays, and basketball was now "a major sport at PCO." For the women students interested, a local YWCA branch had provided a gymnasium for their basketball, "and a series of games would be played as usual." The booklet carried photographs of the 1922 tennis squad of six players and the manager: Rossman, '24, C. Fischer, Berger, Allen all of the '25 class; H. Fischer '23, and the manager Vaughn, also '23.

After the 1921-22 season, PCO's successful basketball team also had a picture made showing Coach D'Eliscu and Keiper, the manager, in civvies, and players Kline, Powell, Gerlach, Gibbs (all second year men), Don Thornburn, Captain Yocum and Brocklehurst ('23 Class), and the fleet footed 'Gubby' Street '24, posing in their uniforms. The Freshmen also had a team, playing local College Freshmen, and some of the local prep school teams.

Many of the faculty members in the 1920's enjoyed sports as much as their students. Moreover, in the occasional Faculty vs. Students contests at golf and baseball, the professors and instructors often dealt the younger fellows a defeat. Such was the case in the pick-up teams that featured the annual Dufur Day picnics. This was another annual red-letter day of that period, originated by the Neurone Society, which prompted a full attendance of faculty and student body.

Dr. Ivan Dufur was Professor of Nervous diseases, being one of the original A.S.O. Big Four teaching

pioneers from the beginning under Drs. Pressly and O. J. Snyder. He started as Chairman of the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry, and had settled in the Witherspoon building where he established a practice that led to his establishment of a fine new hospital for mental patients which is still in operation. His commodious office in mid-city also became a popular off-campus rendezvous for O.J. when he wished to discuss policy matters. Or, as was to occur in the last months of the 1920's, to plan fund raising measures to save PCO's newly constructed Spruce Street College-Hospital center.

With this background the Dufur Day outings became a favorite holiday on which older faculty athletes enjoyed the games as much as did the students. The initial issue of the *Osteopathic Digest* came out Oct. 30, 1927, in five-column, four-page format with a lead article on the enrollment of 107 freshmen from fourteen states and two foreign countries. It also featured the Faculty vs. Varsity ball game played on the famed neurologist's 60-acre estate near Ambler, Pa. The game was a light hearted exercise with much free swinging against picnic pitching, ending with the score 16 to 6 in favor of the Faculty. After that the guests played bridge, danced on the veranda, and ate hot dogs and sandwiches served on the Dufur lawn. These pleasant outings continued into the 1930's and were recorded in the *Digest* and the *Synopsis* yearbook until Dr. Dufur retired from the faculty.

SYNOPSIS BORN IN HOPE FOR FUTURE COMMUNICATION

The first issue of the *Synopsis* was in charge of a staff of seven, of whom three are still listed in the AOA Directory—Dr. Paul H. Hatch, Washington, D.C., a member of the PCOM Board of Directors, who was the *Synopsis* Treasurer; and two Associate Editors, Dr. Florence A. Everhart, also practicing in Washington, and Dr. Leo C. Wagner, Grand Rapids, Mich. All are Class of 1926. Dr. Paul G. Norris was Editor-in-Chief, Dr. Sylvester J. O'Brien the Business Manager, and Drs. Lilian J. French and Edgar L. Copp were Associate Editors—five men and two women who started something which has provided ever since a year to year review, photographically in the main, but with the traditional student outlook on their professors and preceptors, interlaced often with both humor and serious reflection.

The 1925 PCO salute to future students, faculty and alumni had its hopeful note:



CHEMISTRY LABORATORY

"Believing as we do, that this annual compilation is to serve in a capacity allegorically similar to the anatomic unit in that it is to ever communicate the personnel and activities of one phase of animated existence, to another more remote; that it shall transmit in the absence of a corporeal association; and that its preservation will make for an organized, coordinated, integrated, osteopathic whole; We, representing and executing the will of the Junior Class of 1924-1925, do identify it—"The Synapsis."

May the supplications for its longevity, solicitations for its maintenance, and beseechings for the realization of its salubrious purposes encounter cordiality in the hands of our successors. . .

The initial *Synapsis* was dedicated to O. J. Snyder, D. O. and carried a full page portrait of the Founder, signed: Cordially and fraternally yours,

O.J. Snyder

FURTHER UPGRADING OF STANDARDS IN 1922

The pictures of classrooms, the biological, chemistry, bacteriology, and anatomy laboratories provided awareness of what an advance the 19th and Spring Garden Sts. facilities had made over what PCO had from 1904 through 1916. Other photographs reproduced in admirable clarity depict the early X-Ray equipment, the obstetrical room, surgical amphitheater, and a typical patient's room



Dr. Willard Sterrett demonstrates that he is equally proficient in the mastery of each instrument.

in the new Hospital. A full page photo of the Neuron-Dufur Day picnic assemblage on the Doctor's lawn was included.

Dean Holden in six succinct paragraphs wrote the first hail-and-farewell of the many that deans direct to young physicians graduating into the world of the ill and dependent. One paragraph said it all: "The reward of your diligence is the commission to go forth and serve. Your labor will be the labor of love for mankind and your purpose the betterment of humanity. Go where duty calls. It is the end and aim of the highest life."

Of the 28 faculty members pictured and identified as to position, rank, academic degrees and organizational memberships, all but six have been mentioned in the early chapters of this volume. Eleven others, including Drs. Edward G. Drew, William P. Masterson, James B. Elden, Charles W. Barber, H. Willard Sterrett, Mary Patton Hitner, A. D. Campbell, H. McD. G. Bellew, and Edward A. Green, were listed without photo. The six not previously named were Emanuel Jacobson, D.O., Associate Professor in Histology and Pathology; James McGuigan, D.O., Associate Professor in Applied Anatomy; Robert A. Lichtenthaler, B.S., M.S., Sc.D., was Associate Professor in Chemistry, Physiology, Physiological Chemistry and Bacteriology; G. H. Newman, Professor of X-Radiance; Dr. Robert Peel Noble, Ph.B., M.A., Ph.G. was Associate Professor in Chemistry and Physics, and Elisha T. Kirk, D.O., was Instructor in Anatomy.

During 1922 the D.O. Course underwent another major extension, this time to four years of nine months each. This was the first important extension since 1911 when the Board had led Osteopathic educational uplift in standards, and put the College on equal level with its medical counterparts. It had also met licensing requirements in certain states such as New York by so doing. The extension by one month's instruction in each year in 1922 was again upgraded in 1925 (to meet Pennsylvania's practice requirements) by requiring applicants for matriculation to have completed one year each of college grade chemistry, biology, and physics. This was also destined to undergo further upgrading as the entrance requirements eventually dictated a full undergraduate college course with the equivalent of a Bachelor's degree.

As the Twenties moved along, so did PCO's curriculum and expansion list of its special lecturers.



This snow-flecked photo of the Zeta Chapter, Phi Sigma Gamma fraternity was taken in January 1920 on the steps of the newly acquired College headquarters in Mayor Reyburn's former mansion, 19th and Spring Garden Sts.

The members: Front row, left to right: George Miles, Wilfred Dreenberg, Ralph L. Fischer, Albert Sacks, Nathaniel W. Boyd. Second row: Norman Roome, William E. Brandt, George Howard, Foster C. True, Roger M. Gregory, Waldo Dillenbeck. Third row: E. W. Brockelhurst, Paul T. Lloyd, Frederick M. Keiper, W. Nelson Hunter, C. Emerson Lindsey, Wendell T. Long, Paul A. Fitzgerald. Fourth row: J. Maurice Westerman, Frank B. Mitchell, J. Anthony Kelly, Harold J. Saile, H. Kelsey Whitaker. Fifth row: Donald C. McGraw, Vincent H. Ober, and J. Mortimer Sullivan.

A comparison between the 1910-11 Catalog and the 31st Announcement of 1929-30 reveals an 87-member faculty teaching from twelve well organized Departments. In 1910 there were only eighteen Professors, associates, assistants and demonstrators in all, and the thirteen Professors were teaching two, three or more subjects. For example, Dean Muttart

taught basic anatomy, diagnosis and technique, and was Clinical Professor of nervous diseases. Dr. Dufur taught Clinical Osteopathy, Principles and Practice, was Chief of Infirmary staff, and also the College Registrar. Dr. Flack was Professor of Pathology, Bacteriology, and Applied Anatomy and was preparing to handle the Dean's duties.

1920'S PRODUCED GREAT PCO EDUCATIONAL LEADERS

Twenty years later Dr. Flack was Chairman of the Department of Pathology, and had four assistants with important PCO futures: Drs. Enrique Vergara '25, Joseph F. Py '26, Otterbein Dressler '28, and Russell C. Erb, the chemistry Professor and graduate of Lafayette College and Temple University. The Department of Surgery, chaired by the perennial D.S.B. Pennock, D.O. and M.D., by '29 had five big name D.O.'s and potential department heads teaching daily at 2 P.M., and Saturdays at 8 A.M. They were Drs. Edward G. Drew, Foster True, Edwin H. Cressman, H. Mahlon Gehman, and Harmon Kiser.

PCO by the end of the 20's had eleven fully organized departments: Obstetrics and Gynecology, Dr. E. G. Drew, Chairman, and Dr. Walter Evans moving in; Gastro-Enterology and Proctology, Dr. Charles J. Muttart, Chairman; Neurology, Dr. J. Ivan Dufur, Chairman; Genito-Urinary Diseases and Dermatology, Dr. H. W. Sterrett, Chairman; Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, Dr. W. O. Galbreath, Chairman; Pediatrics, Dr. Ira Drew, Chairman; Diseases of the Chest, Dr. Ralph L. Fischer, Chairman; Pathology, Dr. Flack, Chairman; Radiology, Dr. Paul T. Lloyd, Chairman; and Physiotherapy, Dr. Marion A. Dick, Chairman. The term "in charge" was used in the Catalog but the responsibilities were those of a chairman. An extraordinary number of 1920's graduates continued to teach at the College while conducting successful practices.

Of these a majority won Professor's rank, and in time advanced to the chairmanship of departments. When Dr. Ira Drew retired, Dr. Ruth E. Tinley '23, assumed leadership of the Pediatrics Department. When she retired, Dr. William S. Spaeth '26, became Chairman. Dr. Charles Haddon Soden '26 directed the Department of Osteopathic Therapeutics until Dr. John Eimerbrink took over in the 1940's. Dr. James Eaton '28 Chaired Surgery after Dr. Pennock stepped down, and later Drs. Galen S. Young and Carlton Street were Chairman. Dr. J. E. Leuzinger '24, succeeded Dr. Galbreath in the Chairmanship of Ophthalmology, Otolaryngology and Bronchoesophogology, and when Dr. Leuzinger became Professor Emeritus, Dr. Charles W. Snyder, Jr., '33 was made Chairman. After Dr. William F. Daiber '28 relinquished the Chairmanship of Internal Medicine, Dr. Clarence E. Baldwin, '33 moved up, and Dr.

Daiber became Director of Cardiovascular Training. Dr. Vergara was Chief of Proctology, and Dr. Cathie, '31 took over the Anatomy Department when Dr. George S. Rothmeyer, '27 assumed charge of the Gastroenterology Department.

Dr. Cathie's lifelong work, starting after his graduation in 1931, was devoted to improving gross anatomy instruction, and developing to the highest level his concept of micro-anatomy. He became an instructor in 1933, was Professor and Chairman in 1944, and by 1960 his reputation as a lecturer and writer on the subject had won nationwide acclaim. A visiting delegate from Great Britain declared that he had seen all the best anatomy laboratories and teaching aids in the Western world, but with the possible exception of the one in London, PCO's was the most impressive and complete. Dr. Cathie's self-made models of the human body remain as testimony to his understanding and appreciation of anatomy.

Nor should the earlier groundwork for PCO's teaching of this basic subject be overlooked. In the formative years of the College, members of its Board and Faculty organized the Harvey School of Anatomy, a non-profit, non-stock Corporation whose purpose was "to support the study of anatomy by lectures and by the dissection of human bodies, under the direction of competent instructors." It was located adjacent to the anatomy laboratory and provided necessities and a collection of models and specimens for use in anatomy study.

The student publication "*Axone*," begun in 1920 under the auspices of the Neurone Society had developed into a quarterly pamphlet by 1927. It was being edited by John McA. Ulrich, a senior, with four associate editors representing each class: H. Mahlon Gehman '27, Alton Robins, '28, Benjamin Groshefsky '29, and Nathaniel Snyder '30. James M. Eaton '28 was Advertising manager.

The *Axone* had competition when the *Osteopathic Digest* came into being in 1927, and when the first issue appeared Oct. 30, Dean Holden as editorial advisor, wrote greetings and announced its purpose as "a means of directing attention to, and advising of Osteopathic educational endeavors and achievements." The *Digest* would start as a tabloid of four pages; the first issue featured reminiscences by former Dean Charles W. McCurdy, a sketch of Dr. O.J. Snyder, and the announcement of a First year enrollment of 107 students who came from fourteen States, with one each from Canada, England, and the Philippine Islands. It also carried notice that Coach

and Athletic Director D'Eliscu was on leave of absence to Japan where he was organizing its athletic organizations into a branch of the international A.A.U.

When the *Synopsis* appeared in 1925 it made the first effort to gather and record some of the earlier history of PCO. As each Junior class tried to improve the book, the editors gave space to the College Hospital, the reminiscences of older faculty members, and increasing pictorial presentation of the College and campus, especially after the move to 48th and Spruce Sts. The 1927 *Synopsis* published the newly written "Alma Mater" by Dr. Walter M. Hamilton, '25, later set to music as the PCO anthem.

BENEFACTOR CHILDS UNDERWRITES NEW HOSPITAL

These developments were overshadowed, however, by what was under way toward obtaining a larger campus on which to build a combination Osteopathic Hospital and College structure to accommodate PCO's increasing enrollments. It was also necessary to provide more hospital beds, clinic facilities, and as teaching departments expanded, additional space for them. By 1928 the 19th and Spring Garden Sts. properties required either renovation or the demolition and replacement of the John E. Rayburn and adjoining properties with a modern Hospital-College building. Development of plans continued.

An unexpected and happy circumstance advanced the time to seek a new site and erect a complete new College and Hospital. The PCO Building Committee Chairman, Dr. Balbirnie, the Scottish born, English-educated former pharmacist who had operated a group of four drugstores before espousing Osteopathy and graduating from PCO in 1911, had a close friend and patient in Mr. S. Canning Childs. Residing in Collingswood, N.J., Mr. Childs, like Dr. Balbirnie, was born in Great Britain. He came from Wakefield, Yorkshire County, the son of a small town tea merchant. He emigrated to America with the family when only fourteen, went to work early and developed a remarkable business acumen that pyramided into a fortune as he became a chain grocery store magnate.

Mr. Childs never lost his concern for the little fellow, and he had particular regard for the healing and welfare of those who became ill. He contributed heavily to a Vienna hospital in which a doctor friend was a physician and surgeon. During a visit to his old



MR. S. CANNING CHILDS, BENEFACTOR
The Man Who Helped Save PCOM In '29

home in England he had paid the costs of an annex to the local hospital, commemorating his mother's family name of Canning. In a profile carried in the *Osteopathic Digest* of April 15, 1928, his unselfish interest in this direction was set forth. The article was prompted by Mr. Childs' offer two years earlier—which had ignited the campaign for a new campus and building—to pay \$150,000 toward a new Marion Childs unit to the Hospital. In subsequent discussion by the Board and the Building Committee, the probable cost of the new Hospital-College structure was estimated at \$800,000. It was to cost somewhat over \$1,000,000, as it turned out. Mr. Childs then promised to pay the last \$100,000 if the fund raising campaign neared the million-dollar mark.

The project really got off the ground when a meeting was called by the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society in the Adelphia Hotel on June 21, 1927. Its purpose was to raise a Guarantee fund,

to be available to meet interest payments on a proposed loan of \$100,000 with which to purchase a suitable tract on which to build.

This meeting, opened by a rousing speech from Dr. O. J. Snyder, still actively interested in the College he founded, was jammed with Faculty members, general practitioners (all alumni, of course) and invited friends of the College. Dr. Snyder led off with a pledge of \$200 which he doubled before the pledging was concluded, and over a dozen faculty members offered \$100 each, thirteen others gave \$50 each until \$1,873 was raised to go with \$2,500 previously pledged. This encouraged the Administration and Board later to announce a public campaign similar to those that previously had produced \$60,000 (1916), \$102,000 (1919-20), and in 1923 the sum of \$70,000.

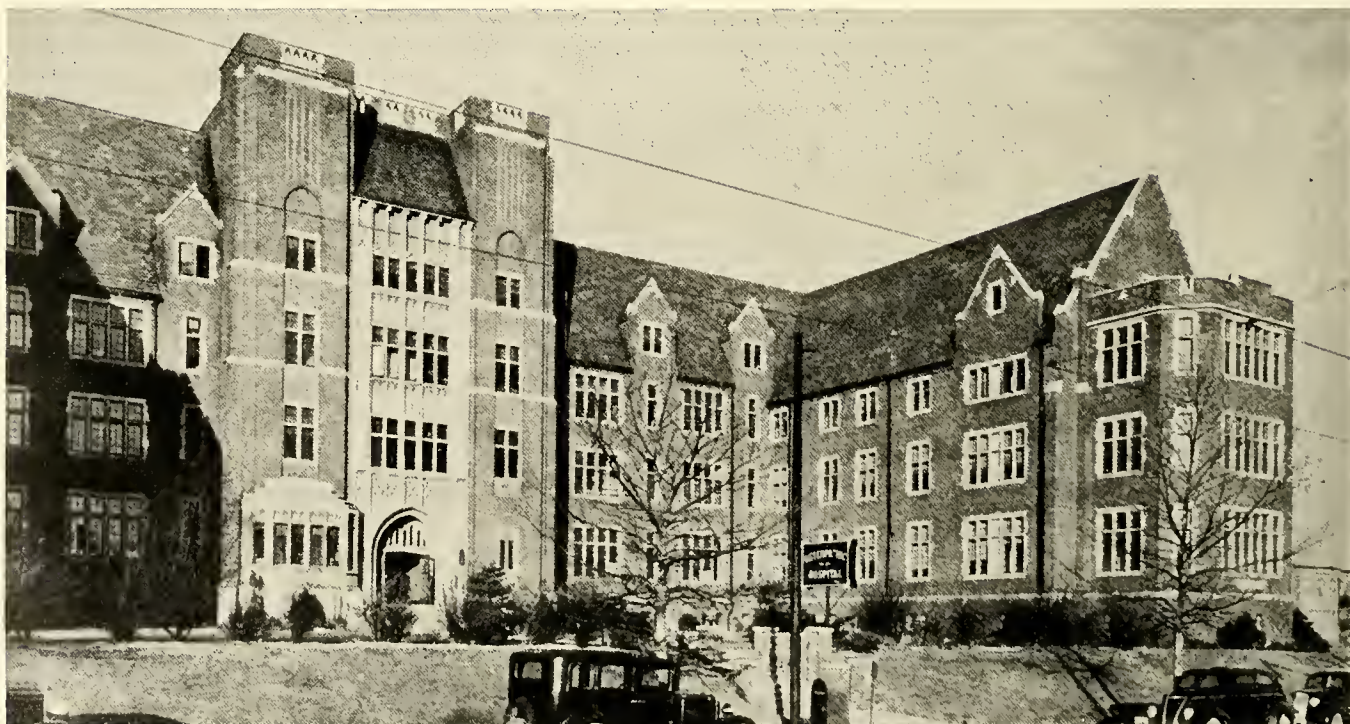
NEW CAMPUS, NEW BUILDING IN WEST PHILADELPHIA

The vision of Dr. Snyder and his inspiring speech at the June 21st meeting sparked a successful fund raising drive among the whole profession—students, faculty, alumni and friends. By March of 1928 over 40 of the Faculty had pledged to give \$100 each for five years, and 206 persons had subscribed \$8,075 to be paid in sums of from \$5 to \$250 for five years. The Board on April 3, 1928, thereupon signed an agree-

ment of sale to dispose of the 19th and Spring Garden Sts. College and Hospital buildings at an asking price of \$430,000.

Meanwhile real estate scouts led by Dr. Balbirnie, Dean Holden, Robert Baur, Walter Evans and Russell Duane, officers and members of the Board, purchased for \$165,000 a tract of land from the Eli Kirk Price estate at the northeast corner of 48th and Spruce Sts. in West Philadelphia. It was an ideal location, near the new West Philadelphia High School, at 47th and Walnut Sts., and the West Catholic Boys High School, 49th and Chestnut Sts. The site extending 281 feet east along Spruce St. and 250 feet along 48th St., was in a choice residential area a short distance from the University of Pennsylvania campus. It was to be a pleasant change from the heavy traffic and combined business-dwelling surroundings of 19th and Spring Garden Sts. The Board quickly authorized a public campaign for financing while the architects, Lackey and Hettle of Camden, were preparing drawings for the new building.

It was decided finally to combine the College and the Hospital in one structure, rather than wedge an administration building between them, as was first suggested. The design was Collegiate Gothic, a beautiful four story and basement, steel, brick and



Present College and Hospital Buildings at 48th and Spruce streets

limestone trimmed structure, slate-roofed and ivy-draped that evoked the admiration of all who beheld it, and evoked praise from architectural experts.

The building, constructed during the boom of 1929 was ready for occupancy Nov. 16 of that year. It had cost \$1,030,000. So, while carpenters and bricklayers proceeded to their tasks, another successful public fund raising campaign was launched in January of 1929, and continued into Autumn. Widely supported by the Profession and with PCO's Attorney Russell Duane as Campaign manager, it obtained pledges for \$1,044,000. This, with the interest guarantee funds collected in 1927, promised to take care of everything. It was an unparalleled osteopathic building achievement.

But alas, this was the Autumn of the great market collapse. The financial catastrophe of late October 1929 wrecked the fortunes of millions, and precipitated the Great Depression of the 1930's. And it did not by-pass Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. As the year ebbed, many large pledges went unpaid, leaving the PCO treasury without adequate funds to pay the builder and costs of material. It was a crisis without visible options, the worst the College ever experienced.

Alfred Post and Robert Baur, President and Vice-President, were businessmen who had been on the Board since 1925. Dean Holden was Secretary-Treasurer. Drs. Balbirnie and Francis J. Smith were the only D.O.'s among the other seven Board members. Dr. H. Walter Evans called in his friend, realtor John G. Keck for advice and, hopefully, a solution. The College had a heavy building mortgage, secured by lots on which the new building stood, with only pledges for the balance—and they might not be forthcoming in the financial panic then gripping the country.

GOOD LUCK, DRASTIC DECISIONS SAVE COLLEGE

Events of the next few weeks piled on each other like crises in a melodrama. There were insufficient liquid assets to satisfy the builder and other creditors. Legal advice posed a choice in outright bankruptcy, reorganization under a less stringent option, or withholding of interest payments from the Guarantee fund. All jeopardized the College future, and the tough voices of Dean Holden, Dr. Evans, Dr. Balbirnie and Dr. O. J. Snyder prevailed against any decision that would lose the building and close the College. On this they were adamant. A new appeal

brought William Harder of the Northern Trust Bank into consultation. Keck set up a temporary office in the new College building, from which he negotiated, and won the first big break.

"I went to the builder, who already had filed in bankruptcy, and made him a proposition," Mr. Keck related 40 years later. "Our lawyers were present. We said we could pay \$25,000, but no more. I had been carrying a \$10,000 check from Northern Trust for several weeks given me by Harder. He had proposed a new appeal to the public after the panic eased, under the slogan 'Save Our College.' Then I showed the check to the builder, and explained it was his choice: either accept it, or take over the building and run it himself. He took it!"

Including other creditors, the \$25,000 represented only a small percentage of what the 48th and Spruce Sts. properties had cost, but at that low ebb in the booming 1920's it seemed like a pot of gold. Other creditors showed similar willingness to compromise—something was always better than nothing. Several, understanding the situation created because of contributors' losses in the market crash, simply wrote off their claims as a contribution.

There was a satisfying postlude to these debt negotiations, Mr. Keck concluded. Some months later he met the builder by chance.

"He was in much better mood, and explained. 'That \$25,000 you were able to pay permitted me to liquidate my own emergency obligations, and then make a fresh start. PCO did me a favor with that offer of part payment.' So even the ill wind may bring some balm," Keck added.

Mr. Keck became a member of the Board of Directors during the late 1930's and in 1941 was elected President. He remained on the Board through the 1950's. When he received an Honorary LL.D. from PCO it was Dr. O. J. Snyder who declared, "As one of the Founders I would like to say that, but for the efforts of John Keck, this College would not have survived."

But back in the late 1929 and 1930 fiscal future for PCO remained rather bleak. Tuition had been raised to \$250 at the beginning of the 1928-29 College year. The sparkling new College and Hospital building, on the cornerstone of which was simply inscribed: Marion Childs, had new furnishings and well equipped laboratories, including an updated Radiology department. These for the students had an uplifting effect on spirits and determination as well as being an inspiration for some remarkable advances

in education and clinical procedures. Research also took on a new enthusiasm. Osteopathy was becoming widely known throughout the Eastern states.

ANOTHER GIFT, AND ANOTHER CAMPAIGN

When the new decade opened, an additional task for the Profession was preparing for the 1930 AOA Convention, held July 7-11 (for the first time since 1914) in Philadelphia. In this the PCO Alumni Association, which began to make itself felt in the 20's along with the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society, took major roles. Drs. Edgar Holden, Chester Losee, Francis A. Finnerty and Arthur M. Flack were the Alumni Association Presidents in the 1923-29 years.

But the College, still feeling the October market collapse and its impact on previous fund raisings, once more was obliged to call upon its friends in the Profession, the Faculty, and among the lay public. And again the great PCO benefactor, Mr. Childs provided the incentive. He gave outright to the College 2,000 shares of American Store common stock, valued before the market crash at \$180 per share. The College-Hospital Board and Administration then offered these shares at \$100 each to faculty, alumni, students, or friends. As had happened during the earlier campaign, some of the leading citizens of Philadelphia and surrounding suburbs responded. Some of these names were recalled in a brief historical sketch prepared by Drs. Holden and Ira W. Drew and published in the January 1950 *Osteopathic Digest*. To repeat a few from the list: "Mayor Harry A. Mackey, Judge Edwin O. Lewis, Russell Duane, Esq., Justin P. Allman (President, Federation of Jewish Charities), William R. Nicholson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bok, Mr. Joseph Horn (Horn and Hardart), Atwater Kent, Roland S. Morris (ex-Ambassador), Jesse Linton, Judge

Raymond MacNeille, Philip Gadsden (President, Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce), George Markland (President, Philadelphia Board of Trade), Jonathan Steere (Girard Trust Co.), and hundreds of others worthy of mention.

"During the course of that PCO campaign Judge Edwin O. Lewis made an important appraising statement concerning our institutions. We quote him from a clipping in a Philadelphia newspaper: "this is the most important philanthropy and charity before the public at the present time."

The editors of the 1929 *Synopsis* were the first to put the gratitude of the PCO student body on the printed page. In their Dedication of the *Synopsis*, they remembered PCO's benefactor:

Dedication

To his deep appreciation of the Science, to his knowledge of its needs, and to his desire for its further advancement, do we owe the new and greater Philadelphia College of Osteopathy and the Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia.

It is with much affection that we, the Class of 1930, humbly and reverently dedicate this, the Fifth Volume of the Synopsis, to

**Mr. S. Canning Childs
our devoted benefactor.**

It is said that adversity often becomes the tempering, and strengthening experience of those who undergo it. The recapitulation of difficulties and unforeseeable pitfalls in the great changeover from the comparative calm of PCO's educational progress at 19th and Spring Garden Sts., to its modern and more elegant home in West Philadelphia may have been the hardest course for all to master. It left little leeway for the hesitant, the doubtful, or the weak. After the trials and uncontrollable factors of 1929-30, the men and women who came through it all, knew they and their Alma Mater were on their way to ever greater achievements—come what might.

CHAPTER 5

THE FOURTH DECADE, 1929-1939 A PERIOD OF TRIALS AND TRIUMPH

As the gloom of the Great Depression settled over the United States, the new College and Hospital building at 48th and Spruce streets was nearing completion. While the last days of October 1929 will always be remembered because of the stunning stock market collapse, for the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy that Autumn closed a great year of achievement, since the new College-Hospital structure was considered one of the finest and most modern in the country at that time.

Among the innovative features of the hospital were patient rooms done in solid maple, including "a maple bed, maple dresser and a beautiful Windsor chair by the bed." The room temperatures were individually thermostatically controlled, bedside radios were provided, as were telephones and electric call systems. A solarium was included for each floor and furnished in "the new style of reed furniture with colorful upholstery."

This was the beginning of a revolutionary era in hospital furnishing, the emphasis being upon making rooms appear more like home, and doing away with the old white enameled furniture of earlier times. Although it was thoroughly modern for its day, the new Osteopathic Hospital was comparatively small, with 75,000 square feet of working space, and containing only 76 beds.

The bill for all these deluxe facilities, including the building itself, came to more than a million dollars, in round figures \$1,030,000. It should also be remembered that nearly all of the building fund had been obtained in pledges, both from alumni, faculty, and mainly from grateful friends (many of them osteopathic patients), a matter of over \$1 million was considered a gigantic sum in those Depression days. And a really formidable sum it proved to be and certainly for those struggling to pay it. As the Depression deepened into the mid-thirties, PCO's financial problems increased, and much of the bill for the new hospital remained unpaid.

During the first half of 1929, subscriptions and

pledges amounted to \$1,044,000, which was assumed to be an adequate fund for the project. Unfortunately, as the Depression squeezed more and more pocketbooks, many of the pledges were not fulfilled.

The site at the northeast corner of 48th and Spruce Streets had been purchased in 1928 for \$165,000. Ironically, a note in the P.C.O. 34th Annual Announcement states: "The present economic condition is unusually favorable, and continued generous financial contributions to both College and Hospital by a host of friends and loyal supporters insure the prosperity of both institutions."

Designed in "Collegiate Gothic", the new structure comprised four floors and two basement levels. It was built with red brick and limestone trim; the gabled roofs were shingled with variegated slates. Included on the first floor was an auditorium with a seating capacity of 500. On the second floor were laboratories used for Physiology, Embryology, Histology, Physics, and Biology, as well as special research laboratories, and four classrooms. On the third floor was the Department of Chemistry with a complete laboratory equipped for teaching all branches of the subject to as many as 150 students. There were also Pathology and Bacteriology laboratories and two classrooms. A dissection laboratory was located on the fourth floor.

DEDICATION, AND DESIGNATION AS "MOST BEAUTIFUL"

Adjoining the administration and college units the new Hospital building offered accommodations comprising twenty private rooms, eight semi-private rooms, eight wards, nurseries, delivery unit, operating unit, three solaria, work rooms, X-ray and Physiotherapy quarters, kitchens, dining rooms and serving rooms. The operating amphitheater on the third floor had a seating capacity of approximately 200; there was also a private operating room and an anesthesia room.

Dedication of the building took place over the



DR. PENNOCK CHECKS SURGICAL REPORT

Here is on action glimpse of PCO's first great surgeon, Dr. D.S. B. Pennock, conferring with Dr. Michael Coleman '30 outside the O. & R. Others in photo, Stanton, Cobb, Kennedy and Nurse Chambers.

weekend of February 8 and 9, 1930. It was significant of Osteopathy's continuing struggle for recognition that one of the speakers at the dedication, Attorney Russell Duane, emphasized the need for a cessation of warfare between the rival medical factions of Allopathy, Homeopathy and Osteopathy. "We are all fighting the common evil of disease," he said, "and the public is best served by co-operation between its outstanding medical agencies. This building is proof to the community of the important role osteopathy plays in its daily life and the support it commands."

A final accolade was bestowed by the committee of the Philadelphia Art Commission which designated PCO's new College and Hospital as "the most beautiful building erected during 1929 in the City of Philadelphia."

In order to provide service at moderate cost, Dr. O. J. Snyder, then President of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, announced at the dedication ceremonies that the maintenance of the College would require payment of only the full-time instructors. All other faculty members, about 60 men and women, were to serve without compensation. When the combined income of the two institutions exceeded the cost of operation, the charges to patients would be correspondingly reduced.

The principal dedication address was delivered by Dr. Calvin O. Althouse, head of the Department of Commerce of Central High School, Philadelphia.

"Philadelphia is the greatest medical center in the world," he told the audience. "It is fitting that this building should have been placed in this setting. If institutions of this kind are to survive, men will have to give to the utmost of their strength. Do not stop at this dedication of today—think of what is beyond."

That the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy did think of what was beyond, is attested to by the magnificent City Avenue complex now in full operation. But there were many years of trial and struggle before those latter day accomplishments were realized.

In the meantime, as with every individual and organization in America at that time, P.C.O. became short of funds after the stock market crash. One source of capital for the College was a block of shares in American Stores which had been valued at over \$200,000. By January, 1930, their market value had fallen below \$100,000. As a result, the bank was calling for new and additional collateral to cover loans made to the college for construction of the new building. The Directors called upon members of the Osteopathic profession to purchase as many shares of the American Store stock as possible, and at the original price in order to meet the bank's requirements.

PRE-OSTEOPATHIC SCHOOL FOR NEW STUDENTS

During this difficult period, while the new hospital was being furnished and staffed, and was gearing for full operation, Dr. H. Willard Sterrett Sr. had been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Hospital in charge of the old 19th and Spring Garden Streets branch, pending removal of the hospital to 48th and Spruce Streets. Dr. Sterrett had served as Chairman of the Internes and Nurses committee and was familiar with the various phases of hospital administration. Meanwhile, Dean Edgar O. Holden was spending most of his time at the 48th Street Campus, getting all phases of the program there to function efficiently.

One of Dr. Holden's major contributions at this time was the establishment of a pre-Osteopathic school under his own guidance, to prepare high school graduates before their acceptance at P.C.O. By 1934 the minimum requirement for entrance was one full year of college work, with emphasis upon chemistry and physics. . . .

These necessary credits could be obtained either at

an approved liberal arts college, or at the Pre-Osteopathic School housed at the 48th street building, which offered studies in English, chemistry, biology and physics.

Until 1937, the Pre-Osteopathic School flourished, but by that time minimum requirements included two years of college; then, in 1954, the three-year requirement was established. Now, of course, almost all applicants to P.C.O. have a BA. or BS. degree in regular or undergraduate pre-medical college. Many enter PCOM with advanced degrees. It is interesting to read in announcements of the early '30's that tuition for undergraduate courses in the College was \$300 per year, with laboratory and student activity fees amounting to \$48 annually!

So that P.C.O. graduates might be fully licensed in New Jersey, the first Graduate School of Osteopathic Medicine came into existence in 1933. It offered classes two days a week for 10 hours each day. Although a certain amount of didactic study was offered, the emphasis was upon clinical subjects, amplified with laboratory work and rounds of the hospital wards. This course, which ran for two years, qualified P.C.O. graduates for New Jersey licenses.

LOSS OF PLEDGES CREATES A CRISIS

Before the end of 1930, it was quite evident that many of the pledges of money made in 1929 for the new building would not materialize. Several hundred subscribers had failed to pay pledges which had been made in good faith the preceding Spring when the nation's prosperity seemed indestructible. Extensive efforts were made to collect some \$65,000 in arrearages, but results of these drives fell far short of their goals. P.C.O.'s financial difficulties continued to worsen along with the economy of the country.

