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Centennial Trilogy of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine

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1980

## The First Hundred Years of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine

Centennial History Committee of the College of Medicine

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