Yet, somehow, the important work of the College and Hospital went on. On October 23, 1930 Dr. Snyder spoke to the students about the shortage of funds in an unusual attempt to rally their spirits, to encourage them to work harder, and to make greater sacrifices. "Truly, we are short of money," he told them, "but we are as well off as if we were backed by millions of dollars, for we have on our faculty the best men in the profession—and we have a building with the finest equipment obtainable. The point is, we want to keep it."

At that moment in P.C.O.'s history, there were 401 students at the College and 70 bed patients in the Hospital.

Dr. Holden, as Treasurer, was working night and

day to meet the current obligations and to raise sufficient funds for future commitments. Supplementary Campaign headquarters were set up in October at the Registrar's office in the 48th Street building. Campaign workers were recruited from the student body as well as the faculty, and daily meetings were held to discuss ways of collecting delinquent pledges, soliciting new cash contributions, and selling Hospital Association memberships. The immediate need was listed in 1930 as \$89,000. By mid-November \$14,000 had been raised, and Dean Holden's efforts were redoubled.

ATHLETICS PROSPERED IN DEPRESSION YEARS

The Depression did not dampen the spirits of PCO's athletes, whatever else its economic structures did to campus life. The athletic program, for one thing, expanded and, if anything, improved in its



THE ATHLETES' OSTEOPATH

Dr. Charles J. Van Ronk massages leg of Phillies' great hitter, Chuck Klein during the 1930's.

extension beyond Philadelphia and surrounding suburban area.

From 1930 through the whole decade PCO fielded good basketball and baseball teams, and as the College had in the previous two decades, sent out a track squad that repeatedly placed well up in dual meets, and the Penn Relays. During the early '30's Dr. Arthur McKelvie, who had been interested in osteopathy by Dr. Walter Evans when the latter was doing bacteriological work in the Army at Longwood Gardens, was one of PCO's athletic stars. He ran the quarter mile on PCO's relay team, played golf, and helped with coaching.

The Athletic Association of those years had Drs. Harry H. Davis as President, Frank Beidler, Vice President, W. D. Champion as Athletic Director, R. B. Secor as Coach. All of them played. Davis was captain of the basketball team on which Dr. Munro Purse, Timothy Toomey, Robert Warner, Gordon Hornbeck, Harold Christensen and Beidler won their 'varsity letters. In baseball William (Red) Ellis and Edwin Ferren, catcher and pitcher respectively, starred in an exciting season of nine games, including one with Princeton University. Temple, Haverford, Drexel, Delaware, Moravian, Elizabethtown and Penn Military comprised the schedule in most of PCO's baseball activity. Some of the regulars like the pitcher, Ferren, came to PCO with good records at undergraduate colleges, in his case Gettysburg.

Student-Faculty golf matches became popular events, as were several inter-class track and field meets. The track meets received a tremendous boost when Harold M. Osborn, University of Illinois '22 and America's decathlon winner at the 1924 Olympics in Paris, came to PCO in 1934 and reported for track! Although then 37 years old, Osborn who had swept the decathlon over a field of fifteen at the National A.A.U. meet in Philadelphia's Municipal stadium during the 1926 Sesqui-Centennial celebration, was still winning the high jump at which he held the world record 6 ft. 8¼ mark. When Osborn personally conducted the first PCO indoor workout for candidates the gymnasium was jammed, and the *Synopsis* described it "the biggest squad ever at PCO." Osborn continued to win medals in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia AAU and Club meets while he pursued his D.O.

The 1933 basketball team won six and lost four in a tough schedule in which most games were on opponents' floors. With Captain Arnold C. Brown on



DR. LONG

He was a highly respected, hard working Professor of the Depression era, who served as interim Dean for several years.

this team were Drs. Carl Frey, Bob Cooper, Elias Korn, George Nikola, a three sport man, M.M. Schnoll, G. B. Hylander, Bill Furey and Harold (Bud) Christensen, another all-around athlete. They were coached by Allie McWilliams, former coach of the University of Pennsylvania. Christensen also led the PCO tennis team during the early 30's in which matches were played with Penn, Temple, Villanova, Swarthmore, Haverford, University of Delaware, St. Josephs, Moravian, and West Chester Teachers College. Drs. Walter Streicher, Earle Beasley, Nikola and others kept the sport going during their years at PCO. It wasn't the top flight tennis of the 'glory years' of the 1920's, but it was still highly competitive.

The baseball team was coached at the outset of the '30's by George Gilham, a former St. Louis Cardinals catcher, and PCO played eight games in 1933. Some of the basketball squad also played baseball, and some of them could hit—Paul Murphy, Hylander, Frey, Joe Walker, and Henry Hillard were on the '33 and '34 teams. They played the same Colleges as in basketball, with Penn A.C. the opening contest.

Golf was also a popular sport at PCO, and in this there always seemed to be plenty of candidates. Manager-player Charles Hillyer from Jacksonville, Fla., a Southeastern States tournament finalist, was the best of a talented young team that played eight or nine matches each Spring. Others listed as 'varsity players included George Frisou, Charles Burrows,

Lincoln Ladd, and William McDougall. Faculty-student contests were among the liveliest.

But sports were not the only recreation at PCO during the Depression. A 40-piece symphony orchestra was organized at the College in the middle 1930's, under the direction of Dr. Saul Caston of Curtis Institute of Music. Here again the influence of a PCO Faculty member and G.P. came into play. Dr. Frederick A. Long, Professor of Principles and Practice and Director of Research happened to be a violinist, with a love for music. By fortunate coincidence, members of the Bok family were his patients. The orchestra seemed to be a natural development. Maestro Caston produced a surprisingly good orchestra from a student body which little suspected it had that many who could play something besides athletic games.

DR. ANGUS CATHIE'S CAREER BEGINS

An outstanding graduate of the College in the '30's was Angus Gordon Cathie, Class of 1931. Dr. Cathie, a former railroad worker who came originally from Massachusetts, was destined to become anatomy Professor and chairman of the Anatomy Department until his death June 5, 1970. Immediately after graduation he took his internship, and joined the faculty in 1933. During the many years of his service at PCO he was the recipient of every type of osteopathic honor; he was generally recognized as the foremost anatomist in the United States; some believed him to be the greatest of all time.

In addition to his activities in the Department of Anatomy, Dr. Cathie served in the Clinics as an examining physician, as an Instructor in Diagnosis, and as Medical Director of the hospital, which included the supervision of hospital clerkships. He also served for many years as Student Health Physician or as Director of that service. In the latter capacity he frequently found himself in the role of confidant or counsellor, for which he is remembered by many graduates. A bachelor for many years, Dr. Cathie devoted his time almost exclusively to PCO.

During the early thirties, the Department of Anatomy had begun to emerge as a separate unit, although the subject had always had strong emphasis. Until 1934 Edward A. Green, D.O. had been Professor of both Anatomy and Physiology as well as serving as Registrar. Known as "Daddy" Green, (but not to his face by the students) he was a stern, but respected taskmaster. In 1934 Dr. Green

became Professor of physiology only. He was succeeded in Anatomy by George S. Rothmeyer, D.O., a man of many enthusiasms and activities in college and hospital, who continued to administer the department in the Green tradition. Dr. Cathie is listed as Instructor in Anatomy in the 1933 PCO Announcement.

Serving as Assistant Professors of Physiology in 1935 were William C. Weisbecker, D.O., and William Baldwin, Jr. The latter began his career at PCO as an Instructor in physics in the pre-Osteopathic school, and later entered the D.O. program, while remaining on the faculty. He was to follow Dr. Weisbecker as Professor and Chairman of Physiology, and has subsequently gone on to a distinguished career in internal medicine.

ROMANCE AT PCO

The same era saw active participation by Drs. J. Francis Smith and Marion Dick. Dr. Smith, a Canadian, enlisted in the Canadian Army at the outbreak of World War I. Blinded in combat, he was sent for training in physiotherapy as a means of future livelihood. During this time he met physiotherapist Marion Dick, an American serving with the Canadian forces, and a romance developed. Refusing marriage because of her ambitions, Miss Dick came to Philadelphia to enroll at PCO. Undeterred, Smith followed and enrolled, too! At Christmas of their first year they were married, and graduated in 1927. Dr. Smith served for several years as Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry. Dr. Dick, as of this writing, is still in practice, and is a square dance devotee at 78.

Complicating the financial picture for the College in the '30's was the failure to find a buyer for the properties at 19th and Spring Garden Streets. Efforts had been made to dispose of these properties since 1930, but in 1932, they were still on the market. In the words of Dean Holden at that time, "It is now realized that it is necessary to be patient during the continued period of economic deflation. With a general return to anything near normal, the financial condition of the institution should be considerably enhanced. In other words, if and when the economic world does readjust itself, the Philadelphia College and its Hospital will be in a position to carry out its financial program as originally estimated and calculated. In the meantime the institution must face overwhelming odds in its effort to meet major obligations. Every pledge as subscribed in the Cam-

paign should be honored by each individual insofar as it is possible . . . Two things stand out to offer encouragement to the program of eventual stabilization of the institution's finances, viz.:

“(1) The College is paying splendidly; in fact, it is running practically at capacity in numbers of students possible for it to instruct and train.

“(2) The Hospital is endeavoring to operate within the figures of its operating income and will be little or no burden to the general financial program.”

While Dr. Holden worked ceaselessly to effect economies in the Hospital operation, the Board of Directors took charge of the business affairs of the institution. But in 1932 Dr. Holden was drafted back into service as Superintendent of the Hospital. At the same time, with the resignation of Dr. E. G. Drew from that division of his department involving the teaching of obstetrics, the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology was dissolved and new, separate Departments in these subjects were created. Dr. Drew headed the Department of Gynecology and Dr. H. Walter Evans was assigned the Professorship of Obstetrics. Dr. Joseph Py was named acting head of the Department of Bacteriology and Hygiene, replacing Dr. Evans.

DR HOLDEN'S TREMENDOUS SERVICE

These changes were part of a continuing development of the expanding College, for with the 48th Street building in full operation, larger staffs and more reorganization was required. It is remarkable that in a time of such severe financial dislocation Dr. Holden somehow managed not only to hold the institution together, but to see that its growth continued without interruption. This he did at a great personal cost.

On February 8, 1932, for example, a *free* pre-natal and maternity clinic was opened at the Hospital Annex, 19th and Spring Garden Streets. Dr. Evans, the new director of obstetrics, was placed in charge of the clinic, aided by a group of graduate physicians.

At about this time, at a special meeting of the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society, Dr. O. J. Snyder, pioneer PCO promoter, and then President of the Osteopathic State Board of Examiners, was unanimously endorsed for re-appointment to that Board.

When in 1931 the Pennsylvania State legislature was considering bills designed to create a new State Board of Healing Arts, combining functions exercised by several bodies, Dr. Snyder again was in the

fore-front of a battle to stop passage of this legislation. Together with representatives of Homeopathy, Dr. Snyder and the Osteopaths presented strong arguments against the bills at a hearing in Harrisburg.

As Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association, Snyder expressed bitter opposition, telling those at the hearing: “This medically created State Board of the Healing Arts has left nothing undone to give it sole power and absolute monopoly to control the whole field of the healing art. This will certainly create a situation that is intolerable.

“Nothing very definite is provided in it with respect to examinations for licensure. Medical doctors are not qualified to examine our students, even in the basic sciences, for we teach these branches, with a view to the practice of osteopathy.

“We challenge the best trained medical students to take our examinations in these subjects, and so on through the whole list. And it is for that, and many other reasons that an M. D. examining board could not adequately pass upon the qualifications of our graduates and applicants for licensure.”

DR. SNYDER ENTERS THE ARENA

After scheduled speakers at the hearing concluded, Dr. Irvin D. Metzger, Chairman of the Board of Medical Education and Licensure was asked if he was satisfied with the existing system. He replied that “the present act, to my mind, is quite satisfactory. It has been tested in the courts and held valid.”

It was during this rather heated hearing in the Legislative committee that Dr. Snyder's flair for the dramatic scored heavily. A Medical representative, speaking for the proposed new Board, took it upon himself to downgrade PCO's hospital and clinic capabilities. He recited what he 'understood' to be their serious deficiencies in equipment and facilities for the training of physicians. Dr. Snyder stared at him in silence during these remarks, and when the man sat down, quietly arose.

“May I ask, sir, what date you were at our College and Hospital to observe these deficiencies?” he asked.

“I have never been in your institution,” the man snapped in reply.

Dr. Snyder smiled broadly; turning to the Committee and its Chairman, he spread his hands in



THE CLASS OF 1938 INFORMALLY POSES AT SPRUCE ST. ENTRANCE COLLEGE HALL

wordless gesture, and sat down. The proposal died in that moment, and was never revived.

This was typical of Dr. Snyder's many efforts, usually successful, to defend and promote the status and prestige of the Osteopathic profession. Between his untiring work in behalf of Osteopathy in general, and Dr. Holden's superhuman struggle to keep the Philadelphia College from financial disaster in the '30's, these two men left a great legacy for those who followed in prosperous times.

***DR. SNYDER HONORED BY
CITIZENS, PROFESSION***

On November 6, 1937, a well deserved testimonial dinner was held in honor of Dr. Snyder at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia. Toastmaster for this occasion was the Hon. Ira Walton Drew, D.O., former Professor of Pediatrics,

Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, head of Pediatrics at the Philadelphia Hospital, and Congressman from the 7th District of Pennsylvania. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. Philip H. Gadsden, Vice President of U.G.I. and President of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, Dr. William S. Nicholl, and Dr. O. J. Snyder himself. The gala affair was an outstanding and memorable tribute to the great founder of the College.

Dr. Ira W. Drew, the Congressman who had been Toastmaster at the Snyder testimonial dinner, had a surprising, though brief, political career. An Osteopath and an ardent Vermont Republican, he was persuaded to run for Congress on an independent ticket in 1936. He agreed more or less as a joke, but to his own immense surprise he won handily as a "Royal Oak" candidate so-called because his support emanated from the adherents of Father Coughlin, who preached from Royal Oak, Mich., and the West

Coast Townsends, who represented the senior citizen voters. After serving his two-year term in the House of Representatives, he retired from politics, but during his short stint he succeeded in getting the Drew-Burke bill passed, insuring national recognition and legal rights for osteopaths. Later he served for many years on the P.C.O. Board of Directors and as an "elder statesman" advisor to President Barth.

In December, 1932, Russell Duane, prominent Philadelphia attorney, was re-elected to the chairmanship of the Hospital Board. At the same Board meeting, Clarence A. Musselman was honored with the first vice-presidency, Dr. C. D. B. Balbirnie retained the office of secretary, while Dr. Holden continued as treasurer. Duane, who was very active in civic affairs of Philadelphia at the time, was appointed chairman of the Executive Committee. His long and devoted membership on the P. C. O. Board reflected an outstanding record of service. This was the same Russell Duane who had delivered the 1912 Commencement Address at the College.

BIG ADVANCES IN RESEARCH, EXPERIMENTATION

An indication of the Hospital's activity at the time of this 1932 Board meeting is shown in a statistical report of the superintendent. For the calendar year 1932, 1849 patients were treated, with a total of 21,589 patient days. Average number of patients per day was 60, average stay at the Hospital, 11 days. There were 1006 surgical operations, 196 births, 44 deaths. The X-Ray Department showed 3027 examinations, while there were 5475 examinations in the Pathology Department.

By April of 1933, the expanded activities at the 48th Street building had led to a greatly increased program of research. In addition to an increasing amount of fundamental experimental work being carried out by the Research Department directly under the direction of Dr. F. A. Long, there was in addition considerable work in individual departments. In radiology, for example, Dr. Paul T. Lloyd was engaged in a study of the lumbar spine and pelvis, normal and abnormal. Meanwhile, Dr. Otterbein Dressler Professor of Pathology, was making a study of blood sedimentation and carrying out animal experimentation on neoplastic diseases. He was also engaged in a study of changes in kidney function on cases under osteopathic manipulative treatment. Dr. Evans as Professor of Obstetrics was researching postural changes in pregnancy and was undertaking

the study of osteopathic care of certain types of sterility. In the Department of Chemistry, Russell C. Erb, Professor, and Howard Stoertz, Associate Professor, were carrying out experiments on changes in the rate of salivary digestion brought about by various manipulative procedures. Despite a critical shortage of funds, Dr. Long continued to increase the number of research projects being conducted at P.C.O.

At about this time, in April, 1933, Dr. Holden announced the appointment of a brilliant woman osteopath to the post of Director of the Pediatrics Clinic—Dr. Ruth E. Tinley. A member of the Class of 1923, Dr. Tinley had been connected with the Pediatrics Clinic as associate professor for ten years. She had attracted national interest with her outstanding results with children. Before entering the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, Dr. Tinley graduated from Columbia University where she obtained her Bachelor of Science degree. She also graduated from the Millersville, Pa. State Teachers College.

Dr. Tinley's appointment came following the resignation of Dr. Ira Drew as Head of the Pediatrics Clinic, and as a member of the Board of Trustees of the National Association. It was Dr. Drew who had been responsible for the development and growth of the Clinic at Nineteenth and Spring Garden Streets.

AOA LEADER HONORED AT PHILADELPHIA DINNER

An historic meeting of the American Osteopathic Association was held on September 26, 1933, when 150 physicians of the College and members of Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society gathered at the Hotel Adelpia in Philadelphia to honor Perrin T. Wilson, 38th president of the A.O.A. Among Dean Holden's guests at the affair were Dr. Russell C. McCaughan, Executive Secretary of the Association; Alexander Levitt, President of the New York Osteopathic Society; Dr. John A. Atkinson, President of the New Jersey Osteopathic Society; Dr. Thomas Thorburn, a Trustee of A.O.A.; Dr. Ray English of Newark; and Dr. H. Van Arsdale Hillman of New York.

Dr. Holden was toastmaster of the evening, introducing a number of speakers who touched on the need for legislation helpful to Osteopathy, and upon new educational techniques in the profession. In his own address, Dr. Perrin T. Wilson announced, "I know it will interest you to hear that my first act as

President of the American Osteopathic Association was to draw up a code for the N.R.A. to assist President Roosevelt and the National Government in a program that will bring back normal conditions and help the country back to what prevailed years ago, when chaos was not known."

Dr. Russell C. McCaughan spoke about the need for more research in Osteopathic institutions. "Limited resources and finances are responsible," he said, "but there should be more research . . . The question is 'How much farther can we go using manipulation as our great contribution in the treatment of diseases, without statistics and other proofs to substantiate our claim?' . . . Furthering research demands extensive clinic and physiological and pathological laboratory work."

He said conditions were very different than they were only ten years ago. "The medical profession is overcrowded," Dr. McCaughan continued. "From every side come pleas from the men in the field for the student to select another profession. This influence spreads to the osteopathic profession which definitely needs more men."

Dr. O. J. Snyder, 20th President of the Osteopathic Association, gave a review of osteopathic problems. He stressed that "Academic Freedom" is vital to intellectual and scientific advancement. "In November, 1915," he recalled, "the Academy of Osteopathic Clinical Research was organized with an appeal to the profession that case reports be required by everybody. I proposed a Booster's club in every state, pointing out how organized effort of this character would revive the vitality and functions of our National Association."

Early in 1934, Dr. Otterbein Dressler became the new head of the Department of Pathology, both at the College and Hospital. This change was brought about by the resignation of Dr. Emanuel Jacobson, who was forced to give up his hospital duties because of the great pressure of outside work, Dr. Dressler had been working in the College and Pathology laboratory for some time, and had long sought an opportunity to carry out plans for broader pathological study in both the College and Hospital laboratories—an opportunity now afforded by his new position.



HOSPITAL LAWN FETE AN EVENT OF COLOR AND CHARM

The photograph reproduced above, made at the Lawn Fete in aid of the Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia on June 8, gives a hint of the attractiveness of this annual function, the proceeds of which go to replenishing the Hospital's linen supply.



DR. C. HADDON SODEN

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS ARE RAISED

A trend begun in the early '30's continued as the decade advanced, with the stiffening of requirements for entrance to the College. In September, 1934, at least one year of college work in an approved school, or a year of Pre-osteopathic study was required in addition to four years of high school. Up to this time the Pre-osteopathic course at the college had been gaining in attendance and importance; with the new ruling on admission to the College itself, the special course became a vital and integral part of the institution. In spite of the new rule, or perhaps because of it, the 1934 enrollment in the Pre-osteopathic class was larger than ever before, and applications to the College likewise increased. Meanwhile a special Committee of Speakers was selected to visit high schools and colleges throughout the eastern United States to speak to student assemblies and senior classes about careers in Osteopathy.

Founder's Day, 1934, was notable for the awarding of honorary degrees to two outstanding members of the profession.

Dr. Arthur M. Flack, Sr., former Dean and chairman of the Neurology Department, was presented a degree of Doctor of Osteopathic Science by Russell Duane, President of the Board of Directors. Dr. Flack, who was born in Butler, Pa., in 1875, started his career as a banker, working for the Butler

Savings and Trust Company for seven years. He entered P.C.O. in 1904, graduated in 1906 with a class of 13 members. At that time, the entire student body numbered less than 50. After graduation, he pursued post-graduate studies at Hahnemann Medical College, taking up work in the laboratory sciences, and he was among the first to introduce present-day laboratory methods of teaching to P.C.O. He became head of the Neurology Department in 1910, and only a year later helped organize the Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia.

A Master of Osteopathic Science degree was conferred upon Dr. C.D.B. Balbirnie, who had served as a member of the directorate both of the College and Hospital for twenty years. Dr. Balbirnie was born in Balbirnie-Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1869. He began his studies at PCO in 1908, graduating in 1911. Being older than most of his fellow students, he often helped to counsel them and even aided them financially. As president of his class, he exhibited the same leadership that characterized his work throughout his career. When plans were being formulated for the new 48th and Spruce Street building, he was appointed Chairman of the Building Committee; through his leadership, personal contacts, and his own generosity, a large portion of the needed funds was raised, and work on the new building was begun.

COLLEGE CONSOLIDATES, IMPROVES LIBRARY

Few major changes in the physical facilities of P.C.O. took place in the middle and late '30's. It was a period of consolidation. The Spruce Street building was being fully staffed and equipped, and it gradually swung into a settled, functioning institution offering continuous, expert service to the community. In addition to the college classrooms and laboratories and the Hospital facilities, the library had been built up to several hundred volumes recommended by the various departments for collateral reading, including an excellent collection of all osteopathic textbooks and periodicals. The north end of the main auditorium housed the College Museum, containing numerous valuable specimens and models placed in mahogany, plate-glass, illuminated cases much of it prepared by Dr. Cathie. The collection included both normal and pathological specimens, serial sections, dissections and mounted preparations illustrating the major diseases. Among the most notable for that time were the collection of bone specimens, human



DR. RALPH L. FISCHER

embryos, Spalthoholtz preparations, and development of the Cardio-vascular system in plaster.

As these were still Depression years, programs for student employment were conducted under serious handicaps. The National Youth Administration, organized under the Franklin Roosevelt Administration afforded employment for a percentage of the students. Approximately 25 per cent of the students found some part-time employment to help with their College expenses, though in general P.C.O. frankly discouraged assumption of tasks involving too many hours and taxing the energy of students. A small amount of scholarship money was available, but because the difficult times had brought an excessive number of applications, the two \$300 scholarships frequently had to be subdivided. Student loans could be obtained, but only to a maximum of \$300.

The Executive Faculty at this time comprised a distinguished list, headed by Edgar O. Holden, the Dean. They were: D. S. B. Pennock, Edward G. Drew, H. Willard Sterrett, Sr., William O. Galbreath, H. Walter Evans, Ralph L. Fischer, Edward A. Green, Russell C. Erb, Frederick A. Long, C. Haddon Soden, George S. Rothmeyer, Paul T. Lloyd, Joseph Py, J. Ernest Leuzinger, Otterbein Dressler, Ruth Elizabeth Tinley, and J. F. Smith.

Under Dean Holden's direction the struggle to improve PCO's financial condition continued. As late as 1937, *THE OSTEOPATHIC DIGEST* carried a strong plea for additional gifts and pledges. It was

hoped that the annual campaign would result in 1,000 Endowment Fund subscription renewals. The goal was to achieve an endowment of \$1,000,000 by 1949.

DUANE LED PCO BOARD TO BIG GAINS

A long-time, active member and President of the Board of Directors Russell Duane, retired from that position in 1937. A prominent lawyer, Mr. Duane had led the College and Hospital through hard times, yet under his administration great progress had been made. Mr. Duane was a member of Phi Beta Kappa; Phi Kappa Sigma; Sons of the American Revolution, American Philosophical Society, President of the National Society Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence; and ex-President of the Contemporary Club. He was also chairman of the Philadelphia Committee of Seventy, and author of *OSTEOPATHY FIFTY YEARS HENCE*.

Mr. Duane had been elected President of the Board of Directors on September 23, 1931. Under his presidency came many improvements—physical, financial and spiritual. The system of college endowment and annual giving was planned, and set into execution under his direction.

The 1930's ended quietly with the almost unnoticed passing of the Depression crisis. Recovery had been gradual and undramatic, and the College, along with many other solid institutions in the United States, had weathered the financial storm by dint of quiet, courageous persistence.

SOCIAL, PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES FLOURISHED AT PCO

The growth of fraternities and professional societies took a sharp upturn during the 1920's, and continued into the 1930's at PCO. The first two Greek letter organizations were installed during PCO's earlier years; the women students establishing the Beta chapter of Kappa Psi Delta in 1908, and the men bringing in the Delta chapter of Iota Tau Sigma one year later. After World War I five more societies, two of them clubs, three Greek letter fraternities, were established.

The Zeta chapter of Phi Sigma Gamma came to the campus in 1917, about the time the College was settled at 19th and Spring Garden sts. The next important organization in PCO student life was the Axis Club, established in 1919 as the Mastoid chapter, and limited to women members. Theta Psi was brought to PCO in 1923 when the Gamma chapter was inducted.

The next year, 1924, introduced two more societies to PCO.

The Styloid chapter of the Atlas Club became the last of six to be established in the six Osteopathic Colleges then in operation. The same year that Atlas was formed at the College, the Lambda Omicron Gamma fraternity set up the Caduceus chapter on the campus. Forty years later the *Synopsis* would publish accounts of the four still active and prospering from among those here listed. They were: the Atlas Club, Iota Tau Sigma, Lambda Omicron Gamma, and Phi Sigma Gamma. The alumni of some of the others—the women's Axis Club and Kappa Psi Delta in particular—occasionally met, but by the 1970's even such occasions were infrequent. Atlas Club, Iota Tau Sigma, Lambda Omicron Gamma, and Phi Sigma Gamma all have occupied large Philadelphia houses near campus.

There were other organizational activities, of course; some of them took up the free time that fraternity and sorority chapters once preempted. The Inter-Fraternity Council still meets, and has its role in preserving harmony among organizations as it sets rules for rushing and pledging. The Student Council, with close cooperation from the Administration, soon became an important agency in all phases of student life and activity. It consists of the Chairman, and another representative from each of the four classes, with a ninth member, elected by the student body. The Student Council since the 1950's has worked closely with the Vice President for Administrative Affairs, Registrar and Director of Admissions. These offices had been held for many years by Dr. Thomas M. Rowland, Jr. When Dr. Rowland took on the Executive Vice President's responsibilities, many of the duties involving student registration devolved upon Miss Carol A. Fox, his Assistant, who became the Registrar, and Assistant Director of Admissions.

PCO's first student organization was the Neuron Society. Somewhere in the fleeting decades it was decided that all students in the College were

automatically members of the Neuron Society. In 1935 the *Synopsis* editor published a photo of its officers and marked the date of founding, Feb. 24, 1902. He also noted: "The declared objectives of the Neuron Society include the promotion of interest in scientific subjects, and the establishment of good fellowship among students . . . Neuron develops a spirit of camaraderie, the fixation of that memory which brings the 'old grad' home again, to look the place over and marvel at its progress."

In that issue of the Students' Yearbook were listed the following societies: Senior Neo Honorary Society, with purposes similar to Neuron's; Sigma Alpha Omicron, an honorary scholastic fraternity limited to senior students who averaged 90 in all three and one-half years of professional study, and who had a 90 percent attendance record in all required classes. In 1935 those who made it were Drs. C. M. Becker, John E. Cooker, Martha Bailey, J. Marshall Hoag, and Ernest Ruzicka.

The E. G. Drew Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, the Physiological Chemistry Society, the J. Francis Smith Neurological Society, the Cardio-Vascular Society, the George S. Rothmeyer Gastroenterological Society, the Pediatrics Society, the Musical Society (founded by the Class of 1935), the Newman Club, the Joseph F. Py Bacteriological Society, the Urological Society, and the Dig-On Society, named for Dr. Still's facetious explanation of what D.O. meant, were all groups that lasted for a time and, in many cases, dwindled and gave way to other clubs, groups and interests as the years rolled on.

Religiously oriented societies were formed in the 1950's, although the Y.W.C.A. had been serving women members since 1917. In 1950 the Hillel Society took form to serve religious and cultural needs of the Jewish students. In 1956 the Christian Osteopathic Society was also organized for students of Protestant denominations. The Catholic Guild is the third organization serving its own flock at PCO.

CHAPTER 6

THE FIFTH DECADE, 1939-1949 OUT OF DEPRESSION, INTO WAR

The year 1940 was full of promise. Prosperity seemed to be returning to a nation that was weary of unemployment, foreclosures and vanishing profits. The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, thanks to the herculean efforts of Dean Holden and a dedicated staff, had weathered the storm. Meanwhile another storm's thunder was rumbling—far away at first, but the ominous roar soon made itself heard in the United States: War in Europe. Hitler's goose-stepping armies were on the march.

Still, isolationist America believed it could remain aloof. Of course, on the other side of the world, Japan was warring on neighboring China, but that seemed even more remote than the Nazi blitzkrieg.

While everyone kept an anxious eye on the developments in Europe, P.C.O. like the rest of the country went about its daily routine in the hope that the war would soon end. These were busy times. A "peacetime" draft had begun to create a demand for Army and Navy doctors. The days of an abundance of medical men would soon be gone.

Then, suddenly, the attack on Pearl Harbor shattered the American illusion of isolation, and the United States was enmeshed in the greatest war in its history. Students were volunteering or being drafted. Professional men in many fields sought commissions in various services.

Along with many other changes wrought by the war, medicine experienced revolutionary effects. One such change was noted by Dr. Otterbein Dressler, P.C.O.'s pathologist, when he addressed the Women's Auxiliary in April, 1942. Military medicine, he pointed out, had changed overnight by the experience of physicians with sulfa drugs following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Sulfa drugs were relatively untried in treatment of wounds, especially brain wounds, until American physicians used them at Honolulu. "Their use has definitely

been proved to be of great benefit," he said.

Meanwhile students at the College were being given an intensive three-week course in poison gas decontamination methods. Some 70 freshmen were trained to rid local areas of gas, and treat gas victims in the event of air raids. At the conclusion of the course they were to be put on 24-hour call during alerts.

At the 48th Street building, a program was set up early in 1942 for free corrective treatment of men rejected by the Army because of physical disabilities. Under Clinic Director Dr. Joseph L. Root, the special clinics were opened each week-day under an arrangement with Philadelphia draft boards. Dr. Holden announced that Governor James of Pennsylvania had signed a bill authorizing the College to operate on an accelerated war-time schedule. Under the new program, students who previously had been required to take four years of nine months each to complete their course, were enabled to finish their studies in three calendar years.

When a battalion of Filipinos was being formed to help liberate their homeland from the Japanese, Dr. Enrique G. Vergara, Associate Professor of Proctology at P.C.O. and a staff member of 20 years' standing, organized a recruiting program to enlist Filipinos from the Philadelphia area. Dr. Vergara, who was President of the Philippine Council of Philadelphia, had personal as well as patriotic reasons for engaging in this work, since his two brothers, Drs. Antonio and Rodrigo Vergara were somewhere in Luzon, attached to the U.S. Army Medical Corps.

HOSPITAL ASSUMES 'WAR BASIS' FOR CIVIL DEFENSE

In May, 1942, the Osteopathic Hospital at 48th and Spruce Streets was placed on "a total war basis"



**DR. EATON DELIVERS ADDRESS AT COLLEGE
REOPENING IN 1949**

Dr. James M. Eaton, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, at the rostrum on September 12, when 90 freshman students were welcomed at ceremonies in the College auditorium.

for civilian defense. Mobile field units, field casualty stations and emergency squads were prepared for air raids. Speaking before a war emergency seminar of the senior class, Dr. Joseph L. Root, clinical Professor of Osteopathy and Director of the Clinic at the College, urged that frequent checks be undergone by everyone for general health and heart while engaged in defense or farm work. At the same time, Dr. Francis A. Finnerty, president of the New Jersey Osteopathic Society, warned the seminar audience that "many obscure epidemic diseases, long dormant," might strike at the huge armies stationed in the tropics and might in turn threaten civilian populations thousands of miles away. As a trustee of the College, Dr. Finnerty announced that P.C.O. had inaugurated special refresher courses in public health, preventive medicine and tropical diseases.

Triumphs and tragedies go hand in hand in wartime, and P.C.O. had its share of both in World War II. In May, 1942, the 50th Commencement exercises were saddened by the awarding of the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy posthumously to Lieutenant

Robert B. Womble, Jr., who was killed in a plane crash during war maneuvers at Fort Bragg, N.C. And at the Alumni Day Dinner, a 1936 graduate, Lieutenant Joseph C. Snyder, son of the revered Founder O. J. Snyder, D.O., was presented the annual Alumni Award of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. Snyder, then on active duty with the U.S. Navy, was cited for "distinguished service rendered, and loyal devotion to the welfare and upbuilding of the College." Rising to the rank of Commander, Dr. Snyder led a squadron in the Pacific campaigns. Now retired, he lives in Bozman, Maryland.

At the graduation exercises, the address by Dr. Robert L. Johnson, President of Temple University, placed emphasis on destroying the roots of future wars. "Smashing the Axis, important as that is," said Dr. Johnson, "will not be sufficient unless we also smash the forces which create a new world upheaval every generation or so.

"What does it profit to bring a child into the world, or to save a man's life, if he is to live in want or to be the victim of an aggressor's bullet? The fact that you are members of one profession does not exempt you from thinking about many other problems of the world. . . the problems of war are forced upon us, and so will the problems of peace, when the peace is won, as surely it will be."

PCO ACCELERATES TO MEET WAR, CIVIL NEEDS

A growing shortage of doctors was making itself felt throughout the country, and in 1942, had made sufficient impact on P.C.O. that Dr. C. Haddon Soden made it the subject of an address before a convention of West Virginia Osteopaths. Dr. Soden, member of the Executive Faculty of P.C.O., predicted that the shortage would continue even after the war because, "we are not likely to disarm and cease the production of war materials as quickly as after the last war."

Noting that thousands of physicians and surgeons were being called into the armed forces, he declared, "a serious shortage of doctors has been developing in the United States." Already, he continued, all approved Colleges of Osteopathy had eliminated summer vacations in order to graduate students in three calendar years instead of the standard four years of nine months each. To solve the problem, Dr. Soden recommended broader distribution of educa-



NINETY STUDENTS OF THE FRESHMAN CLASS OF PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY IN 1949

tion to more young men and women through greater college endowment and scholarship programs, and larger student loan funds.

In June, 1942, Philadelphia College of Osteopathy announced the opening of its new war-time accelerated term for 200 students. The College was geared to all-out curricula which cooperated with the Government war effort. Many new courses of study, closely coordinated with the emergency programs, had been added to the roster. The new courses, based upon problems that might arise during wartime, comprised comprehensive studies of such subjects as tropical diseases, preventive and industrial medicine, public health and related subjects, medical microbiology and parasitology. In addition to their classroom work, many of the seniors were sent to the Osteopathic Hospital to assist the supervising physicians and surgeons in work brought about by the war. Others were allocated to clinics for aid in the rehabilitation of rejected draftees.

"P.C.O. students will be found ready for any contingency," said Professor Russell C. Erb, Associate Dean of the College. "Our students are being fitted for emergency service in any part of the world, ready to meet the shortage of physicians caused by demands of our armed forces. They are being equipped to combat disease in every clime, from the Arctic to the tropics."

Aiding in the national war bond drive, P.C.O. undertook a unique drive of its own. When a "buy a bond" appeal was made to 100 graduates at random, 91 responded with subscriptions, and the campaign was extended with an approach to more than 1700 alumni in all parts of the world. Under the plan, interest on the war bonds was marked for the College development program, with the result that both the war effort and P.C.O. benefited. The appeal met little resistance and was amazingly successful.

DR. PY LEADS DRIVE ON RARE, DEADLY DISEASES

In the continuing study of how to combat the potential threat of imported diseases, a staff of experts at the College of Osteopathy was formed under the direction of Dr. Joseph F. Py. One of the most unusual of the diseases being studied was tsugamuchi, which acquired its name from the Japanese meaning "river valley sickness." This deadly fever is related to typhus and also akin to the so-called Rocky Mountain spotted fever. Dr. Py be-

lieved that as the far-flung American armies invaded areas of the Far East, they would be exposed to harvest mites which carry the plague from contact with mice and rats. In the College's new Department of War Medicine, the special staff did exhaustive research on this and other diseases that had, up to that time, been virtually unknown in the United States. On the research team was Dr. Aileen Corbin, a Fellow in Bacteriology at P.C.O. Dr. Py had been a professor of Preventive Medicine and Bacteriology at the College for many years.

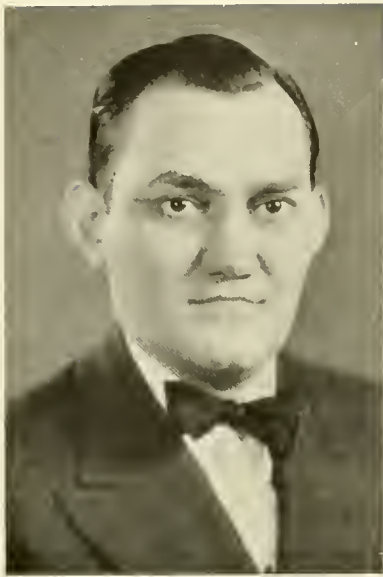
Among the maladies being studied were dysentery, hookworm disease, malaria, yellow fever, trench fever and break-bone fever. In addition, there was the sleeping sickness of Africa; Asiatic cholera that breeds mostly in Egypt and India; relapsing fever, and intermittent fever carried by lice and soft ticks in Europe, North Africa and India; and Malta fever, or "undulating fever", common to the Mediterranean area.

In September, 1942, P.C.O. opened its 43rd academic year with a heavy enrollment of over 300 and a number of new wartime courses. In greeting the new students, Dr. Holden told them, "The osteopathic profession stands ready to step into the breach caused by the shortage of doctors, or to serve the nation in any other public health emergency arising from the present crisis. Although our Government has seen fit to withhold, to this date, recognition of our Profession in the armed forces, we propose to carry on to the limit of our capabilities in upholding the traditions of Osteopathy. Of these traditions, service to our country is paramount."

Wartime shortages have always been solved in novel and ingenious ways. When a severe shortage of rubber bands developed in World War II, nurses at the Philadelphia Osteopathic hospital solved the problem by cutting up discarded surgeons' rubber gloves. They found that as many as 35 small bands could be made from the fingers, while a number of wider bands could be cut from the palms of each pair of gloves!

P.C.O. graduated 12 desperately-needed nurses in 1942. Efforts were being made not only at the College but in nursing schools in all parts of the country to enroll more and more women for this vital work. Not only were nurses needed for the armed forces, but as the war progressed, hospitals saw a marked increase in cases of war neuroses, industrial accidents and other war-related ailments.

In an address before the Wilmington Monarch



DR. OTTERBEIN DRESSLER

This veteran of the 1920's at PCO taught for years and during WWII served as Dean after Dr. Holden retired.

Club, Dr. Dressler predicted that a substitute for blood might be found due to requirements brought about by the war. "Just as the war has brought phenomenal and revolutionary changes in business and industry, so it has in the treatment of diseases," he said. "The first World War developed blood transfusion, and it is hoped and expected that this war will develop synthetic blood. The blood bank and the remarkable development of pooled blood plasma are obvious stepping stones in this direction."

Dr. Dressler also proposed a national midnight curfew be established to increase the country's overall physical fitness, and he explained how tropical diseases and infestations would play a conspicuous part in public health problems arising from the conflict overseas.

The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy celebrated the 50th anniversary of Osteopathic education in the United States in 1942. Exercises were marked by an address by Rev. Joseph M. Dougherty, dean of the Villanova College of Science, and by an elaborate clinical demonstration by the P.C.O. staff. The exercises were part of a nationwide observance. One of the principal addresses for the occasion was delivered by Dr. O. J. Snyder, founder of P.C.O., in Lancaster, Pa. at an observance held by the Lancaster Osteopathic Society and the Women's Auxiliary.

MANPOWER CHIEF McNUTT DEFERS D.O.'S FOR CIVILIAN DUTY

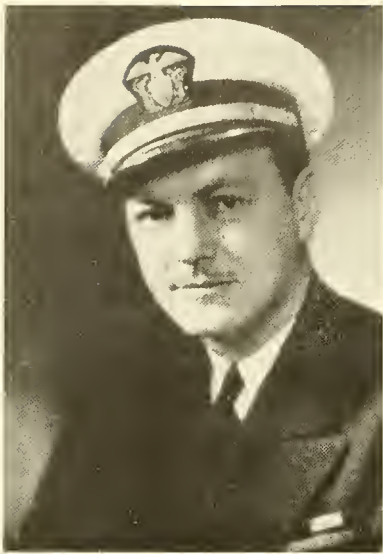
Recognition of the importance of Osteopathic physicians to the country's home front war effort came in the form of a ruling by the U. S. Manpower Commission. In November, 1942, the chairman of the Commission, Paul V. McNutt sent a deferment memorandum to all state chairmen, informing them that Osteopathic physicians would be deferred from military service in cases where civilian need was sufficiently pressing. Meanwhile, Professor Russell C. Erb, Associate Dean of P.C.O., as well as Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology, was appointed as Armed Service Representative for the College, in response to a request from Washington that such a post be established. It was Prof. Erb's task to be a liaison agent between the institution and officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard. Duties of the new position included close cooperation with Armed Service officials on all matters pertaining to College enlistment plans, as well as all questions concerning the relationship of students with the armed forces.

In January, 1943, Dr. Joseph C. Snyder, as a Navy Lieutenant Commander, assumed the duties of Naval attache to the U. S. embassy in London. Commander Snyder, a 1930 graduate of Annapolis, had been practicing at 262 S. 15th St. Philadelphia since his duty in the Pacific.

Augmenting the free clinical treatment given to rejected draftees at the outset of the war, the Osteopathic Hospital offered, in 1943, the same free service to industrial workers who, because of physical disability, were unable to meet war plant requirements. Dr. Joseph L. Root, director of the clinics, communicated with the medical directors of the various local war industries and invited them to send young men and women who had been unable to pass the required physical tests.

Both in respect to the treatment of draftees, and the offer to rehabilitate prospective war workers, the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy was a pioneer. The service was enthusiastically acclaimed nationally by draft officials and by leaders in industry.

Whether because of, or in spite of the war, the prospect for the future of Osteopathy appeared very bright in the 1940's. "A golden era of service for Osteopathy lies ahead," said Dr. R. McFarlane Tilley, National President of the American Osteopathic Association in addressing P.C.O. faculty



LIEUT. COM. JOSEPH C. SNYDER, D.O.

Son of the PCIO Founder, Dr. Snyder combined a long practice with a wartime Naval Career that began with his four years at the Naval Academy. He commanded a squadron in the Pacific during WWII.

members on Founder's Day, 1943. "Osteopathy," he went on, "has the searching glare of public approval, and will make good, carrying on its heritage of phenomenal growth and public service. The outlook is bright, but is fraught with responsibilities never before faced by the profession."

At that time, a survey of six osteopathic institutions, including the Philadelphia College, was under way, conducted by the Bureau of Colleges of the American Osteopathic Association. The object of these studies was to obtain the fullest recognition for Osteopathy in American education. In this connection, Dr. Holden announced to the College Board of Trustees that he had requested the A.O.A. to make an exhaustive official inspection of the institution's educational facilities and resources. "In our claims for equal rights and privileges," Dean Holden said in his report, "we must give evidence of maintaining the highest standards in all respects . . . Forward-looking movements must be conceived and new projects initiated."

ARMED SERVICES GRANT RECOGNITION COMMISSIONS TO D.O.'S

Shortly after making this report, Dr. Holden was advised by Federal officials that Osteopathic physicians had been recognized by the United States Services as "essential", and also that commissions in the Army and Navy were to be accorded them. (Unfortunately, this decision was never formally implemented by the Service Medical departments.)

"It may safely be said," reported Dr. Francis A. Finnerty, vice president of P.C.O., "that the question of deferment of osteopathic physicians is now definitely settled, and that our professional place in the sun is beyond question".

In any time, much of the unsung heroic work for a hospital is done by the Women's Auxiliary, but during World War II, their contribution was enormous. Among their most important fund-raising activities were the lawn fetes which at that time were held annually on the grounds of the hospital at 48th and Spruce Streets. Executive Chairman in 1942 was Mrs. Edgar D. Doyle. She had held the post for eight years and was a veteran organizer of the elaborate affair. Working with her were Mrs. Edward J. Albert, chairman of food service, and Mrs. Charles J. Van Ronk and Mrs. G. C. Frantz, co-chairmen of the tea garden. The tea garden was an outstanding feature of the event, as luncheon, afternoon tea, and dinner were provided for patrons in the garden area. Other active chairmen of various lawn fete activities were Mrs. Titus K. Whitwer, Mrs. Talbert B. Struse, Mrs. Raymond Bailey, Miss Ethel H. Bell, Mrs. E. E. Van Horn, Mrs. Edward G. Drew, Mrs. Ella Weir, and Mrs. Lillian R. Jackson. The 1942 Fete was marked by a display of Allied Nations flags donated by West Philadelphia businessmen. A special booth was set up for the sale of War Savings Stamps. Patrons were "tagged" as they entered the grounds, the theme of the tags being "Buy War Stamps to help your Government; give the stamps to aid Osteopathic Hospital." Funds raised by the affair were used to buy a year's supply of linens for the hospital.

The colorful event, complete with flowers and plants offered for sale, balloons, lemonade, cakes and candy, brightly colored umbrellas and booths was enjoyed not only by the general public but by many of the small patients in the hospital. The children were invited as special guests, and the ramps leading from the hospital were filled with rolling chairs occupied by the young patients.

The spring lawn fete was followed in the fall by a card party and bazaar, held in the Assembly Building of the Woman's Club of Germantown. This bazaar featured tables of aprons and embroidered handkerchiefs, baked goods and candy. Arrangements for the benefit were directed by Mrs. Edward J. Albert. Miss L. R. Jackson acted as treasurer. Others on the committee included Miss Ethel K. Bell, Mrs. John Graham, Mrs. Titus K. Whitwer, Mrs. William H. Cumberland, Mrs. Edgar



THE OLD COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BUILDING

Built in 1929 this beautiful Collegiate Gothic structure at 48th and Spruce sts housed PCO in Depression. Recovery 1950's - 60's.

EVANS HALL. THE NEW TEACHING CENTER

Completed in March 1973 this comprehensive classroom, audio-visual lecture auditorium, laboratory and library building adjoins Barth Pavilion on City ave.









Climaxing the Dedication ceremonies of Evans Hall was the unveiling of a portrait of the late Dr. H. Walter Evans by his grandchildren. The portrait will hang in the lobby of the new College building. At left, back row are Cynthia, Catherine and H. Walter Evans, III; front row, Barbara and Allison. Allison is the daughter of Dr. Philip K. Evans '54 (second from right) of Wallingford, Pa. Dr. H. Walter Evans, Jr., Asbury Park, N.J., is shown standing (right) and seated is Dr. Frederick H. Barth, PCOM's president. Top left, Audio-Visual lecture hall; right, Dr. Mercer names those responsible for Evans Hall; lower left, Dr. Rowland delivers Dedicatory reviewing Dr. Evans' career and devotion to PCOM; right, Alumna Dr. Jean Johnston '28 back from London marvels at new campus.

D. Doyle, Mrs. H. W. Evans, Mrs. William Boal and Mrs. Albert J. Taylor.

Among the annual fixtures was the Auxiliary Guild's sponsorship of the sportive Rose Tree Hunt club's Autumn steeplechase meeting near Media. It had wide publicity.

Other activities of the Women's Auxiliary included an annual Christmas Bazaar, fashion shows, and a number of spectacular charity balls. In addition to the herculean task of organizing and supervising all these affairs, many of the committeewomen personally devoted their time to making things for sale at the fetes and bazaars. Mrs. Catherine Witwer, for example, made dozens of aprons which were always popular items at the lawn fetes. "Nothing bores me more," she once said, "than people who say they never have anything to do, when there are so many necessary things crying to be done."

WOMENS SEWING GROUP SUPPLIED HOSPITAL LINENS

For one lawn fete alone, Mrs. Witwer provided over 200 aprons, every one of which she made herself. They included ornate Tyrolean-style aprons with lacing up the front, short and full-length garments in many varieties, colors and styles.

In 1940, the Women's Auxiliary had a membership of 230. With the help of Junior Aid and the Needlework Guild of America, these women made, bought and paid for all the linen supplied for the hospital, including the Operating Room, Emergency Room, Obstetrical Department, X-ray and clinics, and the Nurses' Homes.

President of the Women's Auxiliary in 1941 was Mrs. Henry B. Herbst, who held the post until 1944 when Mrs. G. C. Frantz was elected. Succeeding her was Mrs. Henry J. Claus in 1947. When death claimed some of the most active members during the middle '40's, the membership dropped to 150, but the rolls were gradually increased with younger women.

The Women's Auxiliary celebrated its 30th Anniversary in 1949—three decades of devoted service to P.C.O.

During the critical war years 1943-45, the Executive Faculty was made up of Drs. William Baldwin, Jr.; Angus Cathie; Otterbein Dressler, (who acted as Dean for several years); H. Walter Evans; Russell Erb; J. Ernest Leuzinger; Paul T. Lloyd;



DR. FOSTER C. TRUE

One of the dedicated PCO scholar-athletes who became a Board member in the Barth era. (photo taken in 1930's)

Frederick Long; D. S. B. Pennock; Francis Smith; C. Haddon Soden; Ruth Elizabeth Tinley and Joseph F. Py. Dr. Pennock was a veteran surgeon by this time, having graduated from Kirksville in 1901, and becoming head of Surgery in 1910.

On the Board of Directors at that time were Drs. Foster True, Donald B. Thorburn, and R. MacFarlane Tilley. Dr. Thorburn was an outstanding athlete, excelling in baseball and golf. President of the Board was George E. Letchworth. Additionally there were the former Board President John G. Keck, who had been of so much help in salvaging the PCO situation at the depression start of the 1930's through his negotiations with Philadelphia bankers, Thomas W. Anderson, George Gerlach, Donald Helfferich, Frank P. Will, Walter T. Andrews and Francis Finnerty, the Board Vice-President. Most of these were businessmen with a strong conviction that an institution like PCO was not to be allowed to flounder during those trying times.

So they worked with the College and Hospital officials and devised ways and means to finance and tide over the severest period in its corporate history. Moreover, they not only managed affairs for the time being, but built a solid foundation for subsequent growth that would burgeon rapidly into the largest Osteopathic teaching institution in the country, under the direction of Dr. Frederick H. Barth.

But the war years were not all grimness and worry over finances and payroll meeting. There actually

were periods for enjoyment and time out for social affairs. This was not limited to the lawn fetes staged on what was then a grassy lawn skirting what is now the car parking lot behind the 48th and Spruce sts. West Center. The Women's Auxiliary did a splendid job of fund raising through gala Charity balls which filled the society pages of Philadelphia papers with their formal dances in the Bellevue-Stratford and other scenes for these affairs. The PCO Musical Society gave frequent concerts, and there was Christmas caroling by candlelight in which the nurses joined.

Athletics also continued to be an important part of the College schedules. The basketball teams did well, baseball was played when enough so inclined reported for practice, and the trackmen still got in shape for the meets indoor and at the Penn relays.

RADIOLOGY DEPT. WELL EQUIPPED

But the important fact was that departmental organization was well under way. Dr. Lloyd's Radiology department, well launched in the 1930's when it was located in the more commodious basement at 48th street, received important equipment bought with a \$10,000 gift from Mary Louise Curtis Bok. Mrs. Bok, A. Atwater Kent and S. Canning Childs were wealthy Philadelphians among the friends and patients of PCO practitioners who helped to equip the College and Hospital with the best equipment available in the 1940's.

Planned and installed by General Electric X-ray Corporation, the Radiology department had an excellent diagnostic room, with every modern requirement—two Coolidge tubes, an erect Bucky grid, a stereoscopic cassette changer, and Wheatstone type stereoscope. The fluoroscopic room had a motor drive table permitting both erect and horizontal positions during examinations. Another room held a shockproof dental X-ray unit and examination chair, and there was a space also for developing film.

Dr. Leuzinger's ENT department was also making good progress. The Ear, Nose and Throat Department at PCO, began in 1916 at 1725 Spring Garden st. with lectures by Dr. William S. Nicholl, Dr. Earl Dunnington, and Dr. Peter Brearly. By 1919 Dr. W. Otis Galbreath was attending surgeon, and gave lectures on EENT from 1923 on. It was then that the young man from Temple, urged to enroll by Galbreath to whom he was introduced during a visit to

Spring Garden street's new tenants, PCO, signed an application and was told, "You are now a Freshman in our College." The Temple visiting student was J. E. Leuzinger.

A physician with an eye and ear attuned to events, their time, place, and significance. Dr. Leuzinger has a reporter's recall and ability to record the facts. He can describe to each detail his progress through PCO's courses, his work in the tiny clinic at 1818 Spring Garden, his inspiration and help from Dean Holden, and his work as a preceptee in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, with occasional assists to the Urology department when Dr. Sterrett called on him. Then came 1924 and training in Bronchoesophagology under the famed Dr. Chevalier Jackson at the Graduate Hospital. Five more years were spent, some working with Dr. Henry Winsor, and in 1929 a Surgical clinic for Ear, Nose and Throat was set up Thursdays, after the teaching session. This led to planning the new EENT Department at the new College building at 48th and Spruce sts. Dr. Leuzinger was a busy man for it was the era of acute and chronic mastoiditis. Both Hospital and clinic were busy with many children and some adults arriving for operations.

With the passing years, PCO's EENT surgery became widely heralded, and would-be preceptees were arriving from all over, hoping to learn how to perform tonsillectomies and adenoidectomies only. The out-patient clinic and operating room were busy, although a good many of those who applied did not have the requirements for preceptee.

DR. LEUZINGER SAW MANY INTO EENT

Dr. Leuzinger from 1932 until he succeeded Dr. Galbreath as Chairman, was Professor of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology at PCO on a faculty that had 46 Professors, Associates and Assistants, and over 40 more Demonstrators and Instructors. He was head of the Bronchoscopy department meantime. Others who had positions in the Department were Drs. H. Mahlon Gehman, Charles W. Snyder, Jr., Jean Sheperla, William C. Weight, John W. Sheetz, a Marine Reserve who had studied at Graduate Hospital; also, George Guest, Harry I. Stein, Raymond B. Juni, Alphonso Mascioli, Martin Neifield, John Frank, all D.O.'s. From the 1950-60's men like Dr. Leonard Lewis, Dr. John J.

Kelch, Dr. Harry Weinberg, Dr. Theodore Maurer, Dr. Lynn F. Sumerson, and more recently, Drs. Lewis J. Brandt, Dr. Alvin Dubin, and Dr. Ronald Kershner have finished the course.

So, while Dr. Leuzinger greets PCO's 75th Anniversary year, a Professor Emeritus, he can survey with pride the procession of O.O. & B. graduates that went forth while he was Chairman. One of them, Dr. Charles W. Snyder, Jr. is now Chairman of the Department and also happens to be Secretary of the PCOM Alumni Association.

While medical students and doctors have always found release from the pressures of their profession through hobbies and avocations, the war years seemed to bring out more than the usual number of hidden talents. A number of P.C.O. surgeons and physicians took up painting and produced some creditable artwork. One of the doctor-artists was Dr. Edward G. Drew, who had previously studied at the School of Industrial Art in Philadelphia. He and fellow faculty members, Dr. William S. Spaeth and Dr. W. Armstrong Graves, held a three-man exhibition of their works in December, 1942, on the walls near the X-ray Department.

"I have found," said Dr. Drew, "that art provides the best outlet from the tension of surgery and makes a surgeon more fit for his work. Not long ago a doctor colleague of mine suffered intensely from acid stomach. I removed his appendix, but was not satisfied with the results. Whereupon I suggested that he take up art. He objected on the ground that he could not draw a straight line . . . He finally began working on oils—and his ailment disappeared. My work in the studio has definitely given me steadier nerves for operating."

In this connection, Dr. Russell Erb, Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology at P.C.O., recommended that pictures be placed on the hospital walls to speed recovery of patients. "Patients," he declared, "are getting tired of looking at monotonous, institutional white walls. They become attached to pictures. They remind them of home and this builds up morale, shortening their stay in the hospital."

As the war was ended and the decade of the '40's came to a close, Frederic H. Barth made an outstanding contribution by serving on the Board of Directors. Mr. Barth was appointed to the Board in 1947. On October 18, 1949, he was elected president of the Board of Trustees of the College.

Frederic Barth's interest in Osteopathy began when he developed a severe case of chronic arthritis.

A friend of his, Dr. Earl Yeomans, Vice President of Temple University, suggested Osteopathic treatment, and he went to see Dr. Charles W. Snyder, Jr. After some manipulative treatment, Barth was delighted at great improvement in his condition. He developed a profound interest in the Osteopathic profession. Not long afterward, he was recommended to the Board by Dr. Yeomans.

At the time of Barth's election as President of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Guy Merryman became Vice President. Other officers included Dr. H. Walter Evans, Secretary; Dr. James M. Eaton, Treasurer; and Edward Eastwood, Controller.

Seven physicians and three laymen were named to the Board of Trustees. They were Harry M. Wodlinger, George Haasis, Dr. Paul Hatch. Dr. Merryman and Mr. Barth, all for three-year terms. Elected to two-year terms were Drs. Ira Drew, Alexander Levitt and Charles W. Snyder, Jr. Drs. Tommaso Creatore and C. Paul Snyder were each chosen for a one-year term.

1949 MARKS OSTEOPATHY'S 75TH, PCO'S 50TH ANNIVERSARIES

The year 1949 marked Osteopathy's Diamond Jubilee—75 years of remarkable growth. In the same year Philadelphia College of Osteopathy celebrated its 50th birthday since its founding by Dr. O. J. Snyder. This double anniversary was an occasion for observances at P.C.O. and throughout the country as



DEAN OF THE COLLEGE WELCOMES 50TH ANNIVERSARY AUDIENCE

Dr. Otterbein Dressler, Dean of the College, delivers address of welcome at student convocation marking the completion of half a century of progress by the College.



Mrs. O. J. Snyder, wife of the Founder, receives an ovation as she is presented to Alumni. Beside her is her son, Dr. Joseph Snyder.

well. During those momentous years the science of osteopathy had established itself permanently as a complete school of medicine, whose general practitioners and specialists employed all recognized diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, and, in addition, osteopathic manipulative therapy.

At the Alumni Day banquet on June 10, 1949, festivities centered around the 50th Anniversary of

P.C.O. Two groups of alumni were feted: the class of 1924, which was celebrating its 25th year, and the "Old Timers," those who graduated in the years 1900 to 1910. Among the Old Timers present were Dr. W. Otis Galbreath, '03; Dr. Harry E. Leonard, '01; Dr. Eugene Coffee, '05; Dr. J. Walter Jones, '05; Dr. George T. Hayman, '05; Dr. Frederick A. Beale, '08; Dr. Walter Sherwood, '06; Dr. Rene Galbreath,



The head table at the Alumni Banquet, with Dr. Paul T. Lloyd officiating as toastmaster.

'06; Dr. I. F. Yeatter, '07; and Dr. H. V. Durkee, '09. The principal speakers were Drs. H. Walter Evans, Otterbein Dressler, and Ralph Fischer. Certificates of Honor were awarded to several alumni for distinguished service to the College and Alumni Association. The recipients were Dr. Frederick A. Long for his work in reorganizing the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry; Dr. Ralph Fischer, for his efforts in graduate education at the College; Dr. Paul Hatch, for tireless efforts to interest the alumni in the Association; and Dr. James M. Eaton for his personal contributions to the field of Orthopedics and his organization of that Department.

Formal Fiftieth Anniversary ceremonies held at the College were conducted by George E. Letchworth, Jr., president of the Board of Trustees of the College. Dr. H. Willard Sterrett, senior member of the teaching staff was chairman of the exercises. In an address on this occasion, Dr. George W. Riley, nationally-known Osteopathic physician of New York, said, "I, like many others who chose osteopathy as a life profession, did so because of a remarkable cure accomplished by that system of therapy in a near relative of mine after eleven years of continuous experimentation by other doctors . . . It is singularly interesting to note that service to their fellow men was one constant activating element in the lives of those whose centenaries have been observed.

"The submerging of self; the doing of kindly deeds to others; service to one's fellow men is what the peoples of all ages and all races have most admired."

GRADUATE COURSES, DR. ARBUCKLE ARRIVE IN LATE '40'S

In April, 1949, P.C.O. inaugurated Graduate courses in Osteopathic Medicine, Physical Diagnosis, Cardiovascular Diseases, and an Intensive Review Course. In all, these schedules comprised about 500 hours, most of which could be offered for credit toward certification. Part I of Osteopathic Medicine was given by Dr. Ralph E. Everal together with members of the resident faculty.

An outstanding alumna of the College whose work won exceptional recognition in the '40's was Dr. Beryl E. Arbuckle. Her work in 1943 and subsequent years involved the care of the handicapped, and research work concerning cranial birth injuries and the alleviation of the many sequellae of such injuries. Under Dr. Arbuckle's supervision, various



DR. BERYL ARBUCKLE

phases of cranial projects were carried out in the Hospital Nursery in an active Cranial Clinic, in private practice, and in the Anatomical Laboratory. Dr. Arbuckle received her pre-medical training at the University of Natal in South Africa, during which time the incident of Osteopathic help to a severely crippled child turned her steps to America for the study of Osteopathy in 1924. She graduated from P.C.O. in 1928 and began the study of the Osteopathic cranial concept with Dr. William Sutherland in 1943. Until that time she had been active in the Department of Pediatrics and was president of the American College of Osteopathic Pediatricians, in 1947-48.

Nearing the end of 1949 a significant note appeared in the *Osteopathic Digest*: "Dr. J. Armande Porias, Radiologist of 94 Clinton Avenue, Newark, N. J. has recently returned from Oak Ridge, Tenn., where he took a course at Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies in the use of Radio Isotopes as applied to medicine."

ASSORTED RECOLLECTIONS OF THE '40'S

PCO graduates of the '40's recall, among other memorabilia, the School of Nursing, then probably at its zenith. This recollection is reinforced, for many, by the marriages that grew out of what were supposed to be strictly professional relationships between student nurses and student doctors. Apart

from meetings while on duty in hospital and clinic, there were concerts and plays in which both groups participated. In 1942 a combined group produced "a farcical play", starring Wilmington's J. Ford Donohue, '42, and Doris Schwartz. There were also dances and other social affairs. Further propinquity developed from the policy whereby all student nurses were to receive one osteopathic treatment per week. Junior and senior students assisted in this program.

The School of Nursing, begun in 1919, was at this time headed by Margaret C. Peeler, R.N., as Directress. Helen M. Sterrett, a sister of H. Willard Sterrett, Sr. was Educational Directress. She continued active to the 1960's, working in Women's Guild projects. Probably the best remembered of the Supervisors was Eva Thomson, R.N., a stern, conscientious woman whose warmth was well concealed when on duty, but whose deep interest in the best for her patients and her student nurses caused her to be remembered with respect and appreciation. Both directresses went on to well-respected careers in other institutions.

The PCO School provided many nurses for the Armed Forces, for the mission field, and for service in other hospitals. Among PCO student nurses of this era who developed a closer affiliation with the profession through marriage are Mrs. Lester Eisenberg, Mrs. H. Willard Sterrett, Jr., Mrs. Spencer Bradford, Mrs. George Court, and Mrs. Kenneth Holbrook.

Another recollection of the war years is the division of the adjacent athletic field into Victory Gardens. Designed to augment civilian food supply, and providing wholesome exercise for many students, these gardens were wryly named "Back Acres", for obvious reasons.

Among the faculty personalities that left strong impressions on the students of the forties was Wilbur P. Lutz, D.O. A whimsical manner and a fondness for jokes did not hide Dr. Lutz' sensitivity and compassion from his students. His genius in the field of physical diagnosis and his great love for music were a fortunate combination that culminated in the development of one of the first sets of recorded heart sounds in the United States.

AND MEMORIES OF DRS. PY AND STERRETT

Joseph F. Py, D.O. graduated from PCO in 1926,

having earned his tuition by night work in a foundry. He ultimately succeeded Dr. Evans as head of the Department of Bacteriology. In the tradition of so many PCO teachers, he also conducted a large private practice. He used his experiences in this highly varied general practice to bring relevance to the subject matter presented to his classes, spicing his lectures with homespun humor and highly practical observations on the art of practice. At the time of this writing, having received the Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching and the O.J. Snyder Memorial Medal, Dr. Py joined the Gallery of Greats with the presentation of his portrait at the annual Staff-Faculty Dinner Dance on March 30, 1974.

The personality of H. Willard Sterrett, Sr. made an impact on most students of this era. Attracted to the profession and ultimately to his specialty of urology by the efforts of W. Armstrong Graves, D.O., his family physician, Dr. Sterrett was a dramatic and energetic lecturer, and as a surgeon performed operations not before done at PCO, and seldom elsewhere. The distinguished family service tradition was continued by his son, the late H. Willard Sterrett, Jr., for many years active in Alumni Association and staff affairs.

In the manner of Dr. Sterrett and Dr. E.G. Drew, Ralph L. Fischer, D.O. carried the elegant lecture style into the field of Internal medicine, in addition to his innumerable contributions to both local and national professional advancement.

Home deliveries were the order of the day in the early forties, with the students actually performing the delivery under the supervision of a member of the Department of Obstetrics. Many students gained their first insights into the lives of the poor of Philadelphia during this service.

PLANE CRASH KILLS FACULTY MEMBERS

As with other generations of students, the classes of this era learned to respect the knowledge and teaching abilities of Dr. Edwin H. Cressman in the fields of histology and dermatology. His lectures were models of clarity and organization.

Toward the close of this period, a plane, carrying a number of members of the profession, who were returning from a California convention, crashed in Bryce Canyon, Utah. PCO suffered the loss of several faculty members and friends, among them William McDougall, D.O., of the Department of



DR. LOUIS G. SCHACTERLE

Well regarded member of PCO Faculty in the 1940's who took over Dr. McCaughan's work after latter's death in plane crash

Urology. This stunning tragedy cast a pall of sorrow over the College and Hospital for many weeks.

A bulwark of Administration during the period was Louis G. Schacterle, who at various times served as Registrar, Secretary and Treasurer of the College, or in some combination of these offices. As has frequently been the case throughout the College's history, one man served many functions.

Student financial problems, (prosperity had not fully returned to PCO) payroll, admissions, and registration were among the tasks that fell on this one official.

In retrospect and certainly to alumni of that era, the '40's typify recollections of "the good old days". Considering the development of PCO since its inception, they were definitely years of consolidation, development of high professional competence, and of strong, dedicated men. Among graduates of the period now affiliated with PCOM are Drs. Charles Hemmer, Cecil Harris, David Heilig, Albert Fornace, I. J. Oberman, A. A. Feinstein, Spencer Bradford, Herbert Lipkin, Marvin Blumberg, Morton Greenwald, David Cragg, John Sheetz, William Morris, Arnold Gerber, Warren Swenson, Isadore Feldman, Walter Willis, and Herbert Weinberg. Many others have risen to positions of professional leadership in other institutions.

As a new decade dawned with President Barth elected to office, it was clear, as Dr. Barth stated, that the prospects were "as bright as the promises of God for the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. It will need," he went on, "more than just physical eyes to see them—the unseen things are enduring."

Thus, the 1940's closed and a new, exciting era began for the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy—the '50's, a decade of change.



Graduating Class, 1949—Philadelphia College of Osteopathy

CHAPTER 7

THE SIXTH DECADE, 1949-1959 A NEW ERA OF PCO EXPANSION

There is, indeed a time for everything—a time for work, a time for play; a time for rest, a time for retrenchment, a time for growth and expansion. For the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, the 1950's were a time for growth. It is a curious circumstance of history that leaders generally appear to fulfill destiny whenever a real need arises, and in the year that Dr. Frederic H. Barth became President of the College, in 1957, the ambitious plans for a modern hospital and medical teaching center began to materialize.

First there was the Board's purchase of the 16-acre Moss Estate at City Line Avenue and Monument Road. This momentous decision was consummated on May 1, 1957 when, for \$900,000, the magnificently-situated property was acquired by P.C.O. In describing the scope and significance of this event, Dr. Barth wrote for the *Osteopathic Digest*, "This will be the initial move in a building program that, when completed under plans of Nolen and Swinburne, architects, and George Ewing & Co., architects and engineers, will total between twelve and fifteen million dollars. Ours will be among the most complete and modern medical teaching centers in any country, and we should be proud of the fact that Osteopathy will have attained it."

The concept of this great project set the organization's sites on expansion and improvement as far as fifty years into the future. Included in the new facility were to be administration offices, a hospital of 600 beds, a college of instruction and a laboratory for experiment and research, a Nurses' home, resident and intern quarters, auditorium, library, lecture hall, dormitories for students and faculty, as well as accommodations for visitors or guests. Ultimately, plans for the auditorium as well as for the Nurses' home were deferred. But in the essential areas of instruction and research and in the hospital itself, the actual development exceeded even

the early planners' dreams. Today, the two-unit 600-bed hospital—the Barth Pavilion Hospital completed in 1973—is second to no facility of its kind in the country.

Another step was renovation of the Moss mansion for use as College Administration offices. To this end, a sum of \$51,000 was allocated. Meanwhile, a Pennsylvania Charter, obtained in 1953, was implemented to gain educational funds from the State Legislature, and what originally may have appeared to some as an unobtainable goal, began with amazing rapidity to take on real form and substance.

On June 28, 1957, the College took title to the 16.24 acres of ground. Almost immediately, the work of renovating the mansion, of clearing the land for the building operations, and the various construction projects began in earnest.

The first major expansion move after Dr. Barth was elected to PCO's Board of Directors was the acquisition of the Womens Homeopathic Hospital at 20th st. and Susquehanna ave. It had become somewhat burdensome for the women, and when Dr. Barth learned it might be purchased, he stirred the Board to action.

After discussions with the Hospital's Board Chairman, Mrs. Walter B. Supplee, and affirmative actions on the part of both her Board members and those of PCO's Board, the transaction was consummated May 16, 1951. Meetings were held in the Boardroom of the Land Title and Trust Co. and details were worked out to the satisfaction of both parties. The final settlement took place three months later, Aug. 16, 1951.

In the meanwhile another of the amazing group efforts in behalf of this important acquisition for their College, took place. This time without public fanfare, the Hospital staff in a short time was able to accumulate over \$300,000 in funds and securities to help underwrite the North Center project. When it



DR. FREDERIC H. BARTH

was over, the property became PCO's and raised its assets to well over \$1,000,000.

THOMAS M. ROWLAND, JR. BECOMES REGISTRAR

To understand the impact of this momentous change in policy, management, and most of all the shift of PCOM's academic and training activities from the 48th and Spruce sts. campus to what would ultimately rise, a completely new and modernized teaching and healing complex, the earlier 1950's should be reviewed, if mainly as prologue. After Dr. Barth went on the combined College-Hospital Board in 1947 the Executive Committee consulted with the Faculty leadership on a number of changes. Dean Otterbein Dressler had resigned at the end of February, 1950. A new Dean's Committee was appointed, including Drs. James M. Eaton, Frederick A. Long, Edwin H. Cressman, and J. Ernest Leuzinger. This committee also consulted frequently with Drs. H. Walter Evans, Paul T. Lloyd, and Ralph L. Fischer, all having the rank of Professor. They were to assume responsibilities of the Dean's office, met twice a week and continued in session until 2 and 3

o'clock the next morning. Dr. Long on Sept. 20, 1950 was delegated as Dean, and in this manner provided a daily link with the post on temporary basis, however.

Dr. Leuzinger once described the Dean's committee duties as "a terrific lot of work, without any extra pay whatever." Since the budget demands were stretching available income to the limits, there was no demand from any of the Committee who in the tradition of PCO's long-term key-men, carried on without complaint. Among their tasks was the screening and interrogation of student applicants and the many other continuing responsibilities relating to faculty assignments and matters pertaining to the classes and students.

One of the most important moves by the Committee took place when Mr. Thomas M. Rowland, Jr. was engaged as Registrar and Director of Admissions. Upon the recommendation of Dr. Barth, Mr. Rowland assumed the work of the Admissions office in May of 1950, and by June of 1952 was appointed Registrar and Director of Admissions. He continued in that important post without interruption for the next 20 years.

Meanwhile he was made Vice President for Administrative Affairs, which entailed a wider area of responsibilities relating to College and student affairs. As Registrar and Director of Admissions Mr. Rowland took over much of the Dean's Committee work, and many other responsibilities such as student body routine and counsel, and the vital matter of student financial help, so that PCO's proud claim that once accepted as a candidate for the D.O. degree, "you are expected to graduate" has become axiomatic.

The engagement of Vice President Rowland was the first of several major steps that marked the early Barth Era. After Mr. Rowland's service overseas with the U.S. Air Force Troop Carrier Command in World War II, (they transported Allied paratroopers on pre-beachhead operational drops, including the Normandy invasion, Sicily, and Arnhem-Nijmegen on the Rhine) he attended Temple University, graduating with a Bachelor of Science degree. With his appreciation of disciplines, and a natural talent for understanding and guiding students, his contribution to the achievements and reputation of present day PCOM cannot be overstated. For example how he filled in for Dr. Barth when the President became ill, and how in the emergency the Board promoted him to Executive Vice President in 1973, are part of the final pages of this 75th Anniversary report.



*DR. SHERWOOD R. MERCER
Vice President for Educational Affairs*

Dr. Long served two years as interim Dean, then resumed his Faculty position as Director of Osteopathic Research which he held for a long time in addition to being Professor of Osteopathic technique. He was succeeded at the end of 1952 by the popular journalist-publicist-osteopath, Dr. William E. Brandt, '21, who was prevailed upon to act as Dean when he retired as Chief of Public Relations for the National League of Baseball Clubs. He had served brilliantly, organizing and writing the first complete baseball fact book ever produced in the professional major leagues. He then developed and personally recorded for nightly production over a national radio hookup, "Thrills in Sports," which provided a tremendous audience for a baseball minded D.O.

Dr. Brandt served as Dean until Dr. Sherwood R. Mercer, who had been Dean at Dr. Brandt's Alma Mater, Muhlenberg College, came to P.C.O. to assume the same position. Dr. Brandt was then made President of the College for a short time. He had the distinction of being the first President of the College since the late, revered Founder, Dr. O. J. Snyder had filled the position at the beginning of PCO's history.

Then well along in his 60's, Dr. Brandt went from PCO to act as interim editor of the American

Osteopathic Association's publications, in Chicago. It was his last assignment. Vowing to get in some golf before his time was up, he occasionally played at St. Davids G.C. in Wayne, not far from the Conshohocken family home where his sisters, both PCO alumnae, Ruth '21, and Anna '24 had practiced all their lives. But failing health overhauled the genial author-publicist, and Dr. Brandt passed away Nov. 18, 1963 in Riverview Osteopathic Hospital in Norristown, at the age of 72.

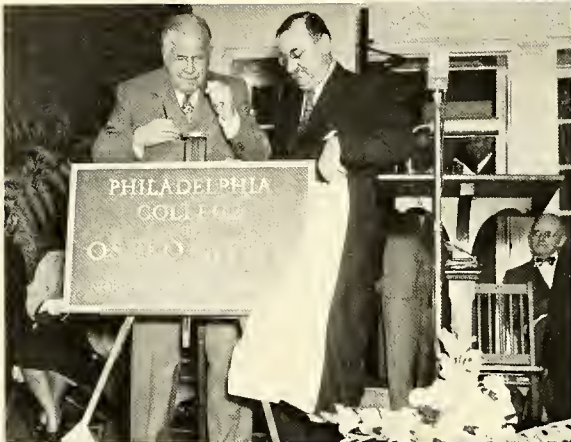
With Dr. Brandt's retirement the position of PCO President was left open, but as Commencement approached, Dr. Barth as President of the Board, was asked to preside. This he did in a manner that linked the early years of the expansion era to those that would bring an entirely new look, and with it the new name of Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine to the institution.

In the midst of these momentous activities, 95 students in the class of 1957 received their degrees. This was the College's 66th Commencement, on June 9, 1957. Standing at the crossroads on the eve of a new era for P.C.O., the 95 graduates heard Dr. Millard E. Gladfelter, Provost and Vice President of Temple University, give an address on "Rights and Privileges." He reminded students and faculty alike that the right to free use of knowledge carries with it certain definite responsibilities in a free nation. Declaring that those who have learned from others



D.O.'S VISIT ILL DR. VERGARA

When you're sick and in a hospital, company is often just what the patient needs. In the case of gregarious Dr. Enrique Vergara, PCO's late and famed Proctologist, this took place during the 50's when the wiry little Filipino was confined in the PCO Hospital. But he had plenty of company: L-r: Rienzi, Blackman, Pleitz, Nichtenwalner, Alfred Barlow from York, Pa. and Dr. Naylor from Hanover, Pa.



PCOM Purchases Womens Homeopathic Hospital

The Barth Era expansion began Aug. 16, 1951 when a major acquisition was made when the Women's Homeopathic Hospital, 20th st. and Susquehanna ave., was purchased by the Board of Directors, making PCOM the largest Osteopathic facility in the country with over 400 bed capacity. At top, Dr. Barth and Mrs. Walter B. Supplee, President of the Homeopathic Board, sign final papers. Center right, George H. Diehm, settlement officer presides as both Boards approve transaction in Land Title and Trust Co. Left, Dr. Barth unveils new PCO sign denoting transfer of Hospital. Bottom, crowd representing both parties applaud first of several real estate deals that expended PCO's health care centers from West Philadelphia to Manayunk, and Laporte, Pa., with a spacious College and Barth Pavilion on the new campus on City ave., Philadelphia.



SURVIVORS POSE AT 1952 ANNUAL DINNER

Standing, rear, left to right: (first man unidentified), Drs. Harry Binder, Joe Kunkle, Wm. Somerville, Ralph Flint, Jr., Don Guerdan, Wendell E. Mook, Meyer M. Belkoff, Hartley Steinsnyder, Sam Caruso, Joseph M. Back, Alex Noon, Saul Kanoff, Charles A. Hemmer, Minnie Shore, Dorothy Sivitz, Harold Finkle, John Capista, Joseph Gilletto, Quentin R. Flickinger.

Seated, outside table, left to right: Al S. Reibstein, Albert Bonier, Arnold Naronis, Arnold Melnick, H. Willard Sterrett, Jr., Jerome L. Axelrod, Galen S. Young, William J. Gillespie, Dominic Salerno, Henry D'Alonzo, Irwin Rothman, Martin Raber.

Seated, inside table, left to right: Dominic Mersico, Theodore Asnis, Andrew D. DeMasi, Isadore Lieberman, Alphonso Mascioli, Vincent Cipolla.

are morally bound to pass their knowledge along to the coming generations, he said:

"In this context it is our right to use for the common good, and within the prescribed bounds, that which is peculiarly ours because of training, experience and outlook. We are bound to policy for practice by precedent, professional, legal, and moral restrictions. But we are not bound to contain within ourselves the genius of thought, observation and research."

Dr. Gladfelter went on to point out that studies indicated a need for 25 per cent more Ph.D's alone to meet the demands of 1965. Even if these requirements were to be met, he urged the new generations of doctors not to limit themselves to interest in medicine only, but to participate in causes, research and the pursuit of truth—all for the common good.

Dr. Barth conferred a Doctor of Letters degree upon Dr. Gladfelter and Doctor of Laws on Betrand W. Hayward, President of the Philadelphia Textile Institute. The two recipients were presented by Dean Sherwood R. Mercer. Dr. Barth then conferred D.O. degrees upon the graduating members of the Class of 1957.

Only the day before, Dean Mercer had been awarded an Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the Philadelphia Textile Institute at its own commencement exercises. Dr. Mercer had been active in education since 1929 when he graduated from Wesleyan University. Since 1942, he had served as administrator and consultant in higher education in Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania. He joined the Staff of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy in 1954 after eight years as Dean of Faculty at Muhlenberg College in Allentown, Pa.



PRIZE WINNING MEMBERS, CLASS OF 1959

Back row, left to right: Bernard Barbell, James Wallace, Paul Parente, Michael Sutula, Gerald Rubin, Domenic Falco, Peter Johnston, Bertram Shapiro, Albert Kofsky, Ronald Abrams, William Anderson, William Black.

Front row, left to right: Sheldon Zinberg, Solomon Kominsky, Leonard Finkelstein, Joseph Glickel, Robert Swain, Ronald Goldberg, Marvin Wallach, William DiSanto.

**DR. BARTH BECOMES
PCO PRESIDENT**

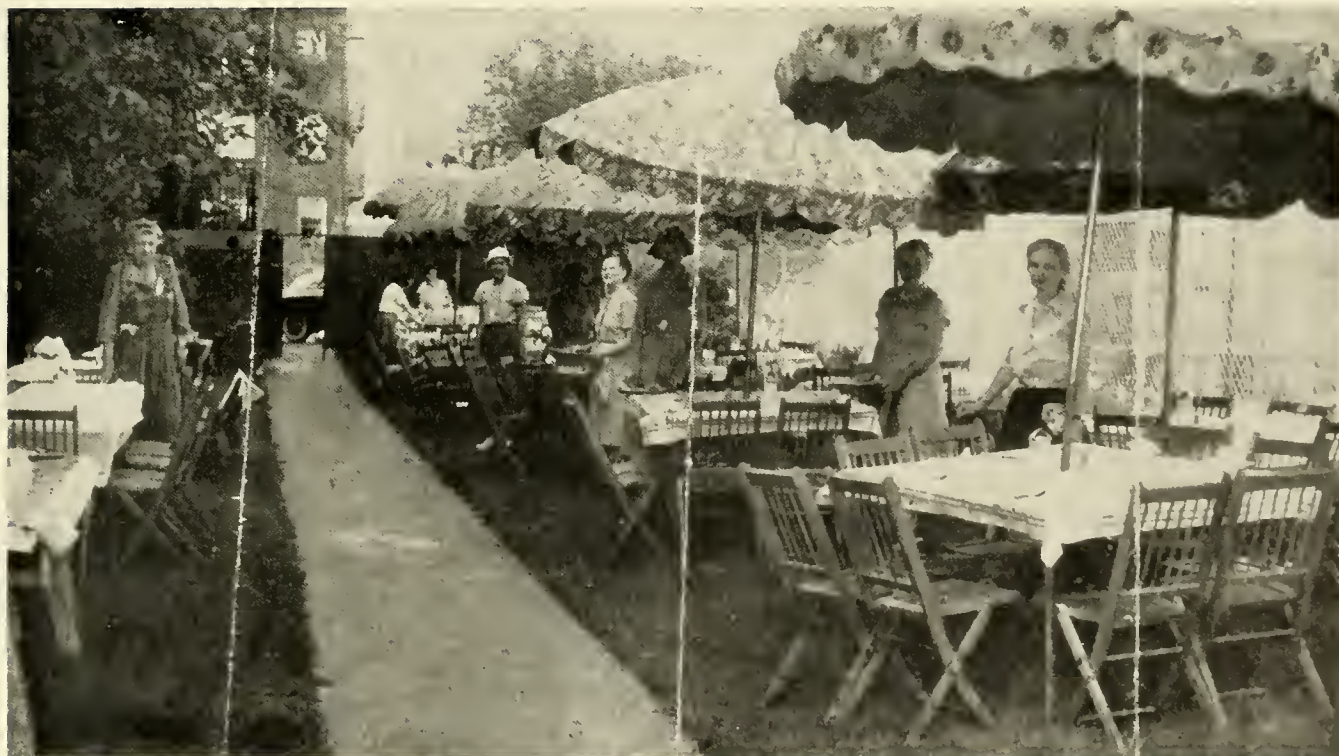
It was not long after the Commencement exercises of that year that Dr. Barth was unanimously elected President of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. This was on June 28, 1957, the day that arrangements were finalized for the acquisition of the Moss acreage and the building of the modern facility. From the beginning, Dr. Barth was a key figure in planning and construction of the new Osteopathic center.

Barth, a holder of several patents for textile and chemical equipment devices, was at one time a successful proprietor of an industrial rubber firm and also of a hardware and parts supply company. For several years he served on the Board of Trustees and as Chairman of the educational and faculty curriculum committees of the Philadelphia Textile Institute, from which he had graduated. In 1947, he

became active with the Board of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. During these years he received an honorary degree of Doctor of Science from P.C.O. and Doctor of Laws from the Des Moines College of Osteopathy and Surgery. He was a member of Temple University Associates, of the Union League, The Engineers Club of Philadelphia, and the Capitol Hill Club in Washington, D.C.

At the American Osteopathy Association's convention in Dallas, July 8-19, 1957, P.C.O. sent a delegation of 24, led by Dr. Barth and Dean Mercer. Dr. Paul T. Lloyd gave the traditional Andrew Taylor Still memorial lecture on "Governance in Osteopathic Education." A scientific exhibit, prepared by Dr. O. Edwin Owen received the first Award of Merit, and Drs. Otto M. Kurschner, Thomas F. Santucci and Arnold Melnick were made Fellows of the American College of Osteopathic Pediatricians. Moderating a number of panel dis-

*Administrative Office Help
Inspect Moss Mansion's Pool*



WOMEN'S AUXILIARY ARRANGES LAWN FETE
This was in June 1953, before the 'lawn' became the parking lot back of 48th St. West Center

cussions were Drs. Walter M. Hamilton and Frank E. Gruber.

This was a period of high honors for P.C.O. personnel. At an Alumni Association Banquet celebrating P.C.O. Alumni Day, Professor Kenneth L. Senior was given an honorary membership in the Association in recognition of his teaching chemistry at the College for a quarter century. On this gala occasion, President of the Alumni, Dr. John McA. Ulrich presented a gift of a leather attache case to Professor and Mrs. Senior, while certificates of merit were awarded to the retiring President of P.C.O., Dr. William E. Brandt '21, Dr. Ruth E. Tinley '23 and Dr. C. Haddon Soden '23, Andrew T. Still College of Osteopathy.

Making the occasion especially noteworthy was the presence of 24 of the 80-member class of '32, which had been comprised of 70 men and 10 women. As Toastmaster of the evening, Dr. William H. Behringer '38 emphasized in his remarks, 66 of the 80 were still practicing in 1957.

Also present was "Old Timer" Anna Marie Ketcham, Class of '07—the only 50-year graduate attending.

Finally in this 1957 year of fresh beginnings, the *Osteopathic Digest* came under new direction when Ivan H. (Cy) Peterman was appointed Editor and PCO Publicity Director on May 1. Peterman brought with him a wealth of experience and skill as a journalist, having been on the *Evening Bulletin* staff for several years, and a foreign correspondent for the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. For three and a half years of World War II he covered front-line combat, was twice wounded, decorated three times, and was one of six correspondents who followed the entire U.S. combat missions in North Africa and Europe, from Algiers to Elbe. After the war he wrote on post-war and "cold war" diplomacy, making numerous trips to Europe, the Mideast, South America and Africa.

THE PCO FAMILY BEGETS PROGRESS

For Philadelphia College of Osteopathy a period of transition had begun. The acquisition of land and the completion of plans for the City Line Avenue complex were only the first important steps toward the great physical as well as psychological changes about to take place over the next few years in P.C.O.'s history. At the 67th Commencement Exercises, for example, Dr. Barth struck a significant note when he

told his audience of over 2,000 packed into the Irvine Memorial Auditorium:

"P.C.O. is on the move. Its physical plant is rising. The past year has seen improvements in our educational program at both predoctoral and postdoctoral levels. The spirit of our college is alert and vibrant.

"One of the reasons we are in this happy, progressive period is that we are having cooperation and enthusiastic support from many in the P.C.O. family.

"I wish to emphasize . . . that we are progressing because we are a family, and ever since this college was founded in 1899, members of this family have been giving of themselves, their knowledge, and their substance to further our common cause."

The Class of 1958 numbered 95, including two women, its members ranging in age from the early twenties to the late forties. As 71 of the class had families of their own, with a total of 72 children, and since five were sons of osteopaths and four had brothers in practice, all of them understood and appreciated Dr. Barth's reference to family spirit and responsibilities.

The Commencement Address was delivered by Dr. Charles H. Boehm, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Pennsylvania. He said, "I want to compliment especially your President, Dr. Barth, whose broad, far-reaching vision, leadership, and enthusiasm have projected a whole new future, and a greater role in the healing arts, for the entire osteopathic profession. He is a man who believes in implementing dreams; he has drive and ability to bring about their realization. He appreciates the fact that broad education throughout history has helped man to understand his civilization, himself, and his God."

Some of his words now seem prophetic in light of current shortages of fuel, power and—more important—of intellectual honesty. Dr. Boehm believed that a complacent, obsolescent America, despite urgent warnings by national leaders and definite progress by our rivals, had to experience "a second Pearl Harbor" before it awakened to the need of educational selectivity, in which we stop wasting our greatest natural resource—the more able students.

He suggested that a grateful population might someday erect a monument to Sputnik, for Sputnik did what no other force had been able to achieve. "It jarred from proud smugness, a great but surprised nation . . ." American educational authorities, he said, had rallied to fashion a system that would



FOUNDER'S DAY HUDDLE, 1959

State Senator Israel Stiefel explains a Legislative point with Board Members Jim Eaton, Ira Drew.

prepare the next generation "to live in competitive coexistence on the brink of total and horrible war—a system that must strike a balance between alternate hysteria, and evasive complacency."

One of the more remarkable of the Class of '58 graduates was Dr. Wesley Heins, Jr., whose name had been called five times during honors awards at the Commencement exercises. In spite of a series of apparently insuperable obstacles, he achieved a truly outstanding record at P.C.O. Illness had plagued him for some time. He lost an entire year of study due to an attack of rheumatic fever. A former trombonist with name bands, he had made a good living, only to see that evaporate with the advent of television and "canned" music. Although he had a wife and child to support, he still dreamed of studying medicine. He had been hoping to become a doctor when World War II swept him up with millions of other young men, and he found himself fighting with General Patton's Third Army. Heins was with the 4th Armored Division when it broke the siege of Bastogne during the famous Battle of the Bulge. When he

finally decided to attend classes at P.C.O., his wife, Valerie, took a secretarial job in the College clinic, but when his illness struck, family, friends, faculty and fellow students all pulled for Heins. Somehow he persisted and graduated first in class, and a record of achievement second to none. Midway in a brilliant career as radiologist in Allentown Osteopathic Hospital, Dr. Heins died suddenly Oct. 9, 1970. He was 53.

At the 59th Annual Alumni Dinner, held in the ballroom of the Hotel Sheraton, a special Fifty-Year Certificate was awarded to Old Timers, three of whom were present to receive them. These "hardy perennials" were Dr. Addison O'Neill (Class of 1903) of Daytona Beach, Fla., Dr. J. Walter Jones, '05, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Anne Marie Ketcham, '07, of Washington, D.C. Attendance laurels went to the class of 1923, many of whom were present for their 35th anniversary. Fifteen years later, 14 members of this remarkable class attended the Alumni Dinner to mark their 50th anniversary! Among the '23 class members present in 1958 was Dean R. McFarlane Tilley who at the time was Dean of the faculty of Kirksville College of Osteopathy.

DRS. NORTHUP AND YOUNG AOA PRESIDENTS

About this time, two alumni of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy were honored by their election to serve successive one-year terms as presidents of the American Osteopathic Association. They were Dr. Galen S. Young, '35, and Dr. George W. Northup, Class of 1939. These 1958 appointments were made at the annual AOA convention in Washington, D.C., which was well attended by Philadelphia College representatives, led by Dr. Barth. Dean Sherwood R. Mercer, Dr. H. Walter Evans, Registrar Thomas M. Rowland, Jr. and Cy Peterman, Public Relations director, also attended the convention.

As the new college and hospital began to rise at the City Line site, progress of a less noticeable nature was being made at P.C.O. One of the most important advances was made in Postgraduate Studies under the leadership of Dr. Victor R. Fisher. Fisher, President-Elect of the American College of Osteopathic Internists, of which he had long been a Fellow, had been conducting many individualized courses on specialized subjects. His heavy daily schedule included teaching, administrative work,

conferences on catalog, curriculum and endless correspondence. Under Dr. Fisher's guidance, the Postgraduate work kept pace with the most advanced medical equipment and information during the '50's. Such studies as Radiation Physics and Radiation Biology were added to curriculum under Dr. Paul T. Lloyd, with some of the world's foremost radiation authorities scheduled as guest lecturers. When the school moved to City Line early in 1959, two modern classrooms were provided for Postgraduate work, complete with the latest audio-visual equipment. Among new subjects of study offered were Body Fluids and Electrolytes, Neoplastic Diseases and Proctology, all of these for the first time in any postgraduate osteopathic college. Meanwhile, Dr. William S. Spaeth, Professor and Chairman of the Pediatrics Department, directed and brought in national authorities in hematology, cardiac surgery, and pharmacology for special lectures. One of the popular postgraduate subjects was Electrocardiography, directed by Dr. William F. Daiber, chairman of the Department of Osteopathic Medicine.

One of the last classes to attend P.C.O. Nursing School, the 19 women who graduated in 1958 left

with a remarkable record. They were not only excellent scholars, but put together the highest-scoring basketball team in the School's history, losing only one game the entire season. In his graduation address, Dr. Andrew De Masi told the group, "You belong now to the most personal profession in the battle against disease." He added: "Every doctor and every nurse should have first, a sense of humor, and secondly, an incision." He urged them to keep up their standards and principles, emphasizing that the same devotion they gave to their studies would carry them far in the profession.

A decade of explosive change ended for P.C.O. with the awarding of a million-dollar Christmas gift in the form of a State grant. The bill to provide this welcome fund was signed on Christmas Eve, 1959, by Governor David L. Lawrence, and it was the spark needed to set the new building program into swift forward motion. This grant meant not only the implementation of P.C.O.'s expansion plans, but it was an important milestone in a long-fought campaign to win recognition for the College as deserving of state financial assistance along with other medical schools. At the same time it opened the way for similar grants from the federal government.

\$20 MILLION PCO COMPLEX AGREED UPON

At this point, plans for the proposed \$20 million complex of buildings at City Line had been refined to include:

- A two unit, 900-bed Osteopathic hospital, complete with outpatient department and ancillary services.

- A College of Osteopathy, also in two units, adequate for 800 to 1,000 students, with laboratories, research facilities, and classrooms.

- An auditorium and lecture hall, one unit.

- A nurses' home.

- A library building.

- A student dormitory and union, one unit.

- Faculty and staff quarters.

- Central power and heating plant, and laundry.

The restored mansion was now being used as a business and administration building, with some lecture rooms for Postgraduate courses. As the building operations progressed, every effort was made to preserve as many as possible of the old shade trees



"NOW WHEN I BOXED BLITMAN . . ."

Danny Parrillo, left, maestro of the parking lot, seems to be regaling former police lieutenant Nick Arcaro with a verbal rerun of one of his earlier pugilistic encounters. Danny met the best in pre-television's boxing rings, and Nick knew him well.



NORTH HEALTH CARE CENTER

Now serving a heavily settled area in North Philadelphia, this Accident ward is busy

remaining on the estate. With this constantly in mind, the architects planned the location of buildings and landscaping of the grounds to provide an established arborial setting for the new construction.

There is never a time when all aspects of men's affairs are in perfect order, and certainly this has always been true of the medical profession—at best a demanding and difficult field. While P.C.O. made steady progress in its expansion program, the profession as a whole was facing serious problems. The '50's saw such a sharp growth in United States population, that the supply of new doctors fell far short of the need. Directors of hospitals everywhere were complaining that there simply were not enough interns to go around. It is one thing to build more and more modern hospitals and physical plants, but quite another to find enough talented and dedicated young

men and women or to train them adequately for their roles as doctors.

So, the decade of the 1950's drew to a close, and the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy faced the '60's with a commixture of exhilaration, as the building program advanced, and of uncertainty, as a variety of new problems confronted the entire American medical profession. But as in the past, Osteopathy knew only one way to attack its problems—that was to press forward. Certainly Osteopathy had come a long way since the days of Andrew T. Still, but no one at P.C.O. doubted that it had even farther yet to go.



North Center Accident Ward With Nurse Preparing Table

CHAPTER 8

THE SEVENTH DECADE, 1959-1969 THE TURBULENT '60's

The flow of time in human experience is not marked out in neat units as the calendar suggests, but is in reality a steady and continuous progression of events, all so intricately interwoven that it is impossible to trace a real beginning or end to any era. Yet artificial divisions of the man-made calendar do seem to contain, in retrospect, certain distinguishing characteristics. We like to imagine, at least, that each decade makes specific changes in our lives, or in the history of nations, or of organizations.

If for the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy the 1950's could be looked upon as a decade of explosive development and change, the '60's took on an added dimension of upheaval and some doubt. In an address to the 1960 graduates of P.C.O., Pennsylvania Senator Hugh Scott struck a prophetic note when he said, "... there seem to be some people, surely among the satellite countries and even among some of our allies, who are willing to fight for the privilege of losing their freedoms. A great many of these are the students who are rioting at the present moment in some of the capitals of the world... One wonders, contemplating some of this disorderly conduct abroad, just what age groups and what motivations are prompting this behavior.

"Now then," he continued, "to come back to you and to your futures... I would say that you must be able to think things through, and I would advise in these times that you never accept anything as true until you have thoroughly *investigated* and checked to find out if it is true. You must be prepared to disagree, to dissent, to query, to refuse to believe, and to refuse to conform. But that is only the beginning. I would also say that you must be able to think and decide for yourselves, that you must be able to sort out the good from the evil, and that you know why you are doing these things."

But the tide of American disillusionment had not begun to rise as the decade opened. All the promise

of P.C.O.'s growth and achievement was spread out before the 1960 graduating class as Dr. Barth welcomed them and awarded 83 degrees. He said: "Society is demanding long preparation and expects great results; this class is no disappointment. It is made up of the best prepared beginning osteopathic physicians Philadelphia College of Osteopathy ever produced."



THEIR LIVES SPANNED PCOM'S DEVELOPMENT

Left to right, Dr. Ira W. Drew '11, Dr. H. Walter Evans '17, and Dr. William E. Brandt '21, visit City Ave. Campus, in 1963. Drs. Drew and Evans lived to see Barth Pavilion completed, but Dr. Brandt died in Nov. 1964.

FOUNDERS DAY REMINDS OF D.O.'s SPECIAL MISSION

At the Founder's Day program in 1960, commemorating P.C.O.'s 61st Anniversary, Dr. C. Paul Snyder, '10, delivered an address setting forth goals for a decade of progress in the '60's. A 50-Year Club Member, Dr. Snyder asked "Where are we going? What lies ahead for the profession of osteopathic medicine as a whole? What is the *distinct* and proper destiny of 14,000 Doctors of Osteopathy?"

"Our mission can be simply stated:

"We are dedicated to *preventing* disease, wherever possible.

"We must try to *diagnose* successfully, the *symptoms* and *ills* of our patients.

"And thirdly, we must be steadfast in the things that characterize the osteopathic physician: We must be able to *heal* before the critical stage is upon our patients. We should strive for results before the need for heroic measures, the case of *super* or wonder drugs and antibiotics, is the last resort.

"I think the last is a most important point as we look ahead in the 1960's. For, in the past 61 years, if we have proved anything, it is that the osteopathic technique does take advantage of, does conserve, does aid Nature in helping the patient back to health, through the residue of vitality and recuperative strength the ailing person possesses."

Dr. Snyder pointed out that there were approximately 400 pharmaceutical preparations put on the market each year, and that about 6,000 drugs, antibiotics and other nostrums had become obsolete. This raised the question as to whether such short-cuts to health were necessarily the best path. As the cost of medical care was continuing to rise, Dr. Snyder questioned, "Would it be overly bold to think our distinct and independent profession may take a decisive step? That in the hurly-burly over voluntary medical care, and group provisions for spreading the costs, we devoted some time to solving what government is being asked to attempt?"

"Surely, in the vista of another decade, this should be one of the great decisions. And just as surely, were we somehow to point a way, would we have followed in the pioneering pattern of those men we honor today."

Meanwhile the last Graduation Exercise for the School of Nursing took place on May 23, 1960. The ten graduates, their friends and families listened sorrowfully as Dr. Barth told them, "It is now my

sad duty officially to announce that, effective as of the end of the current academic year, the school will suspend operation. . . . You will note that the action is to *suspend* operation, and not to close the school. We will make arrangements in other schools for the continuing education of the first and second year students."

NURSES SCHOOL A FUTURE HOPE?

This change had been necessitated by a lack of specific funds for nurses' training. Repeated appeals to the profession and to state authorities had gone unanswered, and since a huge annual deficit had continued to build, there was no alternative for the Board of Directors but to suspend operations. Unfortunately the P.C.O. action was symptomatic of the time, for many other nursing schools had already been similarly suspended or curtailed. A serious shortage of qualified nurses was developing as a result.

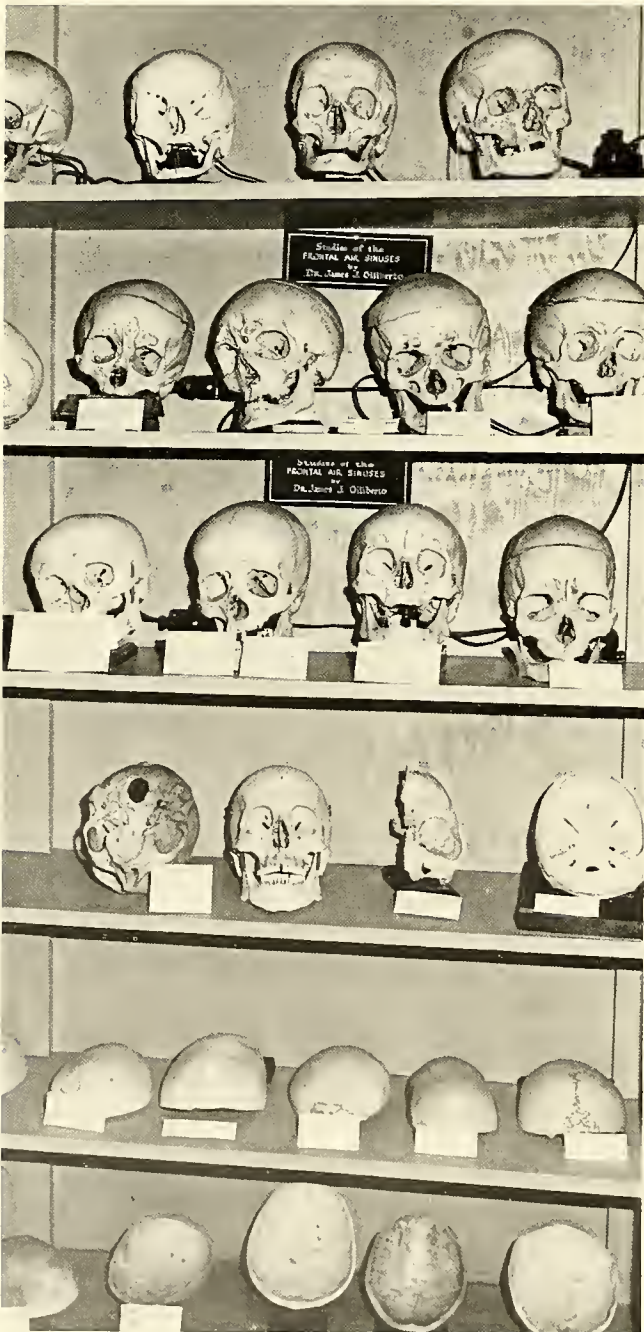
The ten young women who received diplomas at the historic ceremony were Nancy Birk, Millersville; Karen Fleming, Clarion; Hildegarde Gerling, Quakertown; Joan Glasco, York; Barbara Knosp, Lancaster; Loretta Litwak, Darby; Gertrude Perkins, Levittown; Pearl Warren, Chester; Judith Williams, Upper Darby; and Peggy Witsil, Philadelphia.

While the School of Nursing suffered this setback, the Division of Postgraduate Studies at P.C.O. continued to grow. In 1960 a record 21 Postgraduate courses were offered and 258 physicians and residents were enrolled. Under Dr. Victor R. Fisher's leadership, special lectures were given by 18 nationally recognized guest speakers. Increasing in popularity was the course on Clinical Electrocardiography. This course, which has resulted in notable achievements by a number of graduates, was conducted in collaboration with three outstanding specialists in the field: Dr. Sidney R. Arbert, Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine at Seton Hall College of Medicine; Dr. Ira L. Rubin, Lecturer in Medicine at Columbia University, and an attending physician at three Philadelphia area hospitals; and Dr. Harry Gross, Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine at Columbia and attending physician at several New York hospitals.

The following year's class of '61 graduated 79 members who heard Nuclear Scientist Dr. John Ray Dunning, Dean of the School of Engineering of Columbia University, deliver an address appealing for humanitarian approaches to modern science as

well as to cultural areas of education. Believing that the humanities and the sciences were in serious conflict, he exhorted P.C.O. graduates to see their kind of knowledge "as one province in the spacious and various realm of human intellect."

He continued, "Inserting a chemical into the complicated human system produces effects which are immediate and visible—and other effects which are delayed and possibly covert . . . I am happy to note that osteopathy has taken a far broader view in some



DR. CATHIE'S HEALTH SHOW EXHIBIT

Famed PCOM Anatomist in October 1966 at Philadelphia Health Show staged his own "valley of bones" in one of the most interesting booths under PCOM auspices. With him are Drs. Earl Triebel and Joseph Eshelman, then seniors who assisted Dr. Cathie in explaining to visitors what can happen to the body and its bones.

of these matters. That your approach to healing takes into consideration the nature and intricacies of the human body and its powers for assisting the therapy." In conclusion, Dr. Dunning felt that the physician of the future, under the impact of increasing knowledge and understanding between scientists and humanists, must of necessity become a synthesis of both.

DRS. CATHIE AND LLOYD WIN LINDBACK AWARDS

At the Annual Dinner to the Class of '61, the newly established Lindback Foundation Award for excellence in teaching, a cash prize of \$1000, was equally divided between Dr. Angus G. Cathie and Dr. Paul Turner Lloyd. Present at the affair were two 50-year alumni members—Dr. Ira Walton Drew and his wife Dr. Margaret Drew, both class of 1911. Dr. Drew was a member of the Board, a former newspaperman in New England, and at one time a member of Congress from Germantown.

Recipient of the Flack Memorial prize in practice of osteopathic medicine was Thomas E. Murray of Bellmawr, N.J. Murray also received the Dean's award, and with Paul Peter Koro, Jr. of Jamestown, N.Y., shared the Homer Mackey Memorial award for three years' high average in didactic studies.

During this academic year, 1960-61, a number of changes in curriculum were put into effect. Added to



THE CATHIE SELF-MADE MUSEUM DISPLAY

A genius at model construction and fine handwork on skeletal subjects, Dr. Cathie's reputation for anatomic displays was worldwide.

the courses of study were History of Medicine and Osteopathy, Public Relations and Professional Economics and Virology. An important impact on the teaching program, particularly in the clinic, had been made by the addition of a considerable number of hours of instruction in the outpatient service and in the classrooms. The additional instruction was made possible by a Cardiovascular Grant from the Federal Government. Dr. William F. Daiber, Professor of Osteopathic Medicine and Chairman of the Department was in charge of the grant program.

In a major development, Dr. Angus G. Cathie, Professor of Anatomy and Chairman of that Department accepted the Acting Chairmanship of the Department of Osteopathic Principles and Practice. Formerly directed by Professor Emeritus Edgar O. Holden with the assistance of Dr. Walter Hamilton, the courses in this department had been steadily expanded, and a yearly manual had been published. Dr. Cathie and his colleagues continued revision of the manuals and developed a new progression of topics of study along with intensified and extended laboratory instruction. Dr. Cathie felt that his objective was to teach Osteopathic principles and Practice in such a way that the soundness of its concept are clearly recognized and that this system of therapeutics "might be elevated to the position it rightfully deserves."

In which Dr. Cathie's words, "The major premise about which this is to be developed is that the osteopathic school is built around scientific facts operating in man, and that the integration of sciences op-

erating in the body results in the recognition of the unitary concept. Developed to its greatest degree, this premise assists in the comprehending of the cause of disease and offers a reasonable system of therapeutics."

In the early '60's frequent reference was being made to the term "Nuclear Era Medicine." Awareness of the impact of nuclear energy in every aspect of life seemed to be dawning on human consciousness as the numbing terror of the atomic bomb began to wear off. In a major address at the 62nd Founders' Day Ceremony, Dr. Paul T. Lloyd, Chairman of the Department of Radiology, spoke at length





BARTH PAVILION CORNERSTONE CEREMONY

Happy Dr. Barth wields trowel while left to right, Dr. Mercer, Dr. Samuel Blank, Dr. Hal Salkind watch, and W. Stuart Helm, Secretary of the Commonwealth, holds the mortar.

about the importance to medicine of an orderly attention to science. But he prefaced his remarks by reminding his audience of the sound fundamentals of the founder, Dr. Oscar John Snyder, and he reviewed the circumstances which caused Dr. Snyder to become an Osteopathic physician. Like many others who have chosen Osteopathy as a life profession Dr. Snyder did so as the result of a remarkable cure in a relative of his after 11 years of continuous experimentation with other doctors.

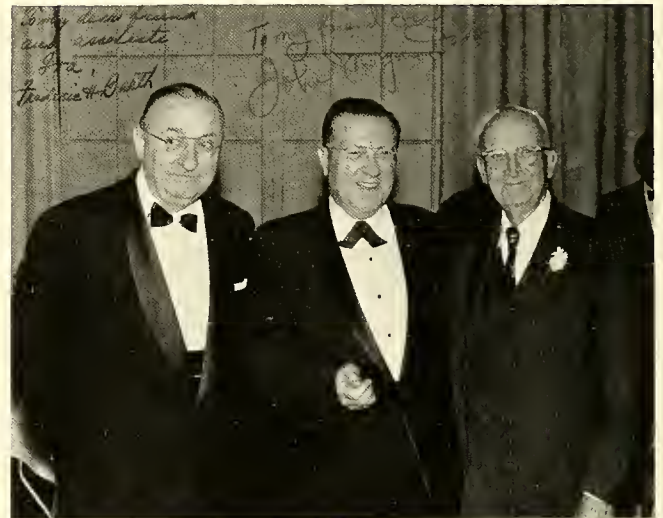


AN EARLY INSPECTION OF BARTH PAVILION

**POSTGRADUATE STUDIES
RECOMMENDED BY DR. LLOYD**

With the brief history of Dr. Snyder and the early days of P.C.O. as a background, Dr. Lloyd went on to say, "...it becomes essential, if we are to be successful physicians, that we build well the foundation through knowledge, by seizing opportunities in the classroom, laboratory, clinics and the hospitals. Then after graduation, it is just as important that we continue the process of learning through Postgraduate Studies and in our daily contact with patients in the office, the home, and the hospital.

"With all the activity going in the field of science, we as students must not be so greatly influenced that we fail to further the art of medicine. The deans and



OLD FRIENDS AND PCOM PROMOTERS

Left to right: President Frederic H. Barth, who drove PCOM's Campaign to its new campus and prestige on City Ave., Judge Morgan Davis Board Member and former Lt. Gov., and Dr. Ira W. Drew", ex congressman and PCO Board Member.

executive faculties of the Osteopathic Colleges must bear this in mind as they set about altering the curriculum from time to time."

As though to uphold Dr. Lloyd's point and to vindicate the sound procedures of P.C.O. training, the School of Dentistry at the University of Pennsylvania adopted as part of its study and research a theory and treatment developed by Dr. C. Paul Snyder, Member of the Class of 1910. In October, 1961, Dr. Snyder and three associates made a presentation of the so-called "Snyder Syndrome" before a Dental Study Group in Baltimore. He had previously made similar presentations before dental societies, otorhinolaryngologic groups, and clinics in New York.



TROOP CARRIER VETERANS

Back in 1945 when the GI's were coming home, Ed Kurello, navigator, and Tom Rowland, crew chief of the 306th and 303rd Squadrons in the 442nd Group, U. S. Troop Carrier Command, had no inkling their flight patterns would cross once more, over twenty years later. But Kurello decided on an osteopathic physician's career, and who enrolled him but fellow trooper, now Registrar Rowland of P.C.O. During the four years Kurello studied, they often recalled duty in England, France and especially Holland, where both participated in the hectic Einhoven drop.

After the ceremonies closed and the awards were made at the 1966 Class dinner, the two troop carrier vets decided a photo would make a good souvenir of another assignment completed.

Detroit, Washington, Harrisburg and Wilmington as well as Philadelphia.

One tragic note marred the New Year of 1961 when Board Member and P.C.O. Treasurer Dr. James M. Eaton died of a coronary attack. He was only 55, and one of the best loved members of the College and Hospital administrative and professional staffs. He had been a member of the faculty since 1930, two years after his graduation in 1928, and was made head of the Orthopedic Surgery department in 1946. Since 1950 he had been Chief Attending Surgeon.

After graduation from P.C.O., Dr. Eaton taught in the departments of anatomy, embryology, bacteriology, and obstetrics and gynecology. In 1944 he became a Fellow in the American College of Osteopathic Surgeons, delivered the Trenery lecture at its 1956 convention and became its president. He was a member of A.O.A., P.O.A. and the American Osteopathic Academy of Orthopedics.

Quick witted and a ready raconteur, Dr. Eaton was frequently called upon for remarks at the College and Alumni dinners. At the same time, he had a sur-

geon's serious regard for human health and emphasized the constant need to seek and perfect new means for restoring and maintaining it.

With all the successes and increasing recognition of Osteopathy, it seems incredible that strong opposition to it still plagued those who sought moral and financial support. Notwithstanding the acceptance of many osteopathic principles by various segments of the medical profession, Dr. Barth found it necessary in 1962 to urge the AOA to institute legal proceedings against the American Medical Association for "wilful and damaging disparagement of the Osteopathic profession in codes and documents published by A.M.A."

The president of P.C.O. announced his action in a strongly worded statement to graduates, their families, faculty, and members of the College Board at the Class of '62 Graduation Dinner, held at the Union League on June 9. He said,

"Today, the Board of Directors dispatched a telegram to the American Osteopathic Association urging the Association to sue the American Medical Association to remove the 'cultist' designation as untrue, as totally without foundation and as a patent



A FAMILY'S MEMORIAL

The widow of William Hewins on July 12 presented a check to P.C.O.M. Hospitals as a memorial to her husband. Left to right, John DeAngelis, Mrs. Hewins, Bernice Vasso, Director of Nursing, and Ruth Miller, Head Nurse, and Harold J. King, Manager Barth Pavilion where equipment is to be used.



Left to right, back: Dr. William H. Daiber, Dr. Paul T. Lloyd, Dr. Sherwood R. Mercer. Left to right, front, seated: Frederic H. Barth, Gov. William S. Scranton, Vice President John De Angelis.

denial of the facts as demonstrated by the great history of the Osteopathic Profession. We believe we are sound in our approach to health care; we believe our educational program is sound and does the job it is designed to do; and we resent the use of untruthful nomenclature as a device to gain and exercise control of health care in the United States and to close out avenues of investigation which have yet to be fully developed."

FOREIGN DELEGATES IMPRESSED BY PCOM VISIT

Not long after the dispatch of Dr. Barth's delegates from the International Conference on Health and Health Education visited the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy and toured the hospital facilities. They represented several foreign countries, including El Salvador and Greece as well as the United States. They expressed intense interest and were greatly impressed by what they learned of Osteopathy. This visitation underscored the growing world-wide acceptance of osteopathic methods and principles.

Nevertheless, efforts to pull Osteopathy under the wing of the American Medical Association persisted. In April of the following year, the new President of the A.O.A., Dr. Charles W. Sauter II, spoke to a Special Assembly in the College auditorium about efforts in California to subvert the profession. "There," he told his audience, "the D.O.'s decided to turn over their college to the medical profession. They hired a medical Dean—a fine educator—and that medical Dean Wells about two weeks ago resigned as Dean of the College because the people of our profession who thought they were being befriended, found they were not so well treated."

He went on to relate that after a Chief of the Department of Surgery had been installed in the college, he insisted that all former D.O. Surgeons be removed from the teaching staff. Dr. Sauter predicted it would not be long before the former entire D.O. teaching staff would be liquidated.

Sauter, a P.C.O. graduate in 1931, warned the students that nowhere in the proposals for amalgamation of the osteopathic professions was there a promise of protecting the status and rights of the Osteopathic physicians.



BARTH PAVILION, EASTERN APPROACH

At the 1962 graduation exercises, the address was delivered by Dr. Harry V. Masters, President of Albright College. To the 67 members of the graduation class, Dr. Masters issued a call for men of principle to cope with cynical and "clever" persuaders who suggest that old-fashioned honesty is gone with the horse and buggy. The graduate osteopath should take heed, he advised, of things that need to be done—even tell parents how to raise their children, "but do it graciously," he said.

Five Masters of Science degrees in course were conferred upon Dr. Warren H. Swensen, '41, and Dr. Albert Bonier, '44, in Surgery; Dr. John Hubley Schall, Jr., '44, in Chemistry; Dr. Robert Souders Bear, '57, in Pathology; and Dr. David E. Wiley, '58, in Obstetrics and Gynecological Surgery.

A major change had been announced for an important figure in the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy faculty on the eve of the 1962 Commencement. Dr. Paul T. Lloyd, Chairman of the Department of Radiology since 1926, became Professor Emeritus of Radiology and a member of the Administrative staff in charge of Redevelopment of Alumni and Professional affairs in the College. At the same time, Dr. John J. Gilligan, '54 (M. Sc. '59) was appointed new Director of the Department, bringing a special facility in the use of isotopes in diagnosis and treatment. Acting as associates with Dr. Gilligan were two experienced radiologists, Dr. A. Aline Swift of Lancaster, Pa., and Dr. Robert L. Meals of Havertown.

Dr. Lloyd, who resided in Lansdowne, had devoted 36 successful years to the College laboratory. During

that time he handled thousands of cases, many of them various forms of cancer. The results of his diagnosis and treatment ranged from cures and arrested growth of tumors to palliation for those beyond help. And as he accepted the Professorship in 1962, he felt that the department was much better prepared than ever before to handle the cancer patient. New and recently-acquired equipment included a maxiscope for fluoroscopic examinations of the lungs, stomach, intestines, spine and skull; a large Sanchez-Perez unit for cerebral arteriography, a dental unit and a photo fluorographic machine for use on chest cases. One of the most awesome additions was a G.E. Imperial diagnostic X-Ray that tilts the patient as on a surfboard.

While 67 graduates were leaving the College, the largest freshman class in P.C.O. history was beginning its studies; 97 new students were enrolled for the opening semester in September, 1962. Postgraduate rolls were also growing, with 142 attending some 20 courses. This trend was destined to continue through the '60's, with 400 applicants in 1963, from which 100 were selected. By 1965 the number enrolled had increased to 105. This dropped by one to 104 in 1966, but there were 114 in 1967, 125 in 1968, and 150 in 1969.

MODERN TECHNIQUES, EQUIPMENT WIDEN LEARNING'S SPAN

The acquisition of modern laboratory apparatus, sophisticated devices that open new doors in experimentation, have been a neon light along the

route of learning in modern PCOM. This is the testimony of any professor who has traversed the long, less endowed instructional paths in earlier PCO, and emerged since the 1950's and 60's into technology's inviting and greener pastures—or should it be laboratories?

This is attested not only in pathology, anatomy, biology and even surgery as it is taught in this 75th year since O.J. Snyder, Mason Pressly, and D.S.B. Pennock instructed by lecturing and demonstrating with stuffed dummies in the beginnings in the Witherspoon building.

During the mid-1960's in an interview for the *Osteopathic Digest* Prof. Spencer G. Bradford summed it up in a few paragraphs that bespoke what were headlined as "Adventure in Physiology." He lauded the updated techniques and the equipment which "allow our people now to do sophisticated experiments that, while demanding in the first year and a half of study, have had an uplifting effect on begin-

ning students of osteopathic medicine."

Dr. Bradford's statistics at that time still give the reader pause, and certainly make the potential student think. "We give 110 hours of physiology lectures, 120 hours of laboratory work, 55 hours of pharmacology lectures, with 60 hours of laboratory—you can understand why of our students who eventually drop out (because they find the study load too heavy) one out of three has had difficulty with physiology." He added that anything in the mid-80's is a good mark, and above that is excellent. Yet many a D.O. returning to Alma Mater from years of private practice, heads for the Physiology department to see how it's going these days. Dr. Bradford likes to think of it as a little bonus that has accrued. But now, as in the past, the routine is far from easy. But the experiments—as revealed in the accompanying photo on the functioning of the cardiograph—are more interesting and up-to-date than ever.



MARVELS OF THE CARDIOGRAPH UNFOLD

Professor Spencer G. Bradford (in gown) shows a section of First Year Class the things a cardiograph reports about the human heart. A regular lecture feature, photo shows l to r: Students Joel Mascaro, Sam Kushner, Mark Radbill, John W. Painter, Jr., George Moore, Stan Markunas, Jr., W. J. Saks, Harry E. Manser, Robert Ligorsky, Lawrence Schmitzer, Sally Rex, Marcus, J. J. Peditto, and prone "patient," Stanley Polech.



Post operative Care in four photos, circa 1968 showing 1. Dr. Galen S. Young with two nurses checking on a patient. 2. Dr. Lester Eisenberg with two residents and nurse checking on cart equipment. 3. Two nurses carrying out instructions with patient. 4. Checking up for the night.



THREE HONORED ON 70TH FOUNDER'S DAY

Founder's Day 1969, the 70th anniversary of PCOM's beginning in 1899, brought the prized O.J. Snyder Memorial Medal to former Dean Edgar O. Holden, '22, then in failing health. The Dean whose magnificent courage and good management brought PCO through the Great Depression of the early 1930's was celebrating his 75th birthday on the same Feb. 1 on which he was accorded PCOM's highest distinction. Dr. Charles W. Sauter II, '31 was accorded an Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, as was also Robert L. Kunzig, Director of Pennsylvania's General State Authority.

It was from the Authority that much of the financing of the \$7.2 million Barth Pavilion on City ave. was provided in the Commonwealth's program of helping provide adequate health and hospital care facilities for its people. Dr. Barth presided and conferred the honors, after which a buffet luncheon was served in the College auditorium, the students and faculty enjoyed it in what was one of the most pleasant Founder's day celebrations—and next to the last—ever held in the 48th street College building.



Barth Pavilion Near Completion, Spring 1967

GROUND BROKEN FOR PCOM HOSPITAL

A ground-breaking ceremony for the Osteopathic Hospital Center took place on September 18, 1962. Lieut. Governor John Morgan Davis, an active member of the College Board of Directors, assisted Dr. Barth in officially turning the first spadeful of earth. Former Governor George Leader also broke some sod, saying that his only regret was that the college had "asked for so little" state aid.

The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy had received an appropriation of \$241,600 from the Pennsylvania legislature for the fiscal year 1962-63, and it was hoped that this would be substantially increased in succeeding years.

A unique honor came to Dean Sherwood R. Mercer in 1962 when Columbia University awarded him a special citation in appreciation of his leadership and organizational contribution to the Columbia School of Engineering's Combined Plan Conference, held periodically at Arden House, Harriman, N.Y. Dean Mercer did a major portion of the work of assembling top-rank intellectual talent from the U.S. and foreign countries for the 1954, '57 and '61 Conferences.

Graduates of P.C.O. in 1963 heard Lt. Governor Raymond P. Shafer deliver a commencement address calling upon doctors of the future to think more about service to community and country. Noting that modern professional men are inclined to become specialists, he warned that people are "not getting much beyond their selfish interests," and only a few are contributing to the general welfare in broader activities.

"This nation came to greatness," he said, "because doctors, lawyers, merchants and others did not delegate the duties of their citizenship to lesser men."

Two honorary degrees were conferred at this exercise, both Doctorates of Law. The first to be presented by Dean Mercer to Dr. Barth was Attorney Samuel A. Blank, Chairman of Philadelphia College of Osteopathy's Board of Directors. When a State Legislator before the Second World War, Mr. Blank pioneered laws which have brought P.C.O. to its equality of recognition with other medical teaching institutions of the state. The second Doctorate of Laws was conferred upon Lieutenant Governor Shafer. Four degrees in course were awarded: Masters of Science were conferred upon B. T. Bailey

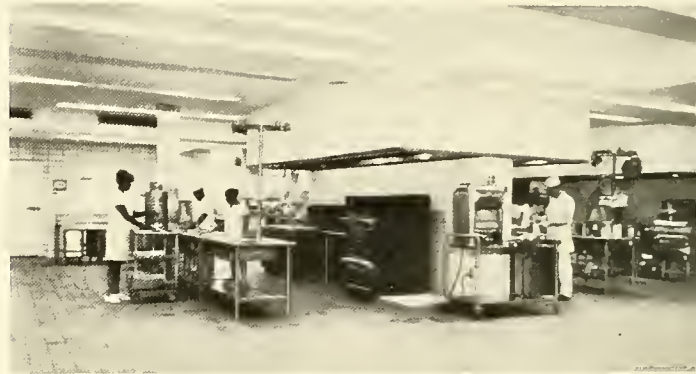


Flack, D.O. (Osteopathic Medicine), of the Class of '31; upon Meyer Kirschbaum, B.S., D.O. (Physiology), Class of '50; and upon Leonard H. Finkelstein, B.S., D.O., Class of '59, and Spencer G. Bradford, D.O. (Physiology), '42.

The College community was saddened by a number of deaths in 1962 and '63. It was a great loss to P.C.O. when Dr. Victor R. Fisher, Class of '36, died in May, 1963, at the age of 51. Dr. Fisher had long been a professor of internal medicine and active in the American College of Osteopathic Internists, of which he served as president for a time. He also served as trustee on the Board of the American College of Osteopathic Physicians. At the College he was Director of the Division of Postgraduate Studies.

Another untimely death that year was that of Dr. Abraham Levin, age 55, a graduate of P.C.O. in 1935. Very active in the American College of Osteopathic Surgeons and other osteopathic organizations, Dr. Levin was a member of the Department of Surgery and an experienced and popular professor.

Above: 1. Pavilion lobby with planter, ample seats and reception desk. 2. Nurses' Station. 3. The main kitchen; it can serve 600-bed hospital. 4. Staff and employees' cafeteria. 5. The Laboratory. 6. The Pharmacy. 7. Central Supply Storeroom.



DR. BARTH PROCLAIMS WIDE PCOM EXPANSION

An associate of Founder O. J. Snyder, Dr. David Sands Brown Pennock had also passed away late in 1962. Dr. Pennock was 82 and was listed among the Professors Emeriti of the College. With Dr. Snyder, he helped establish the Hospital, securing the original charter from the Commonwealth. He was Past President of the State and County Osteopathic Societies.

Winner of the O. J. Snyder Memorial medal on Founders Day, 1963, was Dr. H. Walter Evans, Secretary of the Board of Directors and an associate and confidante of Dr. Snyder. Dr. Barth presented the medal, and addressed the assemblage, recalling highlights of P.C.O.'s past, and discussing its future. In outlining the continuing campaign to obtain adequate state financial assistance, he pointed out that up to 1963 a total of \$4,718,000 had been granted to P.C.O. for building purposes by the Pennsylvania General State Authority.

"We can now move ahead firmly," he said, "toward an expanded faculty, fully salaried and full-time, capable of handling twice the number of students we now have."

The nation's shortage of family physicians continued to become more acute as the decade advanced, and while this was of great concern to Americans as a whole, it offered greater opportunities to P.C.O. and its expanding student body. Under the direction of Dr. William F. Daiber, the Department of Osteopathic Medicine was paying particular attention to this need. As Dr. Daiber put it, the family physician is "the component parts of every other physician, powered by a motivation toward and a fascination for a direct, personal mission of healing."

In 1964, the Department of Osteopathic Medicine was operating with a staff of 28, and while the content of courses was progressively increased, the making of an all-around doctor expanded to the clinics and laboratories. Assisting Dr. Daiber in this program was Dr. Theodore W. Stiegler, Jr., who directed the P.C.O. clinics. Also active in the courses for would-be family doctors were Albert J. Fornace, Ralph J. Tomei, Joseph E. Giletto, Gerald Scharf, A. F. D'Alonzo, Lois E. Pullum, John J. McHenry, Henry B. Herbst, Ted Weinberg, James A. Frazer, Sidney Kochman, Dominic Marsico, Anton Claus, Morton Silver and Philip K. Evans.

Dr. Daiber felt that if more general practitioners

had wide general knowledge, it would preclude so many examinations by specialists, since a good physician can diagnose from his own knowledge. He also advocated de-emphasis of the use of antibiotics and the overuse of wonder drugs until the sure necessity of such proven prescriptions was clear.

Underscoring the need for general practitioners was the 1964 Commencement address delivered by Dr. Carl E. Seifert, Regional Representative of the U.S. Commissioner of Education from the Department of Health Education and Welfare and an Honorary Alumnus of P.C.O. Dr. Seifert deplored the lag in preparing general practitioners in times when specialization is so popular. He pointed out that while 8200 medical and osteopathic students were enrolled in the nation, the country needed at least 12,000, and by 1970 would probably require double the number that would graduate in 1964. There was an even greater shortage of dentists and nurses.

"Now we are moving in the age of cybernetics," said Dr. Seifert, "a productive system utilizing both machine power and machine skills. It is the time of automation and the computer. . . . Already education and medicine have felt the impact of the machine. It promises unlimited freedom, but it implies a new form of society with the need for wide diversity. Most certainly this new order carries the basic assumption that a balance will be possible between the number of jobs, and job seekers. Yet there is now an imbalance in this relationship." The greatest need, he repeated, is for more professional people, notably *family doctors*.



PCOM students study tentative architect's drawing of the soon to be constructed Evans Hall on the new campus.

CHAPTER 9

THE SEVENTH DECADE (continued) NEW BUILDINGS, NEW HORIZONS

Automation and the age of computers was much on the minds of physicians in the 1960's. At the 1964 Founders Day celebration, Dean Emeritus Edgar O. Holden offered some startling suggestions of scientific things to come. One was the probable emergence of "computerized humans", the result of increasing use of automated devices in the treatment, and electronic monitoring and measurement while probing for the cause, and diagnosing illness through nuclear chemistry and other facets of biomedical engineering.

At this same ceremony, Dr. Barth presented the eleventh award of the Snyder Memorial Medal to Dr. Paul T. Lloyd, saying, "Dr. Lloyd is the premier radiologist of the osteopathic profession; he is among the select few who lead that specialty in all schools of practice throughout the world."

The continuance of campus dissent and protest was beginning to arouse America as the middle of the decade was reached. In his 1965 Commencement address, Hon. George I. Bloom told the graduates of P.C.O. that "physicians as well as everyone else these days would be well advised to protect our way of life."

Quoting Edmund Burke, he reminded his audience, "All that is necessary for evil to prevail, is that good men do nothing." Politics, indeed, is a patriotic duty to insure against totalitarian tyranny. It is the practical exercise of the art of self-government and someone must attend to it if we are to continue to have self-government," Judge Bloom declared.

While the 1965 Commencement exercises were in progress, a crew of 60 men were erecting forms and pouring the first tons of concrete for the Teaching and Research Hospital on City Line Avenue. Excavations had been dug in March to a depth of 26 feet, and now at last the actual structure began to rise. When completed the redesigned structure would rise five more stories and provide the key unit of P.C.O.'s new campus.

Back copies of *The Osteopathic Digest* tell the story of progress on this impressive structure; one of the 1965 issue covers showed an architect's drawing. By 1966 the cover photograph depicted the scaffolds and partially finished brick work of a rising building, while the 1967 issue proudly displayed a photo of the Dedication Ceremonies at the entrance to the completed building.

But a history of the physical plant of Philadelphia College of Osteopathy is by no means centered around the erection of a modern building complex on City Line Avenue. Within the day-to-day activity of the living College are continuous changes and improvements. Notable among these in 1965 was a new "Hearing Laboratory" with latest equipment to provide Otologists opportunities for surgical repairs. The microscopic and acoustic testing equipment devised for studying the middle ear and the mastoid enhanced P.C.O.'s reputation in the treatment of eye, ear, nose and throat. Behind these im-



"IT'S IN THE DIGEST GIRLS. . ."

Dr. Ruth Waddell Cathie, Professor and Chairman of Pathology, advises new women students Leona Ewing, Barbara Michalik, and Gloria Devonshire where to read about new Barth Pavilion, just opened.



NEW STUDENTS MEET DEAN THOMAS

This informal moment after the Orientation convocation provided Freshmen a first meeting with Dean Thomas, seated. At right, Richard Manceri, others. 1-r. Roy Warren, William Connelly, David Byers, Paul Taylor.

provements was Dr. J. Ernest Leuzinger, veteran Professor of E. E. N. T. and Chairman of the Department. He had obtained federal grants to help in the purchase of expensive devices. He was assisted in the department by Dr. Charles W. Snyder, Jr., Dr. John W. Sheetz, Jr., and Dr. Theodore P. Maurer. In their new laboratory, they used a sound-proofed testing booth where ear patients wear a double set of earphones, much as the airplane pilot or switchboard operator. The laboratory also contained a powerful new microscope which opened the way for more detailed study of the mastoid and middle ear. Repair of perforations was now possible.

MODERN SCIENCE AND THE OSTEOPATHIC CONCEPT

Mechanization continued its march into all phases of American life, and it was the subject of Dr. Barth's talk at the 75th Commencement exercises in 1966. "I need hardly emphasize before this assemblage the impact of mechanization on the lives of each of us," he said. "The implications for this class must be considered as computers and electronic diagnostic devices intrude farther into all aspects of professional practice. . . . The physician faces a double problem: on the one hand he wants all the help he can get from the computers, instruments of analysis, and other scientific aids, yet he cannot surrender the priority of his own humanity—his physician's skills, personality, judgment, or character.

"It is here the osteopathic concept, modern as tomorrow, comes to the aid of the physician. Properly used, it is his best instrument to protect and strengthen his human qualities in relation to his patients."

Following the awarding of degrees to the 83 graduates, honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws were conferred upon Dr. Arthur L. Schultz, newly installed President of Albright College, and Elmer S. Carll, widely known banker, Executive Vice President of Industrial Valley Title Insurance Company and a member of P.C.O.'s Board of Directors. Dr. Schultz delivered the Commencement address, calling for faith to bolster knowledge. "Today's problems," he said, "are mere footnotes in one chapter of the book of progress. You will always underrate the future . . . that future will be greater than the most fantastic story you can write."

Along with mechanization came the nation's first steps toward socialized medicine. Long promoted by political liberals, and equally resisted by many allopathic physicians and lay conservatives, the inevitable Medicare became law in 1966. Medicare started by covering 19 million people over 65 at a cost of one and a half billion dollars. "Medically needy" persons were estimated to be 35 million, and the cost of providing medical service for them was expected to reach nearly four billion dollars by the early 1970's.

At the 1966 Graduates' Dinner Dr. Barth envisioned a tremendous boom in hospital building and



VICE PRES. ROWLAND GREET'S STUDENT LEADERS

Each Autumn potential First Year class leaders are invited to a briefing by the Director of Admissions. In 1967 they were, 1-r: Ed Czarnetsky, Bill Novelli (who became Class President) George Dainoff, John Pulich, Richard Enza and Dave Berndt



Dr. Lewis J. Brandt '68 is presented with Alice Barth Award at Class dinner, by Vice President Rowland

also in nursing homes and schools for doctors, nurses and technicians. Despite the awesome implications of Medicare's future, the graduates and guests at the dinner seemed unperturbed, as many saw encouragement in some of the financial benefits that were expected to aid medical education and hospitals.

At this dinner, two members of the Class of 1916 received 50-year certificates. They were Dr. Charles R. Heard and Dr. Paul R. Thomas. Also honored was a still older P.C.O. graduate, Dr. Ira Walton Drew, Class of 1911. Top prize winner in the 1966 class was Frederick James Humphrey II, who captured five awards: Public Health Award, the John H. Eimerbrink, D. O. Memorial Award; the Belle B. and Arthur M. Flack Memorial Award for proficiency in practice of Osteopathic Medicine; the Harold L. Bruner, D. O. Memorial for proficiency in Allergy; and the prized Homer Mackey Memorial Award for highest scholastic average.

While the new City Line Avenue building continued to rise, and while mechanization invaded the healing professions, P.C.O.'s research programs were exploring some relatively new subjects. Heading the Department of Physiological Chemistry, Dr. Albert P. Kline was aided by a General Research Support Grant of the National Institutes of Health. His research projects included such investigations as measuring the accumulation of toxic elements, lead,

mercury and copper in clams of the Delaware Bay. Another project was an effort to determine the normal blood level of RNA. This problem arose as a result of a furor about the so-called "transfer of training" though the use of injectable brain extracts. As a side result of this line of investigation there was a possible bearing on blood transfusions. Dr. Kline and his assistants had begun work on what was known as "Project 5", which dealt with the making and testing of possible new analgesics and anticonvulsants. After three years this project had yielded a variety of new compounds of the kind proposed. Testing of the compounds on animals was being conducted under the direction of Drs. Bradford and Thomas.

\$50,000 RADIOLOGY GRANT IN 'WONDER INSTRUMENTS'

At the same time, a wide new area was appearing for exploration and research, using some of the advanced techniques and recently developed electronic equipment. Chairman of the Radiology Department, Dr. John J. Gilligan obtained a federal grant for some \$50,000 worth of "wonder instruments." Among the acquisitions was Isotope equipment. Obtaining this opened up several new avenues. Along with a new medical scanner they fitted into diagnoses of many types, especially in respect to malignancies, in determining the seat of trouble in the brain, kidneys, spleen, liver, or thyroid. Blood volume determinations were done by using a Volumetron.



VETERAN PROFESSORS MEET FUTURE D.O.'S

Seated at left and right, Dr. William Spaeth and Dr. Carlton Street, with Dr. William F. Daiber, standing at center, meet Dr. Street's son and wife and two other members of matriculating Class of '71 at 1967 First Year's orientation



CHRISTMAS PARTIES GET BIGGER AND BETTER AT PCOM

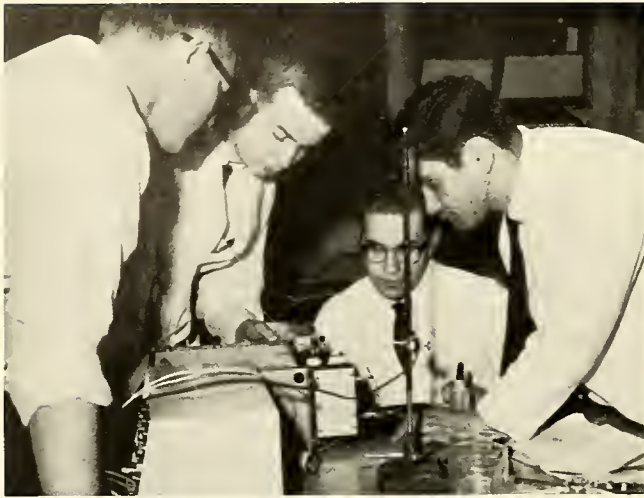
Upper Left: The Settlement kids put on their own song and dance for the parents in the Auditorium, 48th and Spruce Sts.

Upper right: The First Year Class in harmonious carol singing. (Remember 'em? Class of '71)

Center: Christmas is also for the Womens Guild, here selling gifts at the '67 bazaar. That's Betty Jean Childs in background. Mrs. Young, Jr. later.

Lower Left: President and Mrs. Barth have rarely missed PCOM's annual Christmas festivities. The Student Christmas Show and Caroling vies with the Childrens party that brings out the kids with, of course, their student dads and Student Wives. Here we have the gift distribution, aided by Leonard Limongelli (at rear) in the 1967 party. Santa Claus is played by Jeffrey Loux, Jr. The latter two are now D.O.'s, of course.

Lower Right: Singing and guitar music—and a gal—made a sure hit during that '67 Yule celebration. Remember?



CANDID CAMERA, LAB SHOT

Joel Woodruff, Stephen Wood, Barclay Wilson and James Ziccardi watch dials on a stimulating unit.

The Isotope Equipment was received in 1965 after a grant of \$10,000 upon Dr. Gilligan's application to the Atomic Energy Commission. It was maintained under rigid control and a licensing arrangement under A. E. C. regulations.

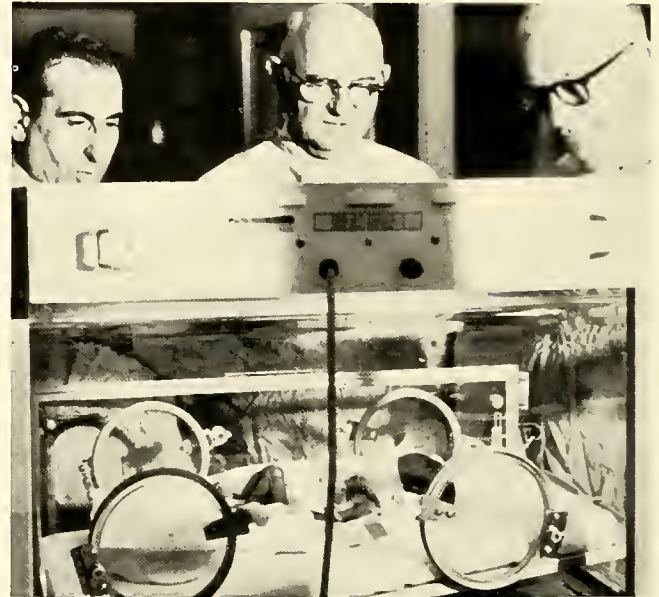
On July 1, 1966, Dr. Charles H. Boehm began his duties as newly-appointed Assistant to the President of Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. Dr. Boehm was a widely known educator who for eight years was Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He had recently completed a year and a half as head of U. S. A I D group which, in collaboration with UNESCO and the World Bank, developed a ten year plan to be used by the Ministry of Education in Colombia. Other foreign studies and consultant services by Dr. Boehm included one to the Soviet Union in 1959, to West Germany in 1961, representing Pennsylvania as guest of North Rhine-Westphalia, and in 1963 at invitation of Sweden's government and industry.



"Take a deep breath, Sis," says Dr. Caruso.

Under three governors of Pennsylvania, Dr. Boehm supervised the state school buildings subsidized construction of \$1½ billion, initiated the Master degree and liberal arts programs at the 14 State colleges, started educational television in Pennsylvania and reorganized the Department of Public Instruction in 1956 and '62. In 1959-60 he expanded a special statewide education program.

Last group to complete four full years at P.C.O.'s 48th and Spruce Streets building was the 1967 graduating class. Succeeding classes would have the use of the newly finished Frederic H. Barth Pavilion on the City Line Campus. This impressive structure



THE BLUE LIGHT TREATMENT

P.C.O.M.'s Pediatrics Department leaders check on newest equipment and premature infant's response to therapy for bilirubin. Left to right: Dr. Samuel L. Caruso, Dr. William S. Spaeth, Dr. F. Munro Purse.

had cost a total of \$7.1 million, and was planned as a growing concern, ready to expand with the community it would serve. The concrete and steel foundations, sunk to a depth of 26 feet were made to support six additional floors with an increase of the 228-bed capacity to 600 as the need should arise. The original building, dedicated on June 10, 1967, consisted of five stories with two additional floors below ground level. Metal and ceramic tile was used for some of the interior surfaces, and the most up-to-date facilities were provided. These included air conditioning throughout, automatic beds operated by the touch of a button, toilet facilities in every room, television lounges, gift shops, snack bar and small dining rooms for ambulatory patients and their guests.

BARTH PAVILION DEDICATION GALA EVENT

The biggest ceremonial occasion of the City avenue campus project up to then took place as part of the 1967 Commencement-Reunion weekend. It was the Dedication of the newly completed Frederic H. Barth Pavilion, as the ultra-modern teaching hospital had been named. It took place on the esplanade to the Hospital entrance, on a sunny June 10, 1967. The major speaker was Director Robert L. Kunzig of the General State Authority of Pennsylvania, representing Gov. Raymond P. Shafer. Mr. Kunzig spoke briefly on the Commonwealth's role in providing funds to build the hospital so that more trained physicians and surgeons would become available for the badly needed care of an expanding population.

There was a full program, beginning with the Invocation by Dr. George R. Barth, President Barth's brother and pastor of the Evangelical United Brethren Church in Lancaster, Pa. After the National Anthem PCOM's Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Paul W. Poley, gave the Dedicatory Prayer in which he returned thanks for the blessings that had attended the rise of this new center for aiding mankind. Dr. Ira W. Drew '11, gave an earnest review of Dr. Barth's role in leading PCOM to this great moment in its development, emphasizing his ceaseless efforts in procuring the campus and the State's fiscal support of the new building program. He explained that this motivated the Board in naming the Hospital after Dr. Barth. Dr. Sherwood R. Mercer delivered the Dedicatory remarks as Dean and Vice President for Educational Affairs, and included a reference to Dr. Barth's twenty years' work and perseverance in behalf of the College.

Dr. Barth's response noted the understanding and cooperation his requests brought from many authorities, including Govs. Leader, Lawrence, and Scranton. Among those who attended the ceremonies were Congressman J.A. Byrne, Judge John Morgan Davis, Judge Charles Weiner, Congressman Joshua Eilberg, Judge Leo Weinrott, Judge J. Sydney Hoffman, Dr. and Board Chairman Samuel A. Blank, Dr. John W. Hayes, President of AOA; Dr. Leon A. Kowalski, President of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association; and the Very Rev. Mark J. Mullin, D.M. Superior, St. Vincent's Seminary. A sandwich luncheon was served afterward on the lawn of the Administration building, formerly the Moss Mansion.



EDWIN H. CRESSMAN, D.O., M.Sc.

Founders Day speaker in 1968 when he was awarded the O.J. Snyder Memorial medal, Dr. Cressman reminded that "buildings cannot teach, so research and teaching are paramount."

The Class of '67 heard Dr. Paul Russell Anderson, President Nominate of Temple University deliver an address on "The Osteopathic Physicians in America." In his view, no graduates before 1967 had enjoyed such a favorable outlook for employment and high earnings. He based this statement on five important social and economic trends: 1. The huge increase in population with its demands for more medical service; 2. A steep increase in personal income, up 50 percent in twenty years; 3. A corresponding rise in the level of medical services in a country that was spending \$45 billion annually on health care, research and new facilities; 4. An astonishing increase in U.S. technology which included new cures and therapies for what were once regarded as incurables; and 5. A major manpower deficit in the prime working ages which meant physicians were entering a wide gap in the supply of practitioners.

With only 400 doctors of osteopathy graduating throughout the country in 1967, plans for the next unit of the City Line Health Center took on added significance. The new Osteopathic College, to be

built in conjunction with the Frederic H. Barth Pavilion teaching and research hospital, would be equipped to train from 800 to 1000 students. Underground passageways would link the college with the hospital, where bedside instruction would supplement regular courses. This much-needed building, together with the planned Nurses' residence, would hopefully make possible the re-establishment of a nurses' training program as well.

An important and significant advance in the Department of Otolaryngology took place in 1967. A Tuesday afternoon Workshop was established under the direction of Dr. Alvin Dubin and Dr. Theodore P. Mauer. Using micro-surgical equipment and the other modern devices of the Department, students and interns attending the workshop could observe the examination, treatment and microsurgery involved in Outpatient cases of infection, deafness, or congenital defects of the ear. The sessions were conducted under strict surgery disciplines, and, scrubbed and gowned, student observers watched the most minute and delicate operations, such as repairing an eardrum under microscopic guidance. A magnified image of all that takes place inside the patient's ear gave the surgeon full control over such delicate procedures.

BISHOP CORSON ASKS RETURN OF MORAL STANDARDS

As the end of the '60's drew near, doubts and uncertainties increased throughout American society. So much so, that a national feeling of uneasiness was reflected in Dr. Barth's words to the graduating class of 1968 when he said, "The times in which we live seem to breed distrust; machines we invent appear to be using us, we seem but computer units with no real control over our destinies. All this is dehumanizing us. And I believe this dehumanizing process is at the base of our social trouble. We are being so homogenized by mass communications and new cultural forces that we are losing our individuality and, indeed, our strength of character . . ."

In his Commencement address to the Class of '68, Rev. Bishop Fred Pierce Corson, Resident Bishop of the Philadelphia Area, United Methodist Church, pleaded with the graduates to help restore moral standards in the nation. "We must learn to distinguish between men of success and men of value," he said. "Men of success seek power; men of value seek principle. We judge success by accumulation, the other by moral character."

Honorary Doctor of Laws degrees were conferred upon Bishop Corson as well as on Herbert Fineman, Democratic floor leader in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives; and Senator George N. Wade, Republican member over the years of both House and Senate, and like Fineman a friend of P.C.O.M.

At the annual Class Dinner, "Old Grads" were represented by Drs. Henry N. Hillard '34, President of the Alumni Association; John McLain Birch '43; Otterbein Dressler '26; George Essayian '39; Aaron Feinstein '42; N. H. Gartzman '52; Charles A. Hemmer '43; Richard Koch '38; Paul T. Lloyd '23; Alex Maron '46; Charles W. Sauter '31; and Charles Snyder '33. A special introduction was made for Dr. Lindsay H. Thomson of Huntingdon Valley, Pa., Class of 1918, then numbering only seven.

By this time the Barth Pavilion was running smoothly. Graduates in the Class of '68 had pursued some of their studies in the new facility. The Surgical Center, with six major surgery units and equipped with the latest automated devices was in full swing. Over \$1,200,000 had been spent on new equipment. Chairman of the Surgical Department was Dr. Carlton Street. He was assisted by Dr. Her-



HIGH HONOR FOR DR. CATHIE

One of Dr. Angus G. Cathie's biggest surprises and happiest moments came Sept. 9, 1967 at a hurriedly called convocation in PCO's auditorium to confer a Special Award for Outstanding Service in Osteopathic Education. Dr. George W. Northup, Editor of American Osteopathic Association publications, presented the plaque that had been bestowed upon Dr. Cathie by vote of the Board Trustees of the AOA. It bore the signature of Dr. Earl K. Lyons, then President of AOA, and Dr. True B. Eveleth, Exec. Secretary, AOA.

man Kohn, Clinical Professor, and Dr. Galen S. Young, Clinical Professor. Dr. Herman E. Poppe was Vice Chairman of Orthopedic Surgery and Dr. Robert A. Whinney was Vice Chairman of Urology.

In addition to Surgery, the Obstetrical and Gynecological Department and Nursery were relocated on City Line Avenue, all with new, modern equipment and enlarged space. The new quarters contained 45 beds, four labor rooms and three delivery rooms. The new Nursery contained three units: one for well and healthy infants who require no more than normal care; the second for intensive care, where every necessary facility and service is available for critical cases; and a third for suspect cases, babies who may have infection of varying degrees. These last, of course, are kept isolated until any danger from infection or contagion has been removed. Chairman of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Department was Dr. Lester Eisenberg, newly appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

The enlarged space and new facilities of the Barth Pavilion helped bring about increased P.C.O.M. enrollment, with 125 in the class of 1972.

DR. CATHIE CITED BY A.O.A. FOR EDUCATIONAL SERVICE

A member of the staff who had graduated in 1931 had completed his 35th year of teaching at P.C.O.M. at the close of 1967. Dr. Angus G. Cathie, who over the years had probably received more honors and awards than any other instructor, was again honored at a special ceremony on September 9, 1967. Without any previous notice Dr. Cathie was called from the audience and Dr. George W. Northup, Editor of the American Osteopathic Association publications, presented him with a citation for outstanding service in Osteopathic education, by action of the Board of Trustees of the American Osteopathic Association. The plaque bore a handsome certificate signed by Dr. Earl K. Lyons, President and Dr. True B. Eveleth, Executive Secretary, American Osteopathic Association.

Dr. Cathie's writing on anatomical subjects was well known, as was his amazing handiwork in creating models of the human skeletal composition, intricately assembled so as to appear human to the uninitiated. A collection of these exhibits had been shown at numerous conventions and professional symposia throughout the country.

The 69th Annual Founders' Day in 1968 was the

occasion of a double celebration, as the hospital held "Open House" for more than 2,000 visitors—the first public inspection of the new facility. At the Founders' Day Program held in the College auditorium, an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Col. Ralph E. Jones, Dean of the Valley Forge Military Junior College. Dr. Edwin H. Cressman, Chairman of the Department of Dermatology, received the O.J. Snyder Medal and delivered the traditional address. In it he emphasized that, with a new campus and facilities, "teaching and research must still remain paramount."

The 1967 and 1968 P.C.O.M. Alumni Association reunion programs met with more than usual success, with extraordinary interest being sparked by the new Frederic H. Barth Pavilion, and by the proximity of fine motor hotels on City Line Avenue. The agenda combined luncheons, tours, reunions and professional seminars on current health subjects. The seminars were arranged by Dr. Paul Barsky, '47. Among the dinner guests at the '67 Reunion was Dr. Leon A. Kowalski '36, of Philadelphia, President of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association. Also present were two members of the Class of 1917. These Fifty-Year Alumni were Dr. Earl B. French, Philadelphia, and Dr. H. Walter Evans, Professional Director of the College Hospitals, and Secretary of the Board of Directors.

Dr. Cathie continued to have honors heaped upon him, as the veteran anatomist lectured, taught, wrote articles and directed the anatomy course for P.C.O.M.'s largest class of 150 students—the class of '73. In January 1969, the New York Academy of Osteopathy held an Angus Cathie day program in the Regency Hotel, New York City. There, speakers delivered special papers praising Dr. Cathie's many contributions and achievements, and he was presented with a plaque carrying this citation:

"With deep appreciation for his devotion and service to the lifelines of osteopathic education, the undergraduate student, the basic medical sciences and contribution of palpatory diagnosis and manipulative therapy, as expressed in the concept of Osteopathic Medicine."

This was signed by Robert B. Thomas, President, and Lawrence S. Robertson, Secretary of the New York Academy.

The 1968 yearbook of the National Academy of applied Osteopathy was dedicated to Dr. Cathie, and he responded with an article on the Sino-Bronchial Syndrome.

48TH STREET BUILDING RENOVATED, THOMAS IS DEAN

While the City Line complex was growing, a major renovation of the 30-year-old 48th Street building was undertaken. In 1969, additional classroom and laboratory space was provided, and much of the interior was modernized. One of the expanded facilities at 48th Street was Dr. Cathie's anatomy lab on the fourth floor. Some of the expansion was made possible by the moving of certain departments to the Barth Pavilion. One of these was the Pediatrics section. In the new building, Pediatrics could now handle 32 patients in the nursery, and there were 28 beds, two rooms for isolation, and a crib room. The Department was being directed by Dr. William S. Spaeth, with the assistance of Drs. F. Munro Purse, Clinical Professor, and Samuel L. Caruso, Clinical Professor and Vice Chairman.

Dr. Paul H. Thomas, member of the Class of 1955 and Associate Dean since 1967, became Dean of the P.C.O.M. on March 15, 1969. Dr. Sherwood R. Mercer, who had been serving as Dean since 1954, continued as Vice President in charge of Academic Affairs with offices in the Administration building on City Avenue. Dr. Mercer also continued as Professor of the History of Medicine.

By the time Graduation Day arrived in June, 1969, the theme of social and academic upheaval was even more prevalent than it had been in preceding years. Dr. Barth deplored the "New Cynics" who imitated Crates' and Zeno's Cynics by not cutting their hair or beards, carrying sticks and mallets, and begging. "But where the original cynics despised wealth," he went on, "sought virtue, questioned all things in order to find what was true, these imitators mock all things, including the true, using the mask of philosophy to disguise license and irresponsibility."

The Commencement address that year was delivered by Lieutenant Governor Raymond J. Broderick, who was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree. He spoke of the maladies that bring decline and disaster to empires and societies, and he emphasized that all was not well in the nation's body politic.

At the 1969 Class dinner on June 7, Dr. Barth called upon the 90 graduates to join and support local, state and national osteopathic societies, and urged them to remember that more osteopathic teaching institutions were vital to an independent profession in order to provide a choice to an American public that abhors a monopoly.

In his first appearance as Dean of the College, Dr. Paul H. Thomas handled the awards with wit, charm and confidence.

In the following month, Dr. Barth, who had been serving as President of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine since 1950, was elected President of the American Association of Osteopathic Colleges at the closing session of the organization's annual meeting in Chicago. Barth succeeded Dr. Morris Thompson, of Kirksville, Mo., as president of the A.A.O.C.

The 1960's ended with the Frederic H. Barth Pavilion operating on a near capacity basis. This had been accomplished in only 18 months time after the opening ceremonies, and with a smooth transfer of major units from the Osteopathic Hospital in West Philadelphia. The decade ended as it had begun, amid an air of doubt and uncertainty, yet so much had been accomplished at P.C.O.M., that its future could not be thought of in any terms but growth and success for the College.

Still, the great American introspection was to continue; the Watergate hubbub, and the oil-gas energy crises were yet to come, while the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy waged an endless struggle against inflationary costs, and the increasing demand for physicians, nurses, hospital beds, and all types of expanding health care.

All in all, the College entered the '70's as it had looked upon a new decade ten years earlier—with unflagging hope, mixed with the complexities of healthy living in a confused American society.



PCOM ALUMNI LEADERS HUDDLE

An early September 1967 gathering during the College activities surrounding opening another year brought out. (standing) l-r: Drs. John Cifala, up from Virginia; Henry Hillyer, Lancaster, Pa. Charles W. Snyder, Jr., and (seated) Archie A. Feinstein and Charles A. Hemmer of the Hospital staff.

CHAPTER 10

THE 1970's FULFILLMENT AND NEW CHALLENGES

When Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine entered its seventh decade and took stock of all that had happened before, it had to concede that the past is indeed the prologue, and fulfillment of a long sought objective brings with it broad new challenges. The College was possessed of a new campus with the most completely equipped teaching Hospital, most sophisticated College complex replete with audio-visual instruction aids in theatre-style lecture halls, and clinics integrated into the learning process in a smooth and welcomed extension of public health care.

Moreover, it was building up a faculty matured and preeminent in the field of Osteopathic medicine. If there were problems, they were in the nature of imponderables that sometimes are part of giant leaps forward, and the sudden realization that all must now be geared to transmission over four years' study and clinical practice toward the D.O. degree. The assumption was that the product gaining that degree, like the educational improvements around him, would probably be better. This seemed to be the mood as the 1970's began.

At the 1970 Commencement ceremonies, Dr. J. Scott Heatherington, President of the A.O.A. told the 81 graduates and guests, "Doctors, more than some other men, have great opportunities to use their talents creatively, or to waste them. You can waste them in the race for monetary gain, in the struggle for status and power, or in the simplest way of all: by not fully utilizing your skills and talent—by not truly caring.

"The choice of the kind of physician you will be must be made during your earliest days of practice. It will be in many ways a final choice, a fork in the road you take, but can never retrace. I hope you will choose wisely."

The problems faced by osteopaths and by the nation as a whole, were complex ones, Dr. Heatherington continued. "We have a limitless

supply of those with intelligence and expertise to analyze society's problems, but few with the motivation or courage to come aboard and help solve them."

Like the individual student or doctor, P.C.O.M. began the 70's with the finest educational advantages available; new, modern buildings—all, physically, that a great medical complex could ask. It remained for those who followed the founders and developers to carry on in the great tradition of wisdom and hard work that was Osteopathy's heritage.

In President Barth's words, "As each student comes along the road of development, education and experience, at every step each has reached back to his heritage." This heritage, he explained, was made available through the good offices of parents and grandparents, teachers, clergy and other sponsors and advisors.



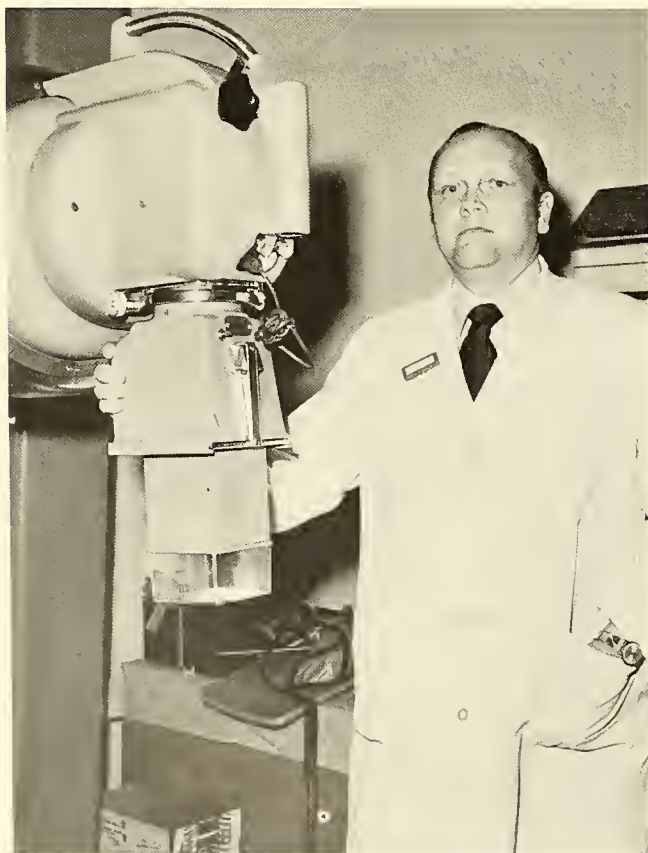
MASTERS OF SCIENCE AND SPONSORS

Dr. Charles W. Snyder, Jr., left, and Dr. John J. Gilligan, right, congratulate their proteges, Dr. Ronald A. Kirschner, and Dr. Noel L. Melhorn on winning M.Sc. degrees



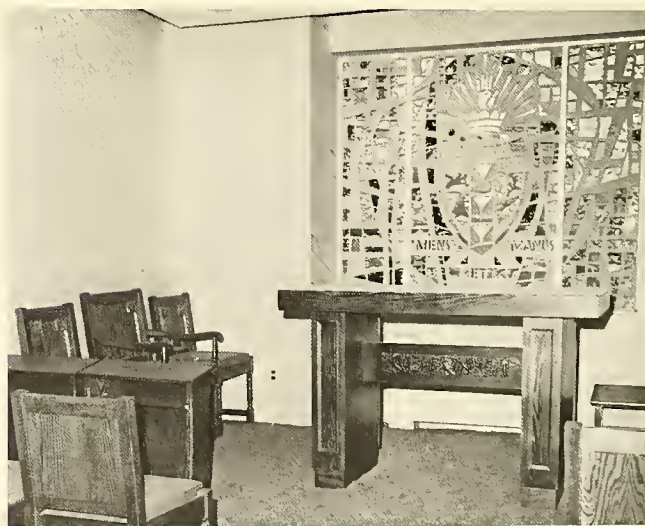
DR. EVANS COMPLETES A MISSION

Nobody in the PCOM family more appreciated the Cornerstone ceremonies for the Barth Pavilion than Dr. H. Walter Evans. Here the veteran PCOM planner and Secretary of its Board makes typically brief remarks in the nearly completed Teaching Hospital. Seated: Dr. Barth, Rev. Poley, Bishop Corson, Drs. Charles W. Snyder, Jr., J.E. Leuzinger, and Board Member William J. McCarter, realtor.



NEW EQUIPMENT, NEW DIRECTOR

Dr. Robert L. Meals '56, New Director of the Department of Radiology, with a unit of the new equipment installed at Barth Pavilion in the 70's.



THE FREITER MEMORIAL MEDITATION CHAPEL

Given by Mrs. Sophia Freiter Barth, wife of PCOM's President, this beautiful stained glass window and mahogany furniture was installed in memory of Mrs. Barth's parents.



GROUP ALUMNI CLASS MEMBERSHIP FOR '72
Alumni President Dr. Charles W. Sauter II hands Alumni Association Membership certificate to Class President Norman Weiss.



JUSTICE ROBERTS RECEIVES LL.D.
Dr. Barth repeats ritual as Board Chairman Judge Hoffman places hood on '72 Commencement speaker.



THEY WON DISTINGUISHED TEACHING AWARDS
Dr. Charles W. Snyder, Jr. and Dr. Clarence E. Baldwin accept Vice President Rowland's Congratulations at 1972 Class Dinner in Union League.



THEY SHARED TOP COMMENCEMENT AWARD
William Croff and Lee Adler, from Drexel Hill and Havertown, Pa. respectively, smile their pleasure as Dr. Rowland bestows plaques of Student Council for best Academic records.

NEW COLLEGE BUILDING IS BEGUN

Two Honorary Doctor of Laws degrees and a Doctor of Science degree were conferred by Dr. Barth. The LLD's went to The Reverend Alfred W. Price, D.D., rector of Saint Stephens Episcopal Church in Philadelphia; and to The Hon. Don H. Stafford, member of the Florida House of Representatives, a candidate for Congress, and a sponsor of legislation favorable to the osteopathic profession. Recipient of the D. Sc. degree was Dr. Heatherington, who delivered the principal address.

Meanwhile, the City Avenue complex was con-

tinuing to grow. In July, 1970, contract awards were given out for the construction of the Library and Classroom Building at an estimated cost of \$5.8 million. Plans called for a six-story structure built of steel, concrete block and brick veneer. There would be laboratory space, a bookstore, student post office, lecture halls for 200 students, and the library. The Department of Microbiology would occupy the third floor; Pathology the fourth, Physiology the fifth, and the Department of Osteopathic Principles and Practice would be on the top, sixth floor.

By contrast with the Depression years of the '30's, P.C.O.M. doctors and hospital personnel were ex-



TEN PCOM ALUMNI ENJOY ALUMNI LUNCH AT BAL HARBOUR, FLA.

Ten sons of Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine are shown at the 1972 Annual lunch of the PCOM Alumni Association held at the Americana Hotel in Bal Harbour, Fla. Oct. 10, 1972.

Left to right from center foreground: Dr. George Northup, Class of 1939, former President of the American Osteopathic Association, and its Editor; Dr. Gordon Zink, Canton, Pa., '36; Dr. Nicholas S. Nicholas, PCOM Faculty Member; Dr. David Heilig of Drexel Hill, Pa., '44; Dr. Wayne English of Kirksville, Missouri, '58; Dr. Clarence E. Baldwin Philadelphia, '34; Dr. Ronald Kirshner, Philadelphia, '66; Dr. Berkley Brandt, of Auburn, Washington, '66; Dr. David Lukens, Takoma, Wash. and Dr. Charles W. Snyder, of Philadelphia, '33.

periencing a degree of affluence unheard of in those earlier, difficult times. Interns now started at \$8,000 a year. First year residencies received \$10,000, second year \$11,000 and third year \$12,000.

Taking over direction of the 228-bed Barth Pavilion, William J. Stout became Hospital Administrator in 1970. A native of Virginia, with wide experience in several administrative positions, Administrator Stout was 45 when he assumed the Barth Pavilion post. He succeeded Harold J. King, whose retirement had left the position open. Mr. King was assigned to the handling of scholarships and student financial loans under the direction of Vice President for Administrative Affairs Thomas M. Rowland, Jr.

DR. CATHIE, DR. EVANS PASS AWAY

Commencement Eve in 1970 brought the shock of a severe loss to P.C.O.M. On June 5, 1970, Dr. Angus Gordon Cathie died in the Barth Pavilion. He was in his 68th year—a fountain of influence, counsel and wisdom throughout the Osteopathic community, and among the most highly respected and oft-honored physicians in the Profession. He was regarded as the top authority on Osteopathic principles and practice, while old grads and young students considered him to be the best anatomist in the country. Only the week before his hospitalization, he had for the ninth time delivered a lecture to



THE HEAD TABLE ANNUAL PCOM ALUMNI LUNCHEON AMERICANA HOTEL, MIAMI

The Annual PCOM Alumni Luncheon at each AOA Convention is one of the highlight events of the year for the former students at the Quaker City college. The year 1972 was no exception as an overflow crowd of some 250 on October 10th shared the luncheon hall with faculty and staff members of Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine, held in the Americana Hotel in Miami, Florida. At the head table, seated left to right: Mrs. Richard A. Scott; Richard A. Scott, PCOM Student Council President; Mrs. Richard (Barbara) Plummer, President of PCOM Student Wives Auxiliary; Mrs. Barth and Dr. Frederic H. Barth, PCOM President. Mrs. Barth is Dean of Women at the college. Standing, left to right: Mr. John DeAngelis, PCOM Treasurer and Vice President for Financial Affairs and Mrs. DeAngelis; Dr. Robert W. England, PCOM Dean; Dr. Robert J. Furey, then President of the PCOM Alumni Association, and Dr. Sherwood R. Mercer, PCOM Vice President for Administrative Affairs.

the Postgraduate Seminar of the American College of Osteopathic Surgeons, meeting in Michigan. Among his last duties was giving a practical examination to the First Year Class.

To associates, Dr. Cathie once confided, "I never want to retire. My work is my pleasure." Although very ill, he kept to his schedule and filled lecture and speaking engagements almost to the end.

P.C.O.M. underwent another grievous loss later in the year with the death of Dr. H. Walter Evans. Dr. Evans was 80 when he died November 9, 1970. Graduated from P.C.I.O. in the Class of 1917, Evans became an instructor in bacteriology and obstetrics and gynecology at the 19th and Spring Garden Streets school. He progressed to full Professorship in 1935. When the 48th and Spruce building was completed, he devoted much of his time to administration, planning and staff supervision. During the Depression years Dr. Evans and a fellow founding member of the Stephen Girard Lions Club, John G.

Keck, contrived the pay-as-you-go plan that kept the College operative. Meanwhile his own practice grew, and during a long, busy lifetime he delivered infants in hundreds of homes, for mothers didn't go to maternity wards in those days. He was a member and past President of the American College of Osteopathic Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and also of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association. Recipient of the O. J. Snyder Memorial Medal for distinguished service in 1963, Dr. Evans was also awarded the Lindback Foundation's prize for Distinguished Teaching. This award was presented to him at the 1970 Commencement Eve dinner, only a few months before his passing.

While the new college building began to take form and the steel construction rose on City Avenue, curriculum changes were taking place at P.C.O.M. and Dr. Barth emphasized to faculty and undergraduates alike, that the real core of the organization was not new buildings, fine as they might be, but



THE 1972 PCOM CLASS DINNER IN THE UNION LEAGUE



With Dr. Leuzinger steadying the former Dean, Dr. Barth congratulated Dr. Holden on receiving the Snyder Memorial Medal, February 1, 1969.

the quality and character of its personnel. Among the curriculum changes put into effect in 1971 were greater clinical emphasis and contact built into the first year roster. This included a new course entitled "Clinical Correlation", an introductory course in "Physical Diagnosis", and a new course in "Neurosensory Sciences". In the second year scheduling changes permitted more clinical courses to be included, thus allowing time for more such experience in the third year. Also in the third year, students became involved in practical training, being introduced to the hospital and becoming involved in patient-care training. The fourth year program was revised to include clinical training under physicians carefully chosen and approved specifically for this purpose at four other base hospitals.

In February 1971, Dr. A. Archie Feinstein became Professional Director and Director of Medical Education. Dr. Feinstein brought to his new post a distinguished career of service, not only as a physician and surgeon, but as a professional who had proven himself as Chief of Staff and Medical Director at the Metropolitan Hospital in Philadelphia. Previously he had moved to a residency in general surgery at the Knickerbocker Hospital in New York. Then he was a resident in neurology at the University of Minnesota Hospital where he did much work in the division of Polio during its period of epidemic.

RECIPIENTS OF THE O.J. SNYDER MEMORIAL MEDAL

- 1953 DR. DAVID S. B. PENNOCK
- 1954 DR. MARGARET H. JONES
- 1955 DR. CHESTER D. SWOPE
- 1956 DR. RUSSELL C. McCAUGHAN
- 1958 DR. PHIL R. RUSSELL
- 1959 DR. IRA W. DREW
- 1960 DR. C. PAUL SNYDER
- 1961 DR. JAMES M. EATON
- 1962 DR. J. ERNEST LEUZINGER
- 1963 DR. H. WALTER EVANS
- 1964 DR. PAUL T. LLOYD
- 1966 DR. ANGUS G. CATHIE
- 1967 DR. CARLTON STREET
- 1968 DR. EDWIN H. CRESSMAN
- 1969 DR. EDGAR O. HOLDEN
- 1970 DR. FREDERIC H. BARTH
- 1971 DR. JOSEPH F. PY
- 1972 DR. GEORGE W. NORTHUP
- 1973 DR. WILLIAM F. DAIBER
- 1974 DR. HERMAN KOHN

The O. J. Snyder Memorial Medal, presented in memory of the founder of Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine, is awarded in recognition of leadership and service to the College.

ENROLLMENT IN 1971 AT NEW HIGH

In 1948 he entered into private practice in Philadelphia. He was Medical Director and Director of Medical Education at Metropolitan Hospital from 1960 through 1970, when he accepted similar but wider responsibilities at P.C.O.M. In addition to his duties at P.C.O.M., Dr. Feinstein served as Secretary-Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association and was on Pennsylvania Governor Scranton's Hospital Study Commission.

Vice President Thomas M. Rowland, Jr. announced that in 1971, P.C.O.M. enrollment soared to a new all-time high, with over 900 applicants. Rowland had recently been elected Secretary of the Board of Directors, succeeding Dr. H. Walter Evans. As the new Secretary, Mr. Rowland added another responsibility to an administrative record that in turn made him Director of Admissions and Registrar and Vice President for Administrative Affairs of the College and Hospitals. In addition to these administrative duties, Mr. Rowland was also an assistant Professor of Professional Economics at the College. A graduate of Temple University with a B.Sc. degree, he served throughout World War II with the Troop Carrier Command. He had at various times served with the Multiple Sclerosis Society of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Association for Retarded Children, and was President of the Welsh



*DR. THOMAS M. ROWLAND, JR. EXECUTIVE VICE
PRESIDENT, PCOM*

Society of Philadelphia, oldest social organization in America.

Early in 1971, Dr. Charles W. Snyder, Jr. assumed Chairmanship of the P.C.O.M. Department of Ophthalmology, Otorhinolaryngology and Bronchoesophagology. He succeeded Dr. Ernest Leuzinger, who retired after long service with the P.C.O.M. faculty. Dr. Snyder brought the experience of recent postgraduate studies which he completed in London the preceding year.

At the 72nd Founder's Day celebration, Pennsylvania Secretary of Education, Dr. David H. Kurtzman emphasized the increasing need for doctors and nurses, and complimented P.C.O.M. for its rapid expansion during its 73-year existence. "The story of its success," he said, "lies in the fact that of more than 5,000 doctors who have graduated since its founding, some 3000 are still practicing, and serving their fellow man. That is a pretty good endorsement of Osteopathic medicine."

Shortly after this event, Dr. Barth boarded a plane

for Geneva to attend meetings of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. As a member of the U.S. Delegation appointed by President Nixon, Dr. Barth had another of his many opportunities to serve the nation. He had previously served as Acting Postmaster of Philadelphia, and he had attended meetings of the Technical Committee of Government and non-Government Organizations of the White House Conference on the Aging.

P.C.O. ESTABLISHES UPSTATE CLINIC

As evidence of P.C.O.M.'s continuing growth and expansion, a new Medical Center was established at Laporte, Pa. Here, an electrocardiometer was introduced in April, 1971, in a pioneer project providing free heart examinations for people of the adjacent communities. The Laporte Center had been set up in the former Mokoma Inn, purchased by P.C.O.M. and situated on a sizeable block of land also acquired by the College. At opening ceremonies, Dr. Barth outlined the purpose and plans of the Health Center, which would provide modern diagnosis and treatment for Sullivan County and other areas in Appalachia. Part of the Center's financing came in the form of a grant from the Appalachian Regional Commission.

It was the beginning of a comprehensive new entity in the serving of Philadelphia and surrounding area with more adequate hospital and health services. The Barth Pavilion had 209 beds and 28 bassinets available as its four floors and basement were put into service. The basement housed a splendidly equipped Radiology department and other laboratories, including the Surgery department and ancillary services. It also housed the kitchen and cafeteria which supplied the food for the entire hospital and staff.

By the end of 1973 the yearly census and patient care had risen to new highs in PCOM's experience. In 1973 alone Barth Pavilion Hospital had received a total of 5,739 patients, had treated 682 pediatric cases, had 311 births, and there had been 4,404 surgeries completed.

The College-Hospital building at 48th and Spruce sts. had by then been completely renovated and converted into the largest and most heavily used clinic of the four—redesignated as Health Care centers in 1974—now operated by the College. They included besides the West Center at 48th and Spruce, North Center at 28th and Dauphin sts.; the Roxborough Center, and the recently established Laporte,

Sullivan county, Center in northeast Pennsylvania. Earlier PCOM physicians had helped run the Salvation Army's Harbor Light clinic at 8th and Vine sts., but this was discontinued when highway improvement took over the locale.

West Center Health Care Clinic was placed in charge of Dr. Eleanor Masterson, '57. It continued to serve the health needs of a great many people in West Philadelphia, treating 21,992 cases in 1973. Dr. Edward M. Gianforte, '65 became clinic supervisor.

Dr. Lloyd also continued to headquarter at West Center, as Director of the Cancer Education program, one of the major Consulting Sections established by the College.

The Anatomy department, taken over on July 1, 1973 by Dr. Vincent T. Cipolla, '46, continued to occupy the entire fourth floor of the former College building. This is where first year students receive all instruction in gross anatomy and micro-anatomy, the latter under Prof. Emeritus Edwin H. Cressman. The teaching staff includes Assistant Professor Dr. Richard Notzhold, Ph.D., Assistant Professor Dominic Castrigano, and Mrs. Joan Moore, M.A., Embryology and Genetics instructor.



DEAN THOMAS' FINAL ROLLCALL

Dean Paul H. Thomas begins the final rollcall for the Class of 1972 Sunday June 6th in Irvine auditorium. Seated on platform are President Barth with Honored guests and members of Board and Faculty. It climaxed a long, demanding year for Dean Thomas, the WWII Marine turned to higher education. Two weeks later to the day, while catching up on work, he was found dead in his College office.



RECOVERY ROOM NURSE

Among the long term PCOM regulars, Betty Johns, Recovery room nurse, can look back upon a lot of cases. A graduate of the Nursing School in 1947, Betty has worked in PCOM hospitals ever since, from the Spruce St. College Hospital to Barth Pavilion since it was opened in 1967.

NORTHUP FOUNDERS DAY SPEAKER

A noteworthy address was delivered by Dr. George W. Northup, Editor of AOA Publications and a 1939 P.C.O.M. graduate, when he was the key speaker at the 74th Founders Day program. Dr. Northup referred to the abjuration found in the Hebrew Prophet Habakkuk 2:2—"And the Lord answered me, saying, Write the vision and make it plain upon tablets, that he may run that readeth it."

There is, these days, too little vision, too much pragmatism, he declared. Professors and teachers of medicine have become too occupied with *things* in medical education, rather than the objectives of their teaching.

"In an age when men of ideals are being overshadowed by men of ideas, practicality seems to be a substitute for integrity," said Dr. Northup. "Technology is crowding out the place of religion and philosophy in the souls of men. Status is replacing service, success is judged by material returns rather than on quality of service rendered."

Dr. Northup was awarded Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine's highest honor when he



THAT HAWAIIAN AOA CONVENTION OF 1971!

It was the first time the AOA convened in Honolulu, capital of our 50th State. It had been three times to Miami, San Francisco, Philadelphia, and five times to New York. But Hawaii was "something else again," to use a cliché then starting the rounds. All Osteopathic Colleges were represented and PCOM's delegation included Board members, Administration, Faculty and the wives. The gentlemen bought bright shirts and women gay bathing suits. The date was Nov. 14-18, 1971.

In this picture report PCOM's family seems to be enjoying the shirtsleeve informality of the luncheon. Plenty of Alumni there, as Center photo in above grouping indicates. Upper left, PCOM President Frederic H. Barth speaks to the group. Upper right, Dr. Marion E. Coy, AOA President, KCOS '38, talks on the Convention agenda. Lower right, Vice President Sherwood R. Mercer tells something to Board members Elmer Carll and George Mansfield, while at right Dr. Galen S. Young '35, and Dr. Barth await their turn at the microphone. Both spoke. At lower left, as Dr. Mercer rises to the occasion, Dr. and Mrs. Barth, Vice President and Mrs. John DeAngelis, and Dr. Charles W. Snyder, Jr., Alumni Association Secretary, who also spoke wait expectantly. All this is the Sheraton Waikiki, just a long jump from the bathing beach.

received the O. J. Snyder Memorial Medal in 1972. His list of accomplishments was long and varied. In 1958-59 he was President of the American Osteopathic Association. He was also a member of the AOA Board of Trustees, its Executive Committee, and Vice Chairman of the Bureau of Professional Education and Colleges. A delegate to the American Council of Education, the U.S. Public Health Conference on Asian influenza, Dr. Northup was a member of several New York and New Jersey associations, including both Academies of Science. Amid these activities, he found time to write a volume entitled *Osteopathic Medicine: An American Reformation* in 1966. He was also the author of numerous articles in osteopathic journals.



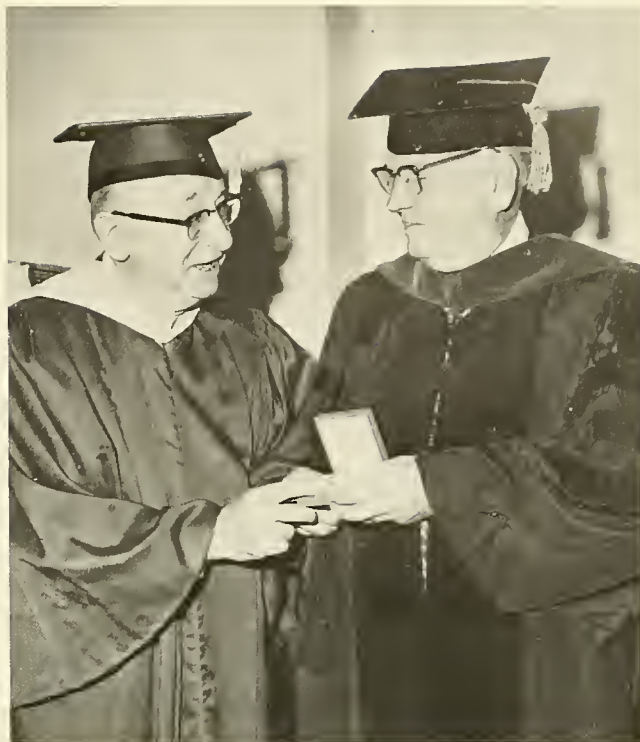
THE WISHBONE TRADITION AT PCOM

One of the standard rituals at the Commencement season is the presentation by Dr. and Mrs. Mercer of a wishbone pin to wives of seniors of the Graduating Class. It takes place at close of Graduation Dr. and Mrs. Mercer at left. Mrs. George Vilushis, seated, while Mrs. Anthony Ferretti, and Mrs. John Stevens Jr., watch Mrs. Ronald Ellis at rear.

DR BARTH WINS AOA'S HIGHEST HONOR

At another ceremony, thousands of miles away, Dr. Barth was awarded the AOA's highest recognition—the Distinguished Service Certificate—at the Annual Convention held in Honolulu, Hawaii in November, 1971. The certificate read: "In Recognition of Your Outstanding Accomplishments in the Field of Osteopathic Education."

In the aftermath of World War II, much of the preparedness activity that had marked the war years, was gradually forgotten. Most hospitals discontinued various disaster drills as the nation returned to



DR. BARTH GIVES DR. DAIBER O.J. SNYDER MEMORIAL MEDAL

The O. J. Snyder Memorial Medal is the highest award conferred upon anyone by PCOM. First bestowed upon Dr. David S. B. Pennock in 1949 upon its 50th Anniversary Founders day, it has been given annually since that time. On Jan. 20, 1973 it was awarded to one of the great and highly regarded Professors of the College, Dr. William F. Daiber, long Chairman of the Department of Internal Medicine, and since it was established, Program Director for the section on Cardiovascular Training.



PCOM Leaders Robed for Commencement

At left is Board Chairman Judge Sydney Hoffman, who read a Commencement statement for the Board.

Center, Exec. Vice Pres. Thomas M. Rowland, Jr. who represented Dr. Barth at '73 Commencement.

Dr. Sherwood R. Mercer, right, who presented Mr. Rowland for Doctorate degree.

peacetime normalcy. But in 1972, P.C.O.M. joined with other area medical colleges and hospitals to prepare for the possibility of sudden attack or other large scale calamity. "Disaster Day" drills were held, and plans were laid to hold two such drills each year.

The major consideration, according to Dr. William F. Daiber, who was in charge of the P.C.O.M. exercises, was to have access to and time to call all available persons—physicians, nurses, interns, trainees of all kinds, who would staff every department and emergency facility.



A LIVELY PRACTICE SCRUM. RUGBY

An emergency Medical Advisory Council, drawn from the Philadelphia area and Southern New Jersey communities, was established. Serving on this council were Dr. Robert W. England, Associate Dean of P.C.O.M. and Dr. Reginald W. Teague, Class of '37.

In March, 1972, Dr. Robert C. Erwin, a founder of the Allentown Osteopathic Hospital and past chairman of the hospital's surgical department, was named Chairman of the Department of Surgery of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine. Dr. Erwin, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the American College of Osteopathic Surgeons, had served several terms on the Board of Directors, and was the immediate Past President of the ACOS. A P.C.O.M. graduate, Class of '38, he was Past President of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association, and the Lehigh Valley Osteopathic Association, and he received the Honorary degree of Fellow from the American College of Osteopathic Surgeons in 1959.

Work of the Women's Auxiliary in the '70's was augmented by a notable increase in membership of



THOMAS M. ROWLAND, JR., LL.D.

A highlight of 1973 Graduation Exercises was conferring of Honorary degree upon PCOM's Exec. Vice President, Judge Hoffman reads citation as Dr. Mercer hoods the candidate, and Dr. Barth follows proceedings.

the Student Wives Auxiliary. By the end of January, 1972, membership numbered 91, a new high for this group. Under the Presidency of Mrs. David Fesak, SWA had held a number of fund-raising bazaars, teas and Christmas Seal sales. The Christmas Bazaar in 1971 conducted a highly successful sale of handmade articles, directed by newly-elected president Mrs. Richard Purse and Bazaar Chairman Mrs. Richard H. Plummer. More than 100 of the wives took part in providing handmade gifts and helping to sell them.



AT THE 1973 COMMENCEMENT

Dean Robert W. England (left) congratulates the recipients of the Master of Science degrees and their sponsors. (L-r) Dr. James L. Harris (M.Sc. in Surgery), his sponsor, Dr. Robert C. Erwin, Chairman of the Department of Surgery; Dr. Robert J. Rodgers (M.Sc. in Radiology); Dr. Robert L. Meals, sponsor and Chairman of the Department of Radiology and Dr. David W. Cragg (M.Sc. in Radiology).



PCOM'S GRADUATING CLASS OF 1972



PCOM'S GRADUATING CLASS OF 1973



RELATIVES AND PCOM GRADUATES, '73

This was the first PCOM Commencement Exercise in Philadelphia's stately Academy of Music, and some parents and other kin grouped outside for cap-and-gown photo



THE OSTEOPATHIC OATH IN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 1973

WOMEN'S GUILD PRESENTS MASQUERADE BALL

One of the more imaginative and artistic events of the P.C.O.M. social calendar, the Women's Guild Costume and Masquerade Ball, was held late in the fall of 1971. It took place at the Bala Golf Club on October 23 and attracted a capacity crowd. The affair was directed by a committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Nicholas C. Pedano. Many of the costumes were colorful and highly original. Top prizes were given to Mr. and Mrs. James Chadwick who came as the famous French artist Henri de Toulouse Lautrec with his wife as one of his paintings; and to Mr. Edward Simmons and Miss Betty Jean Childs who dressed in authentic-looking green frog costumes. Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas S. Nicholas won the Fanciest Costume prize for their attire as a Far Eastern potentate and his queen, complete with jewelry and lacy robes.

A series of faculty promotions and appointments were made in September, 1972. In the Department of Anatomy, Dr. Vincent T. Cipolla was elevated to whole-time Assistant Professor. Dr. Cipolla soon afterward became Acting Chairman of the Department. Dr. Anthony P. Del Borrello was promoted to whole-time Instructor, while Mr. Edward Adickes became Laboratory Assistant.

New Chairmen of departments included Dr. Walter L. Willis, Department of Dermatology and Syphilology; and Dr. Clarence E. Baldwin, Department of Internal Medicine. Dr. William F. Daiber was elevated to the post of Professor Emeritus.

A new Acting Dean had been installed following the unexpected death of Dr. Paul H. Thomas. This was Dr. Robert W. England, one of the first D.O.'s to be certified by the American Osteopathic Board of General Practitioners. Dr. England also served as chairman of the Department of Family Osteopathic Practice at the hospitals of the College. He was chairman and Professor of Osteopathic Principles and Practice, and Professor of Anatomy. In addition, two years earlier, he had been appointed co-ordinator of the College's new Primary Health Care Medical Center at Laporte, Pa. After graduating from high school in Collingswood, N.J., he entered Houghton College, N.Y., where he earned his B.A. degree. He then began studies at Eastern Baptist Seminary, and in 1952 he received a Baccalaureate in Divinity. It was at the suggestion of his family physician, Dr. Theodore Cohen, that he took up the study of Osteopathic Medicine at P.C.O.M. There he was

awarded his D.O. Degree in 1956 and became instructor in Anatomy in 1957. He also held a degree in Educational Administration as well as fellowships in the American Academy of Osteopathy, the American College of General Practitioners of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery and the American School Health Association.

For the Pediatrics Department, the newly installed Chairman was Dr. Samuel Louis Caruso who took over the leadership in September, 1972. Dr. Caruso had been vice Chairman of the Department since 1970. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania where he received his B.A. Degree, and of P.C.O.M. which awarded him D.O. and M.Sc. (Ped.) degrees.



ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OFFICERS '74

From left. Dr. Charles W. Sauter II, past President; Dr. Robert J. Furey, immediate Past President; Dr. Richard Koch, President-Elect; Dr. William B. Strong, President for 1974; Charles W. Hemmer, Treasurer; Dr. Chas. W. Snyder, Jr. Secretary.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION PRESENTS MACE TO PCOM

In a historic ceremony at the 1972 closing Luncheon and Annual meeting of the Alumni Association, Alumni President Charles W. Sauter II presented Dr. Barth with a handsomely designed mace. The design and crafting of this mace followed study and research in heraldry by Alumni Historian Dr. Paul T. Lloyd and the designer, William F. J. Ryan of New York, a member of the Academie Internationale D'Heraldique. Mr. Ryan had begun active participation in the art and science of heraldry in 1939 and had designed more than 1000 coats-of-arms.

The P.C.O.M. Mace is about four feet long, with two descriptive nodes and a golden crown at the apex. This heralds the sovereign authority of the College to confer the degree of Doctor of Osteopathic by virtue of powers given it by the State of Pennsylvania. The Commonwealth's coat-of-arms is engraved on the upper node, immediately below the sphere. Thus the mace heralds the ritual wording used each time the President confers the D.O. degree or any Honorary degree the College is empowered to give.

At the Commencement Processional the following day, Marshal Lloyd was in the lead, carrying the P.C.O.M. Mace, as Dr. J. Ernest Leuzinger, also a PCOM Marshal, marched on the other flank.

The Alumni Reunion and Seminar Weekend in 1972 boasted a new record of attendance. Among the activities that drew huge turnouts were two days of seminars and workshops and the final general meeting of the Alumni Association. Responsible for organizing the Professional Program was chairman Robert J. Furey, '52, and his committee, chaired by Dr. Albert D'Alonzo. Particularly noteworthy was the seminar on Jaundice, divided into nine dis-

cussions moderated by Dr. Albert F. D'Alonzo, Associate Professor of Internal Medicine. This provided a full update on diagnosis and treatment of jaundice. Speakers included Dr. Joseph V. Koehler, Dr. William J. McGrath, '68, Dr. John J. Gilligan, '54 with Dr. Peter Tilley, KCOS '62, Dr. Samuel L. Caruso, '47, Dr. Clarence E. Baldwin, '34, Dr. William F. Daiber, Dr. Galen S. Young, Dr. James J. Giliberto, '47, and Dr. Charles A. Hemmer.

During the decade of the 1930's the PCO Alumni Association began to gain members more rapidly than previously. In 1932-33, the Association decided to continue reunions and their dinner-dance, despite depression problems, during Commencement week, a policy that has continued to the present. Dr. Ralph L. Fischer was President then, Dr. Harry C. Hessdorfer Secretary, and Dr. James M. Eaton Treasurer. A prize of \$25. was awarded to John H. Eimerbrink, for the remarkable high average of 93.98 for his four years. Edward S. Prescott had Honorable mention at 92.57 average.

Dr. J. Ernest Leuzinger became President for 1933-34 and that year at its annual conclave the Alumni Association gave a Gold medal to Dr. Arthur



PCOM ALUMNI BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN 1973

Standing: left to right: Dr. Spencer G. Bradford '42, Chr. History Com., Paul Gebert, Alumni Exec. Secy., Dr. E. DeVer Tucker '27, Dr. Robinson G. Fry '56, Dr. J. Marshall Hoag '34, Dr. Robert S. Maurer '62, Dr. Alfred A. Grilli '48, Dr. William B. Wilson '32, Dr. Archie A. Feinstein '42. Seated: left to right, Mrs. Margaret Archer, Alumni Office Secy., Dr. Charles W. Sauter II '31, Dr. Robert J. Furey '52, Dr. Richard S. Koch '38, Dr. William B. Strong '26, President; Dr. Charles A. Hemmer '43, Treasurer; Dr. Charles W. Snyder Jr. '33, Secretary.

M. Flack, Jr. who had an average of 94.75. Dean Holden made the presentation with appropriate remarks. When the 1934-35 election was held Dr. Donald B. Thorburn, '23 moved up from Vice President, and served two terms through 1936. In March of that year the Alumni Office was established for handling Association activities with the Executive

**PRESIDENTS OF PCOM
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION**

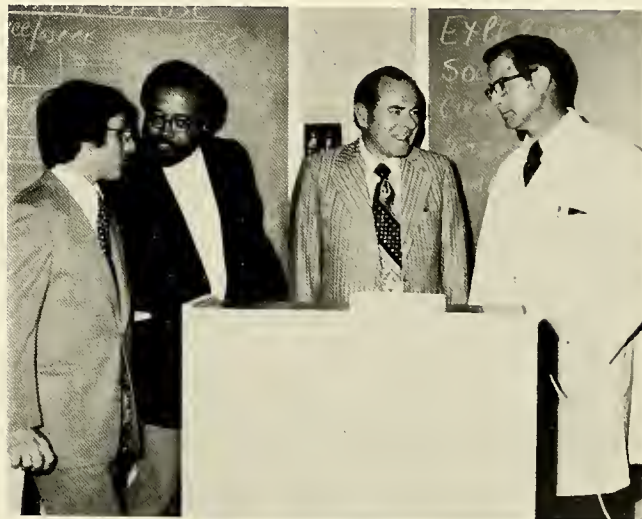
1920-21	Dr. John H. Bailey '12	deceased
1921-22	Dr. Carl D. Bruckner '10	deceased
1922-23	Dr. Carl D. Bruckner '10	deceased
1923-24	Dr. Edgar O. Holden '22	deceased
1924-25	Dr. Chester D. Losee '20	
1925-26	Dr. Francis A. Finnerty '11	deceased
1926-27	Dr. Francis A. Finnerty '11	deceased
1927-28	Dr. Francis A. Finnerty '11	deceased
1928-29	Dr. Arthur M. Flack '06	deceased
1929-30	Dr. Ira W. Drew '11	
1930-31	Dr. Paul T. Lloyd '23	
1931-32	Dr. H. Walter Evans '17	deceased
1932-33	Dr. Ralph L. Fischer '21	deceased
1933-34	Dr. J. Ernest Leuzinger '25	
1934-35	Dr. Donald B. Thorburn '23	
1935-36	Dr. Donald B. Thorburn '23	
1936-37	Dr. Donald B. Thorburn '23	
1937-38	Dr. George W. Gerlach '25	deceased
1938-39	Dr. R. MacFarlane Tilley '23	
1939-40	Dr. M. Lawrence Elwell '20	
1940-41	Dr. M. Lawrence Elwell '20	
1941-42	Dr. Karing Tomajan '30	
1942-43	Dr. Karing Tomajan '30	
1943-44	Dr. James H. Chastney '25	
1944-45	Dr. George B. Stineman '32	
1945-46	Dr. George F. Johnson '36	
1946-47	Dr. Paul H. Hatch '26	
1947-48	Dr. Joseph C. Snyder '36	
1948-49	Dr. Guy W. Merryman '30	deceased
1949-50	Dr. Guy W. Merryman '30	deceased
1950-51	Dr. William B. Strong '26	
1951-52	Dr. Reed Speer '37	
1952-53	Dr. Reed Speer '37	
1953-54	Dr. Roy E. Hughes '28	
1954-55	Dr. John E. Devine '28	
1955-56	Dr. Arnold Melnick '45	
1956-57	Dr. Frederick H. Lenz '45	
1957-58	Dr. H. Willard Sterrett, Jr. '44	deceased
1958-59	Dr. John McA. Ulrich '27	
1959-60	Dr. David J. Bachrach '27	
1960-61	Dr. George S. Rothmeyer '27	
1961-62	Dr. Boyd B. Button '39	
1962-63	Dr. Henry N. Hillard '34	
1963-64	Dr. Henry N. Hillard '34	
1964-65	Dr. Henry N. Hillard '34	
1965-66	Dr. Henry N. Hillard '34	
1966-67	Dr. Henry N. Hillard '34	
1967-68	Dr. Henry N. Hillard '34	
1968-69	Dr. Aaron A. Feinstein '42	
1969-70	Dr. John A. Gifala '45	
1970-71	Dr. Galen S. Young '35	
1971-72	Dr. Charles Sauter II '31	
1972-73	Dr. Robert J. Furey '52	
1973-74	Dr. William B. Strong '26	

Committee, but without a paid, full time Director. This system ultimately resulted in a small office at the North Center. Among the Alumni Presidents for the next few years were Dr. R. MacFarlane Tilley '23, (two terms), Dr. M. Lawrence Elwell '20. The Alumni banquet in 1942 was held at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, in 1942 and Dr. Holden reported over 500 Association members were contributing to the Alumni Giving fund.

In June 1967 the Alumni Association engaged Paul Gebert, an experienced veteran in alumni affairs, and Dr. Barth provided an office in the Administration (Moss mansion) building on the City ave. campus. Dr. Lloyd had accumulated a large amount of Alumni historical matter, and under the recent Presidents, Dr. Robert J. Furey '52, of Wildwood Crest, N.J., and Dr. William B. Strong '26, New York City, the Association has held large and popular Annual reunions at which the luncheons and formal dinner dances have been highlights of the Commencement-Reunions program.

**OLD-TIMERS DRs. VAN RONK, TRUE,
BRYANT AT '72 REUNION**

At the 1972 reunion were 50-year members Dr. Foster C. True and Dr. Alice Schwab Bryant, both of the Class of 1922. The only 1912 60-year class



THEY RAN 1973 PROFESSIONAL PROGRAM

Dr. Albert F. D'Alonzo '56 (right), co-chairman of the Professional Programs, served as moderator for the seminar on "The Drug Scene". Members of the panel included (l-r) Drs. Joseph M. Di'Mino '66, Associate at Eagleville Hospital; Thurman D. Booker '64, Associate, Eagleville Hospital and Alvin Rosen '53, PCOM's Associate in the Department of Internal Medicine, Clinical Director and Associate Medical Director of Eagleville Hospital.

member present was Dr. Charles J. Van Ronk, hale and hearty at the head table, he was the athletes' physician who had cured many big name stars. Dr. True was still performing surgery at the Osteopathic General Hospital of Rhode Island where he had been on the staff since 1932.

Officers of the PCOM Alumni Association for 1972-73 were as follows: President: Dr. Robert J. Furey, '52; Elect-President: Dr. William B. Strong, '26; Vice President: Dr. Richard S. Koch, '38; Secretary: Dr. Charles A. Hemmer, '43; Historian: Dr. Paul T. Lloyd, '23; Immediate Past President: Dr. Charles W. Sauter, II, '31.

In connection with PCOM Alumni and their Professional activities, there should be reference in this work to the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Medical Association. It was incorporated June 6, 1903 for the purpose of promoting public health by raising and maintaining the high standards of Osteopathic education, is today among the strongest state organizations in the field of practicing physicians, osteopathic or medical. Its first President was Harry M. Vastine, D.O., and the President in 1974 is Dr. Raymond J. Saloom, PCO '60.

As of Nov. 1, 1973 there were 1,417 members of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Medical Association. The figures are from its Executive Director, Robert E. Young, L.H.D., based at the new headquarters at 1330 Eisenhower boulevard, Harrisburg, Pa.

There are nineteen Osteopathic hospitals in Pennsylvania as of 1974. They are located in Allentown, Grove City, Clarion, Harrisburg, Bristol, Erie, Lancaster, York, Philadelphia—PCOM and Metropolitan, Parkview, PCOM's North and West Centers—Farrell, Norristown, Springfield, Delaware Co., Troy, and Oakdale.

At the Faculty-Staff dinner and dance held on May 13, 1972, a special gift was presented to Dr. J. Ernest Leuzinger, Class of 1924. The gift was an exceptionally lifelike portrait of Dr. Leuzinger. Dr. Galen S. Young as Master of Ceremonies had set the stage by explaining how staff members, upon motion of Dr. Lloyd, had voted to honor Dr. Leuzinger and ordered a portrait made. The fine painting now hangs in the new College Library in Evans Hall on City Avenue, in PCOM's Gallery of Greats.

Starting in the Fall term, 1972, Mrs. Sophia Freiter Barth, wife of PCOM President Frederic H. Barth, was named Dean of Women at the College. Mrs. Barth was a graduate of Temple University, where she majored in English and minored in



DEAN ROBERT W. ENGLAND

DEAN'S STATEMENT ON PCOM EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

By Dean Robert W. England, D.O. F.A.A.O.

A major objective of my Deanship is to render leadership with a view toward providing an enjoyable and meaningful osteopathic medical educational experience as well as one that is thorough and practical.

A second objective (shared with Dr. Thomas M. Rowland, Jr., Executive Vice President) is the growth of PCOM as a major health center for the osteopathic profession at the tertiary level.

Curriculum modification and schedule changes have been instituted in the last few years toward implementation of these goals and objectives.

There have been significant gains in numbers of both clinical and basic science faculty. A strong faculty is essential for the best utilization of the tremendous facilities we now have.

Continuing medical education programs have been reemphasized and programs for 1973-74 have been marked by excellence and record attendance.

A strong emphasis shall continue to be maintained with regard to the osteopathic philosophy and concept in diagnosis and therapy.

The osteopathic profession is regarded as distinctive and independent. Those distinctives are vital to health and preventive medicine.



1973-74 BASKETBALL CHAMPS

Winner of the first-place trophy in the Inter-Medical Basketball League was PCOM's team, shown above on the steps of Evans Hall. Back row (left to right) Frank Guinn, coach; Chuck Kelly, Ted Koerner; Bob Pick; John Eisely; John Flinchbaugh and Chris Mason. Front row (left to right) Chuck Diakon; Joanne Chinnici, scorekeeper and Mike Gallagher, coach. Team members not shown include Francis Blais, Bobb Biggs, Dan Einhorn and Bob Oristaglio.

Business, graduating with a B.S. degree. She also held a Master of Education degree from the same college. An accomplished golfer, she was Women's champion of the Torresdale-Frankford Country Club. She was a member of the Alpha Zeta chapter of Delta Pi Epsilon, the National Honorary professional graduate fraternity in education.

About the same time, Miss Virginia A. Thompson was appointed Director of Nursing of the Frederic H. Barth Pavilion Hospital. A graduate of St. Hubert's High School, Miss Thompson was the recipient of an Associate Degree in Nursing from Gwynedd Mercy College. She held a B.S. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. She then did graduate work at Penn while on a two year assignment as a Nursing Supervisor at the Barth Pavilion Hospital, after which she served as a staff nurse at Georgetown University Hospital.

CLASS OF '76 ENTERS 181 STRONG

The largest matriculating class in PCOM history up to that time was the Class of 1976, 181 strong. They assembled as a group for the first time in the College auditorium the evening of Thursday, September 7, 1972, to receive the annual orientation



PCOM'S 1973-74 RUGBY SQUAD

and preliminary instructions from the College Administration leaders. The "Bicentennial" class, as it became known, had several identifying factors which added to its distinction. Seventy-five percent of its members were from Pennsylvania, representing 26 of the Commonwealth's counties. Another large percentage was from neighboring New Jersey. Fourteen were women candidates for D.O. degrees, eleven were sons and two were daughters of practicing D.O.'s while 27 were veterans of the Armed Services. In his address to the group, Dr. Barth reminded them, "We must have professional attitudes throughout; we pride ourselves on appearances so as to make good impressions on the public . . . The disciplines the students will undergo, and the self-discipline that must come with it, are vital to professional and corporate discipline in today's professional schools and professional societies."

Concluding, Dr. Barth mentioned it would be the Bicentennial Year graduation class, and that 1972-73 would also mark the 75th Anniversary of the College.

All summer long, in 1972, the Laporte Medical Center of PCOM, had been working to aid victims of the terrible floods that had raged through Pennsylvania in June. It was tropical storm Agnes that struck Sullivan and surrounding counties with unprecedented rainfall, leaving the area isolated when swollen creeks and rivers swept away most of the major bridges and whole sections of concrete highways.

Urged upon PCOM's Administration by State Health authorities as a means of supplying medical and clinical services to smaller towns and rural areas not adequately supplied with physicians and hospitals, the Rural Primary Health Care and Outreach Center, established in September, 1970, was the scene of great activity during and after the flood disaster. When the storm struck, the Center was not yet two years in operation, but everyone in the county knew its capabilities. Under the direction of Dr. Robert H. Abbott, along with his assistants, Dr. Barclay M. Wilson, Dr. Stephen G. Wood, and Mrs. Anna Trick, R.N., the Center was well prepared. They also had the able assistance of R. Gary Rainey, Francis H. Oliver and Chester J. Madzellan, Fourth Year student physicians.

PCOM'S DOCTORS AID MANY STORM REFUGEES

Among the earliest arrivals at the Center were 30 young girls from the Hemlock Girl Scout Council of

Harrisburg, who had been camping on the Loyalsock Creek. They were fortunate to escape drowning, and had arrived wet, frightened and hungry. The Army truck convoy that brought them had been only a jump ahead of collapsing bridges. The Center administered typhoid shots, and arranged for hotel rooms and warm food. All this time Loyalsock Creek to the north and its tributaries were tearing down bridges at Dushore, Forksville, and Hillsgrove on Route 87, spilling campers and trailers into water-filled ditches. Along 220 at Sonestown to the south, the Muncy River rushed through the town smashing homes, flooding streets, yards, and washing away substructures of buildings, bridges and roads until access to Laporte from that direction was virtually impossible.

Ten elderly Citizens from Sonestown made it, however, one woman requiring a typhoid shot and sedative. More fugitives arrived from Wilkes-Barre, Kingston and Sullivan County towns. Meanwhile volunteers from PCOM, led by President Barth, were attempting to get through. Though it was five days before access highways and bridges were made passable for motor vehicles, Dr. Barth's party arrived at the height of the flood. Laporte Medical Center remained the only major facility for treating flood victims in the region.

Other PCOM students assisted in areas around Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth, and Pottstown, the latter being the hardest hit of cities near Philadelphia.

PCOM student volunteers also flew with the Naval Air Command out of Horsham, north of Philadelphia, helping to distribute emergency supplies of food, medicine and clothing donated by thousands of more fortunate citizens. Throughout the long period of rehabilitation, the Center continued to assist the flood victims and to prevent the outbreak of serious disease epidemics.

DEAN THOMAS' DEATH STUNS ALL AT PCOM

The unexpected passing of Dean Paul H. Thomas was widely mourned by PCOM students, faculty and alumni. Dean Thomas was only 46 when he died suddenly June 18, 1972. A 1955 graduate, Thomas had served on the faculty for all but six years spent in general practice. He had accumulated membership in 24 organizations, with affiliation in many others. He was a Post-doctoral Fellow in the National Heart Foundation and, concerned with national health care

requirements, he served with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He was also on the National Board of Examiners for Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons for six years, acted as consultant to the AOA's Council on Federal Health for a year, and continued as HEW consultant.

During World War II, Paul Thomas joined the Marines and helped storm the Japanese stronghold of Okinawa. By war's end he had become a sergeant. In the Fall of 1951 he entered PCOM after spending some time at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1961 he began teaching at PCOM and he was asked to supervise the Clinical clerks program. Meanwhile he was continuing postgraduate studies, taking physiology at Temple University Graduate School of Medicine, and emerging in 1966 with a Ph.D. in Physiology and Pharmacology. From 1965 through 1967 he was Associate Professor in Physiology and Pharmacology. Twice during the late '60's he was Co-Chairman with Dr. Albert P. Kine, Professor and Chairman of Physiological Chemistry, of the National Osteopathic Research Conference. Dr. Thomas became Associate Dean in 1967, was promoted to full Professor and was appointed Dean of the PCOM Faculty in June, 1968.

The new College building was nearing completion in early 1973. At the same time, Dr. Barth's nine-year dream of a modern apartment building for senior citizens came to fruition as the steel framework for the \$4 million structure rose. Provision was being made for 214 efficiency apartments and 36 one-bedroom apartments in the 12-story building. Completion was scheduled for Spring of 1974. Located at the corner of Monument Avenue and Stout Road on land acquired from Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine, the apartment is adjacent to the City Line campus and the Barth Pavilion Hospital. Officers of the apartment's management, under the name of the Overmont Corporation, a non-profit organization, were Dr. Frederic H. Barth, President; Mr. Thomas M. Rowland, Jr., Vice President; Dr. Sherwood R. Mercer, Secretary; and Mr. John DeAngelis, Treasurer.

PCOM'S 75th ANNIVERSARY BEGINS

The Founders Day observance held on January 20, 1973 marked the advent of PCOM's 75th anniversary celebration, which was due to continue through Commencement of 1974. Dr. Barth bestowed the Snyder Memorial medal upon Dr. William F. Daiber,

for many years Professor and Chairman of the Department of Internal Medicine and a PCOM alumnus, Class of 1928. A Fellow in the American College of Osteopathic Internists, Dr. Daiber had long been active in and honored by this specialty college, while also holding citations from the American Heart Association and the Pennsylvania Blue Shield, on whose Board of Directors he had served since 1955. He was Chairman of the Department of Internal Medicine from 1951 through 1969, and continued as Program Director of Cardiovascular Training at the College.

Dr. Barth closed his address with this pertinent comment:

"The tradition of PCOM—of its Board, Administration, Faculty and Student Body—has been that of fostering an independent profession, of providing its students with the foundation on which to continue those traditions. It will not be easy; it will be 'the road less travelled by,' but it is the path of the future."



PCOM'S JUBILEE ANNIVERSARY AWARD

Congratulated by Exec. Vice Pres. Thomas M. Rowland, Jr. Dr. Herman Kohn and Mrs. Kohn admire the O.J. Snyder Memorial Medal bestowed upon Dr. Kohn at 75th Annual Dinner as Dr. Mercer compliments him.

The Alumni Association under the leadership then of Dr. Robert J. Furey, '52 announced during its Board of Directors' meeting Jan. 20, 1973 in Barth Pavilion that it was inaugurating a Scholarship loan program in behalf of deserving Fourth Year students. Five loans of \$500 each had already been allocated by the Board through its officers, Dr. Furey, President, Dr. Charles A. Hemmer '43, Treasurer, and Dr. Charles W. Snyder, Jr., Secretary. The Board also



*THE LLOYDS AND LEUZINGERS AT JUBILEE DINNER
Drs. Paul T. Lloyd and J. Ernest Leuzinger were 50-Year Alumni
at 75th Anniversary Celebration*

revealed it would have \$10,000. available for a continuing Alumni Student loan program beginning with the 1973 Fall term.

At this meeting Vice President Rowland stopped in at the Alumni Association's luncheon and in warm greetings emphasized that, with a fine new campus and facilities, the College welcomed the Alumni's increasing interest in their Alma Mater's affairs. He said it was reciprocated by the Administration and Faculty, in which a great many PCOM alumni, past and present, have continued their connection with the College and its Hospitals.

The Alumni Weekend and Reunions of June 1 - 2, 1973 added to the "forward look" at PCOM by staging an excellent professional program along with the Annual Luncheon, Dinner-dance, and rewarding



*DR. ALLEN MAKES TABLE VISIT
Member of Philadelphia City Council, Mrs. Ethel D. Allen '63 with
husband call on Lt. Gov. and Mrs. Ray Broderick at 75th Anniversary
Dinner.*

those the Board selects for special distinction. The Alumni Award went this year posthumously to the late Dean Paul H. Thomas, and was delivered to his widow after a moving acceptance by Dr. Albert F. D'Alonzo. In it he likened the popular and talented Dean to "Mr. Chips, moving sympathetically among his students, a helper, a friend and guide, never relaxing discipline as he accomplished the proper objectives." He then read Mrs. Thomas' letter thanking the Alumni for the Award.

Fourteen of the remaining 17 living members of the 50-Year Reunion Class of 1923 returned, and Dr. R. MacFarlane Tilley, New Milford, Conn. introduced them as Dr. Paul T. Lloyd, Alumni Historian, stood beside him.

There were 252 alumni and their wives at the dinner, and 132 at the Saturday luncheon. All were enthusiastic over the accredited Professional program, "The Drug Scene," Co-Chaired by Drs.



*THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY DINNER
THE HEAD TABLE PROCESSION*

Albert D'Alonzo, C. W. Snyder, Jr., and Galen S. Young, Sr.

Only a few weeks later, on March 3, 1973, the move was made from PCOM's old home at 48th and Spruce Streets to the ultra-modern College classroom, laboratory and library building on the new City Avenue Campus. This was the seventh time since its beginnings in rented rooms back in 1889 that faculty and students, administration and staff, had made such a major move, but this time it was not a complete changeover. The last move was in February 1930. from 19th and Spring Garden Streets to the new building at 48th and Spruce. Evans Hall, as it would be named, after the late great PCOM promoter, was to be dedicated at exercises planned for May, 1973.



75TH JUBILEE ANNIVERSARY

The Head table with Exec. Vice President Thomas M. Rowland, Jr. at podium; (to his left) Board Chairman Judge J. Sydney Hoffman, Mrs. Barth, Vice-President and Mrs. John DeAngelis, Dr. Gladfelter of Temple, Dean England, Asso. Dean Bradford and their ladies. Held at Marriott, City Ave. Feb. 8, 1974

The moving operation was a considerable undertaking, but it was handled smoothly under the able direction of Vice President Sherwood Mercer, Dean Robert W. England and Vice President John DeAngelis. Roswell Paine, Coordinator of Special Projects, managed the reception of the properties and goods. As it was unloaded, the material was sent to the proper office, floor or department. Assisting in the procedure were Joseph Gallo, Comptroller; Robert D. Fraider, Purchasing Agent; John F. Gallen, Jr., Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds; Charles Diehl, College Accountant; and Herbert Dibble, Personnel.

NEW TEACHING TECHNIQUES INAUGURATED

A new departure in teaching technique, in line with advances around the country in audio-visual methods, was introduced in the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology in 1973. A lecture entitled "The Pharmacology of Tranquilizers and

Sedatives" was given in the college lounge via television. In charge of the program was John Rudolph, a skilled technician working under Roger Bacharach, who was directing the photography, art work and assembling of video tapes. This was "exhibit A" of what was being done to meet the increasing need of instructional channels in an age where demand was far outrunning the supply. This particular lecture was taped in December, 1972. Using equipment from the Department of Osteopathic Principles and Practice, which under Dr. Robert England and his staff pioneered audio-visual instruction during the preceding year, Dr. Bradford's department began in mid-summer to assemble material. Dr. Bradford provided dialog and spoke without notes, script or a single interruption. He envisioned rapidly increasing use of this type of teaching, as he believed such tapes could be loaned to students and played like cassettes on home sets.

Recognition of PCOM graduate, Dr. William E. Betts, Jr., '56, came in the form of the degree of

Fellow awarded by the American College of Osteopathic Surgeons at their 45th Annual Clinical Assembly of Osteopathic Specialists in Atlanta, Ga. in 1973. Dr. Betts' citation read in part: "William E. Betts, Jr., D.O., Lancaster, Pa. . . . a radiologist whose skills in his chosen specialty field of practice have not only greatly increased the scope of the Department of Radiology, Lancaster Osteopathic Hospital, but whose knowledge has been shared locally and nationally, aiding in the continuing education of those privileged to work with him at all levels . . . admired by his peers and held in their high esteem for his precision, skills, scholarship and integrity."

Another '56 graduate, Dr. J. Harris Joseph of the Tri-County Hospital in Springfield, Pa. was also given a Fellowship by the American College of Osteopathic Surgeons. Dr. Joseph had gone to London in 1960 to study at the Royal Cancer Hospital. He was responsible for initiating cancer-screening programs in Osteopathic medical institutions throughout Pennsylvania.

Two deaths that saddened the PCOM community in late 1972 and early 1973 represented important losses to the College. Dr. Earl R. Yeomens died suddenly at his home in Mt. Airy on January 5. Although he was in his 77th year he had been active to the very last. For 25 years he had been Athletic Director and from 1957 Vice President of Temple University. In 1958 he became a member of PCOM's Board of Directors, a post he held until his death.

Long a teacher and Associate Professor of Anatomy at PCOM, Dr. Blanche Clow Allen passed away in Massachusetts December 26. She was 71. For many years she was assistant to Dr. Angus Cathie; together they had taught anatomy to many hundreds, including a number of the College faculty members, one of whom was Dean Robert W. England.

1973 COMMENCEMENT IN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

When the 1973 class of 137 graduates convened for Commencement exercises on June 3 for the first time in the Academy of Music, they heard Dr. Barth's remarks delivered by Vice President Sherwood R. Mercer. Seated on the stage, Dr. Barth listened as his message was read to the assemblage:

"I have been ill, as many of you know, for several months. I wish now to thank those of the faculty and staff who have so skillfully and understandably taken

care of me. No one could have received better care than I received and I am grateful for it.

"I wish also to thank the members of the Board, of the administration and faculty who have so unselfishly and effectively carried on in my absence . . . It has been a source of strength and comfort to me to know that my loyal colleagues have been conducting PCOM's affairs in order to advance its program, enhance its standing and contribute to the forward movement of the osteopathic profession."

The Board of Directors is conscious of its responsibilities and dedicated to the development of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine as one of the great schools of medical learning in the United States.

To that end we are co-ordinating our efforts and co-operating in every way with the administration, the staff, the faculty and the students. This is not mere rhetoric or a fanciful dream but a realistic appraisal of our potential.



JUDGE J. SYDNEY HOFFMAN

As Chairman of the PCOM Board of Directors, Judge J. Sydney Hoffman conducted the traditional conferring of an Honorary degree at the Commencement exercises. In presenting Executive Vice President Thomas M. Rowland, Jr. for the Doctor of Laws degree, Dr. Mercer said:

"You have played a major role in Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine's life for one-third of the College's existence. You have as Director of Admissions admitted 1,848 men and women to membership in the great osteopathic profession. You have, as Registrar and as Vice President for Administration, daily helped to shape the College's life and the direction of its destiny. You have been, as counselor and friend, a great help to hundreds of students in ways only each of them knows.

"Above all stands your character and your interest in and deep concern for people. All who have known you and worked with you have felt the reassurance of your presence, your support and your advice.

"You have built an enviable career of your sense of the importance of each person, your loyalty to the Osteopathic profession and your dedication and deep devotion to PCOM."

In delivering the main address for Commencement, Judge Hoffman began by summing up the Barth Era, with special attention to the decade of the 1960's, which brought about the new City avenue campus and its recently-dedicated Evans Hall, along with the 250-bed teaching hospital, Barth Pavilion. In a proud reference to PCOM's rise from a two-room beginning in the Stephen Girard building in 1899, the Judge summed up its growth as it approached its 75th Anniversary: He said:

"Enrollment has more than doubled since 1960 when there were 302 students. That enrollment now is 625 and next year will be 672. By 1980 we expect that there will be well over 1,000 students at PCOM and fully 70 percent of the graduates will be serving communities in general practice. We would be remiss if we did not acknowledge those people and groups who made this possible.

"There are many great names in the pantheon of leaders of this College—O. J. Snyder and Mason Pressley, the founders; Deans Flack, Holden, Dr. Evans, Dr. Eaton and John Keck (Chairman of the Board during the Depression).

"Standing shoulder to shoulder with them is a man whose vision, courage and tenacity have spearheaded the most recent dramatic growth . . . I refer to . . . Dr. Frederic H. Barth. . . We are all in his debt and pray for his speedy recovery.

PCOM's 75th Anniversary Year 1974

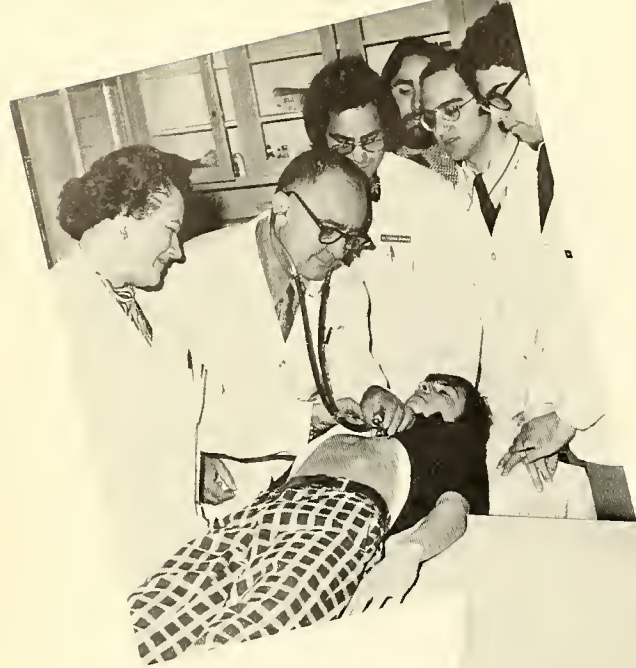
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

J. SYDNEY HOFFMAN, *Chairman*
 GEORGE D. MANSFIELD, *Vice-Chairman*
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 FOSTER C. TRUE



PCOM'S WELL BREAST CLINIC
 Dr. Paul T. Lloyd, Professor Emeritus in Radiology, and for years head of that Department, now devotes himself to studying and researching as he conducts the Well Breast clinic at the 48th St. Health Care Center.



Upper left; Typical Emergency room procedure with senior students observing cardio-respiratory examination by Dr. John Gianforte, '64. Supervisor of West Center clinic since 1970. Dr. Eleanor V. Masterson, '57. Director of the Health Care Center in the newly renovated and modernized old College-Hospital building at 48th and Spruce Sts. has stepped in to check patient's condition. Watching, left to right, Stephen Krathen, Kenneth A. Morris, Mitchel Edelstein, Jerry Cohen, and Samuel Manfrey, all members of graduating class.

Upper right: Dr. Masterson prepares to take EKG of patient Mrs. Margaret Green, while Nurse Harriet Riggins assists.

Center: Dr. Masterson at her desk in Hospital side, first floor of West Philadelphia Health Care Center.

Lower left: The Clinic maintains a complete, and updated case records room. Here Dr. Masterson is checking over a patient's earlier history. At right Mehlika Balkan, o Turkish student learning the clinic records, runs the desk. David Cooley, senior, stops to make a call.

Lower right: This average morning brings Chief Nurse Mrs. Rosalie Clark's granddaughter, Nikki Lee, into the pediatrics room to check her weight progress.

This was the largest class to graduate up to that time, exceeding by 12 the number graduating in 1972. They had completed their course just as the newly constructed Evans Hall was dedicated and put into service.

The Hall's dedication ceremonies had been held on May 31, 1973, and the sophisticated \$6 million building for classrooms, laboratories, lecture halls and library was a fitting memorial to the late Dr. H. Walter Evans, physician, teacher, and a lifelong leader in PCOM's expansion and development. Dr. Frederic H. Barth attended the ceremonies; this was his first public appearance after his long illness. President Barth's greetings, read by Vice President Sherwood R. Mercer, emphasized Dr. Evans' great contribution to the progress of the College. Exec. Vice President Rowland presided. Later Dr. Barth posed with Dr. Evans' portrait, as the late physician's two sons stood beside the oil painting.

Representing the PCOM Board of Directors, Chairman Judge J. Sydney Hoffman, Superior Court of Pennsylvania, declared, "Nowhere in American government is there a more effective instrument than Pennsylvania's General State Authority, and I am happy to publicly express the gratitude of PCOM for its aid here and in keeping Pennsylvania in the

forefront of higher education in this country." He closed by saying that the College hoped soon to expand Evans Hall in order that the entire didactic program could be concentrated there. "The Frederic H. Barth Pavilion and H. Walter Evans Hall are symbols of PCOM's new tomorrow," he said.

The 75th Founders Day ceremonies included the traditional pilgrimage to Dr. O. J. Snyder's resting place in West Laurel Hill Cemetery, where a large group representing the College and student body paid homage.

The 75th Anniversary dinner was held in the Marriott across City ave. with 700 in black tie and formal dress attending. Dr. Rowland presided, introducing more than 40 guests. Former Governor George Leader recalled events from 1955 when he first became aware that PCOM was receiving no State aid. He credited Dr. Barth with obtaining the first appropriation, and commended his leadership, after ten years obtaining parity with other medical schools in Pennsylvania. He complimented the College in more than doubling its enrollment (302 to 709 since 1957) and by 1978 expected 1,000 students. And, most important, the former Governor had ascertained that 75 percent of PCOM's graduates were becoming general practitioners, many of them "right here in Pennsylvania."

Dr. Millard Gladfelter, Chancellor of Temple University, confined his remarks to its part in providing its share of the Commonwealth's annual \$1.2 billions in health care. He said PCOM was doing its part in seeking out communities of 50,000 or less in population in which clinics, hospitals, and physicians are badly needed. He said its Rural Health Outreach and Training center in LaPorte, Sullivan county "could well be a model for significant reshaping the delivery of health care to less populated areas."

As the 75th Anniversary Year of PCOM approached, the Alumni Board of Directors voted to participate in plans for various celebrations, and to publish the history of PCOM. When the Founder's Day program was held on February 8, 1974, the event took place in Evans Hall, and it marked the first major function of the 75th Anniversary commemoration. Presiding was the recently appointed Executive Vice President of PCOM, Dr. Thomas M. Rowland, Jr. Dr. Herman Kohn was the recipient of the O.J. Snyder Medal at this historic program. Dr. Herman Kohn, for many years in the surgery department, reviewed his 50 years in PCOM's service.



AT THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY DINNER

Executive Vice President Thomas M. Rowland, Jr., with Ms. Catherine Cairone, talk with former Governor George Leader and Mrs. Frederic H. Barth prior to program at which Gov. Leader delivered the main address.

Judge Hoffman spoke in place of ailing Dr. Barth. Dr. Sherwood R. Mercer conducted the memorial service, reading the names of those who passed away since the past Founder's day—Dr. Albert P. Kline, popular Chemistry Professor; Dr. Donald B. Thorburn, 50-year alumnus and G.P.; Dr. H. Willard Sterrett Jr., '34, Professor of Urology; and Dr. Paul Barsky, '47, head of the Courtesy and Consultation staff, Internal Medicine.

DR. DAIBER'S INSPIRING REVIEW AND PREVIEW

For PCOM, the promise of the '70's was perhaps best expressed by Dr. William F. Daiber in the address he delivered when he received the coveted O. J. Snyder Medal:

"Now, in this year of our 75th anniversary, with a wealth of tradition, physical assets, leadership, technical and skilled personnel, we have the most promising outlook we have ever had. Our present status and image is due to the *entire* past, but we are extremely grateful to the present administration for its tremendous accomplishments. Our professional stature is at highest level, and is certain to increase. The greatness of an institution is commensurate with the greatness of its leaders and their co-workers:—in this case the board of directors, faculty, staff, and student body.

"It is with great pride our institution carries on with its medical education and health service program. We are grateful for the blessings of God which have been continuous, and I hope we may continue to deserve His blessings."



MEMORIAL WREATH ON FOUNDER'S GRAVE

Traditional Visit to Dr. O.J.Snyder's grave in snowy West Laurel Hill Cemetery by large delegation for 75th Founder's Day.

Front row, 1-r: Dr. Mercer, Judge Hoffman, Dr. C.W. Snyder, Jr., Dr. Rowland, Dr. Lloyd, Dr. Feinstein, Mrs. Barth, Vice Pres. DeAngelis, Mrs. Joan Moore, Dean England, Cy Peterman. At rear are Class and Student Council Presidents.

PATRONS

ADMINISTRATION

Dr. & Mrs. Frederic H. Barth
 Dr. Thomas M. Rowland, Jr.
 Dr. & Mrs. Sherwood R. Mercer
 Mr. & Mrs. John DeAngelis
 Mr. & Mrs. Paul J. Gebert
 Mrs. Margaret F. Ferguson
 Mr. Ivan H. (Cy) Peterman
 Mrs. Anthony T. Meli

1909

Dr. Frederick A. Beale

1912

Dr. Charles J. Van Ronk

1921

Dr. M.J. Sullivan

1923

Dr. R. McFarlane Tilley

1924

Dr. Lilla Lancey

Dr. Lois S. Goorley Wood

1925

Dr. Louisa B. Smith

Dr. William S. Spaeth

Dr. Theodore W. Van De Sande

Dr. Ruth H. Winant

1926

Dr. Earl H. Gedney

Dr. William B. Strong

Dr. Edna K. Williams

1927

Dr. Joseph Calafiore

Dr. & Mrs. Henry B. Herbst

Dr. Herman Kohn

Dr. Joseph A. Sullivan

1928

Dr. John E. Devine

Dr. Walter R. O'Neal

Dr. Walter P. Spill

1929

Dr. Paul Baldrige

1930

Dr. Charles J. Karibo

Dr. Harold O. Lyman

Dr. Richard T. Parker

1931

Dr. B.T. Bailey Flack

Dr. & Mrs. Charles W. Sauter

Dr. Harry A. Sweeney

1932

Dr. Frank A. Beidler

Dr. Harry E. Friberg

Dr. Linford L.B. Hoffman

Dr. Edward S. Prescott
 Dr. & Mrs. George S. Robinson
 Dr. George B. Stineman
 Dr. Marion Van Ronk
 Dr. William B. Wilson

1933

Dr. Julius E. Levine
 Dr. & Mrs. Charles W. Snyder, Jr.
 Dr. Rachel A. Witmyer

1934

Dr. & Mrs. Clarence E. Baldwin
 Dr. Charles P. Dickerman
 Dr. F. Adelaide Farrand
 Dr. Harrison H. Gerow
 Dr. & Mrs. Kirk L. Hilliard
 Dr. Milan Kuna
 Dr. Stephen Szalay

1935

Dr. Charles H. Black
 Dr. Charles E. Burrows
 Dr. Crawford A. Butterworth
 Dr. Louis Garfield
 Dr. L. Stowell Gary
 Dr. Ida C. Schmidt
 Dr. K. George Tomajan
 Dr. & Mrs. Warren J.E. Tucker
 Dr. Charles F. Winton
 Dr. & Mrs. Galen S. Young

1936

Dr. Ferd C. Gettler
 Dr. George H. Guest
 Dr. & Mrs. William A. Jeffrey
 Dr. Philip M. Lessig
 Dr. H. Cory Walling
 Dr. Robert F. Wiegel

1937

Dr. Robert D. Barnes
 Dr. & Mrs. Charles Battalino
 Dr. & Mrs. H. Paul Bellew
 Dr. & Mrs. Lemar F. Eisenhut
 Dr. M. Stephen Lamia
 Dr. Theodore C. Loux
 Dr. Henry J. Maciejewski
 Dr. & Mrs. Reed Speer

1938

Dr. William H. Behringer, Jr.
 Dr. Ruth V. Waddel Cathie
 Dr. Dewaine L. Gedney
 Dr. Elias Kaggen
 Dr. Richard S. Koch
 Dr. Harry P. Scally
 Dr. Emanuel M. Viscusi

1939

Dr. Marvin E. Blumberg
 Dr. Brant W. Dittmore
 Dr. Fred A. Gedney
 Dr. & Mrs. Richard B. Lentz
 Dr. C. Wayne McClintock
 Dr. George W. Northup
 Dr. T. Louise Riddell
 Dr. Raymond L. Ruberg
 Dr. Ralph J. Tomei

1940

Dr. L. Roy Dunkelberger
 Dr. Margaret Hassett
 Mr. D.F. Hassett
 Dr. William G. Morris
 Dr. Robert S. Roscoe
 Dr. John W. Sheetz, Jr.
 Dr. Keanneard T. Steigleman
 Dr. Elizabeth M. Strathie

1941

Dr. David Cragg
 Dr. Morton Greenwald
 Dr. David Silverman

1942

Dr. Miguel Alvarado
 Dr. Daniel B. Bond
 Dr. & Mrs. Spencer G. Bradford
 Mr. Charles J. Stukafether
 Dr. Stanley Dorman
 Dr. A. Archie Feinstein
 Dr. John Legnosky
 Dr. Alexander W. Mazerski
 Dr. Roberta C. Root
 Dr. A. Leon Smeyne

1943

Dr. Clyde C. Henry
 Dr. Anthony S. Jannelli
 Dr. Wesley C. Luther
 Dr. Donald I. Phillips
 Dr. William Scott

1944 (JAN)

Dr. Morris J. Cherry
 Dr. Raymond E. Dietz
 Dr. J. Barton Freedman
 Dr. David Heilig
 Dr. & Mrs. Charles R. Kaelber
 Dr. Seymour G. Kaufman
 Dr. Edward B. Parris
 Dr. Paul Scherba
 Dr. Sidney Slotkin

1944 (OCT)

Dr. Salvatore Aquila
 Dr. Albert Bonier

Dr. Richard H. Borman
Dr. Wesley V. Boudette
Dr. Charles B. Flack
Dr. Sidney Kochman
Dr. & Mrs. Jerome H. Kohn

1945

Dr. Leonard R. Becker
Dr. John A. Cifala
Dr. Max Marcus
Dr. Samuel V. Origlio
Dr. Morton Terry

1946

Dr. & Mrs. Paul Alloy
Dr. Harry E. Elston, Jr.
Dr. Harold H. Finkel
Dr. & Mrs. Daniel M. Finkelstein
Dr. Michael R. Gallo
Dr. Harold Kirsh
Dr. Murry E. Levyn
Dr. Jane Morris
Dr. Harold H. Polan
Dr. & Mrs. Herman E. Poppe
Dr. Benjamin Schreiber
Dr. Marvin P. Simon

1947

Dr. & Mrs. Samuel L. Caruso
Dr. Andrew DeMasi
Dr. & Mrs. Saul Kanoff
Mr. Richard Kanoff
Dr. Seymour S. Segal
Dr. & Mrs. Warren W. Williams

1948

Dr. Michael Belkoff
Dr. Alfred Grilli
Dr. Allen Kleederman
Dr. John J. Molinari

1949

Dr. Joseph E. Kunkle
Dr. Leonard Wallner
Dr. Joseph Zamot

1950

Dr. & Mrs. Theodore Asnis
Dr. Charles Breuninger
Dr. Stanley S. Brownstein
Dr. Joseph Chaikin
Dr. Abraham S. Cooper
Dr. Clare W. Elliott
Dr. William Fisher
Dr. Meyer Kirshbaum
Dr. William Martz
Dr. Richard D. Mayer
Dr. Samuel H. Rubinstein
Dr. Murray Schreiber
Dr. Benjamin Serota

1951

Dr. Bernard Abramson
Dr. Irvin J. Angert
Dr. Thomas F. Carney
Dr. L. Kenneth Cook

Dr. Thomas M. Easton
Dr. Arthur L. Feldman
Dr. & Mrs. John A. Fidler
Dr. & Mrs. Martin J. Raber
Dr. James J. Riviello
Dr. Sidney Weiss

1952

Dr. Joseph Azelvandre
Dr. Edwin S. Carlin
Dr. Lloyd Eslinger
Dr. Frank Falbey
Dr. Bernard Fisher
Dr. & Mrs. Robert J. Furey
Dr. Paul R. Galutia
Dr. N. Harry Gartzmann
Dr. William E. Junius
Dr. Hyman Kanoff
Dr. Morton H. Rothstein
Dr. & Mrs. Harry Rubenstein
Dr. Norman Rudin
Dr. Sidney Snyder
Dr. & Mrs. Daniel Varroney
Dr. Harold Walmer

1953

Dr. Jack J. Brill
Dr. & Mrs. John E. Brooks
Dr. Gustave V. Conti
Dr. Jennings B. Joye
Dr. Marvin M. Keagy
Dr. Estelle S. Loeb
Dr. Leonard S. Papel
Dr. James H. Quarles
Dr. Joseph C. Sabato
Dr. Benjamin C. Scharf
Dr. & Mrs. Morton Silver

1954

Patricia Attarian
Dr. Roderick C. Cannatella
Dr. Richard K. Chambers
Dr. Robert B. Evans
Dr. Philip K. Evans
Dr. & Mrs. Emil M. Felski
Dr. John J. Flaherty
Dr. Earl A. Gabriel
Dr. William G. McDowell
Dr. Abraham L. Price
Dr. Norman Rudolph
Dr. & Mrs. Meyer R. Sonneborn
Dr. Harold Teplitz

1955

Dr. Walter A. Fox
Dr. David Kernis
Dr. David B. McClain
Dr. William D. Mitchell
Dr. Joseph L. Muscarella
Dr. James Powell
Dr. Leonard J. Tierno
Dr. E. Noble Wagner
Dr. Emerick Yost, Jr.

Dr. Herbert L. Zigerman
1956

Dr. William E. Betts Jr.
Dr. Robert W. Capitain
Dr. John C. Crawford
Dr. Albert F. D'Alonzo
Dr. Alvin D. Dubin
Dr. Robert W. England
Dr. F. Jay Friedlin
Dr. Robinson G. Fry
Dr. Rodney T. Jacobsen
Dr. Frederick J. Jaeger
Dr. Robert L. Meals
Dr. S. Paul Sadick
Dr. & Mrs. Paul S. Snoke
Dr. Richard K. Snyder
Dr. Alexander D. Xenakis
Dr. Warren C. Young, Jr.
Dr. Joseph Yurkanin
Dr. Frank F. Zaccardi
Dr. Abraham Zellis

1957

Dr. Daniel H. Belsky
Dr. Stanley W. Bilski
Dr. Jerome I. Flicker
Dr. Richard D. Hockstein
Dr. Eleanor V. Masterson
Dr. Harry N. Pepe
Dr. Elliott B. Port
Dr. William A. Schmidt
Dr. Jerome H. Sulman
Dr. Salvatore Vasile
Dr. Paul W. Weiss

1958

Dr. Michael C. Di Marcangelo
Dr. Francis A. Fucile
Dr. Donald J. Greenspan
Dr. Anton F. Kilonsky
Dr. William H. Levin
Dr. R. Dale McCormick
Dr. Gerald I. Ringold
Dr. Emil E. Schnellbacher
Dr. Hubert M. Stravrand
Dr. A. Andrew Trimble

1959

Dr. Joseph Glickel
Dr. & Mrs. Ronald Goldberg
Dr. John A. Kelly, Jr.
Dr. & Mrs. Lawrence Manin
Dr. & Mrs. Stanley L. Miller
Dr. Tomulyss Moody
Dr. Charles J. Neun, Jr.
Dr. Ralph F. Otten
Dr. John R. Scott
Dr. Michael Sutula

1960

Dr. Nazzareno S. Bernardi
Dr. William L. Bollman
Dr. Francis C. Collins

Dr. James H. Coretti
Dr. Joseph V. Koehler
Dr. Floyd Krengel
Dr. & Mrs. Harry L. Moskowitz
Dr. George J. Pappas
Dr. Theodore R. Racciatti
Dr. Oscar F. Rothchild
Dr. Raymond J. Saloom
Dr. Marvin E. Sultz

1961

Dr. Harrison F. Aldrich
Dr. Stanley Z. Berger
Dr. & Mrs. Robert G. Bowman
Dr. Elizabeth B. Hughes
Dr. Ferdinand T. Manlio
Dr. Samuel R. Mowery
Dr. Thomas E. Murray
Dr. Floyd J. Pearman
Dr. Carl R. Spease
Dr. Donald R. Stoltz
Dr. Harold F. White

1962

Dr. Peter Cocco
Rev. George T. Gruman, D.D.
Kathryn Brinsko
Dr. Robert J. Lewis
Dr. Robert S. Maurer
Dr. Lawrence Nessman
Dr. Robert A. Renza
Dr. Seymour Schlossberg
Dr. Paul A. VanHouten

1963

Dr. Joel P. Amidon
Dr. Anthony Cincotta
Dr. & Mrs. Allen C. Lahey
Dr. Theodore W. Michell
Dr. Norman B. Richter
Dr. & Mrs. Melvyn E. Smith
Dr. John W. Stathakis

1964

Dr. Paul G. Kushner
Dr. Ann-Judith M. Roberto
Dr. David J. Silverstein

1965

Dr. Robert A. Ball
Dr. Thomas H. Henderson
Dr. Vincent G.J. Lobo, Jr.
Dr. William Luzinger
Dr. Gerald L. Melamut
Dr. Constantine W. Michell
Dr. Roy N. Pasker
Dr. & Mrs. Galen D. Young
Dr. Michael Yurkanin

1966

Dr. James H. Barker
Dr. John J. Bittman
Dr. Ronald A. Kirschner
Dr. Clayton Lindemuth
Dr. Merrill J. Mirman
Dr. Thomas A. Quinn
Mr. Harry J. Schultz, Jr.
Dr. Pauline M.D. Schultz
Dr. Kerwin H. Seiden
Dr. William H. Sidow
Croydon Family Health Center
Dr. & Mrs. Jack Silvers
Jeff Silvers
Renee Silvers
Jonathan Silvers
Deanne Silvers

1967

Dr. Joseph A. Ackil
Dr. Donald E. Asbel
Dr. Gerald J. Corr
Dr. Philip L. Ehrig
Dr. John E. Gdowik
Dr. Kirk R. Hilliard
Dr. Peter J. Nicolazzo
Dr. Louis J. Totani
Dr. William Vilensky

1968

Dr. Ronald E. Ayers
Dr. T. Fred Bear
Dr. Amanda C.T. Blount
Dr. George L. Bradley, Jr.
Dr. James L. Harris
Dr. Howard R. Levy

Dr. Charles A. Mauriello

1969

Dr. Robert A. Barnes
Dr. & Mrs. William M.I. Barrett
Dr. David A. Bevan
Dr. Alan J. Biczak
Dr. John V. Cady
Dr. A. Clifton Cage
Dr. Robert D. Ligorsky
Dr. John G. Shutack
Dr. Barclay M. Wilson
Dr. James E. Witt, Jr.

1970

Dr. Michael J. Chaffier
Dr. Thomas P. Devlin
Dr. Joseph C. Gallagher
Dr. Edward A. Metz
Dr. Robert T. Motsay
Dr. Joel J. Rock
Dr. Albert Sine
Dr. John J. Wasniewski, Jr.

1971

Dr. David J. Kendall
Dr. Elvin L. Martin
Dr. William M. Novelli
Dr. Gerard M. Papp
Dr. & Mrs. Robert R. Speer

1972

Dr. & Mrs. William J. Croff
Dr. Michael G. Johanson
Lieut. Clayton D. Lanphear, III
MC, USNR
Dr. Arthur H. Manus
Dr. D. Wesley Minter
Dr. A. Iain Narraway
Dr. Norman Pollock
Dr. Richard L. Siren

1973

Dr. John M. Ferretti
Dr. Barry M. Krein
Dr. Richard F. Lutinski
Dr. Arthur S. Platt
Dr. Michael J. Slavin
Dr. John S. Stevens

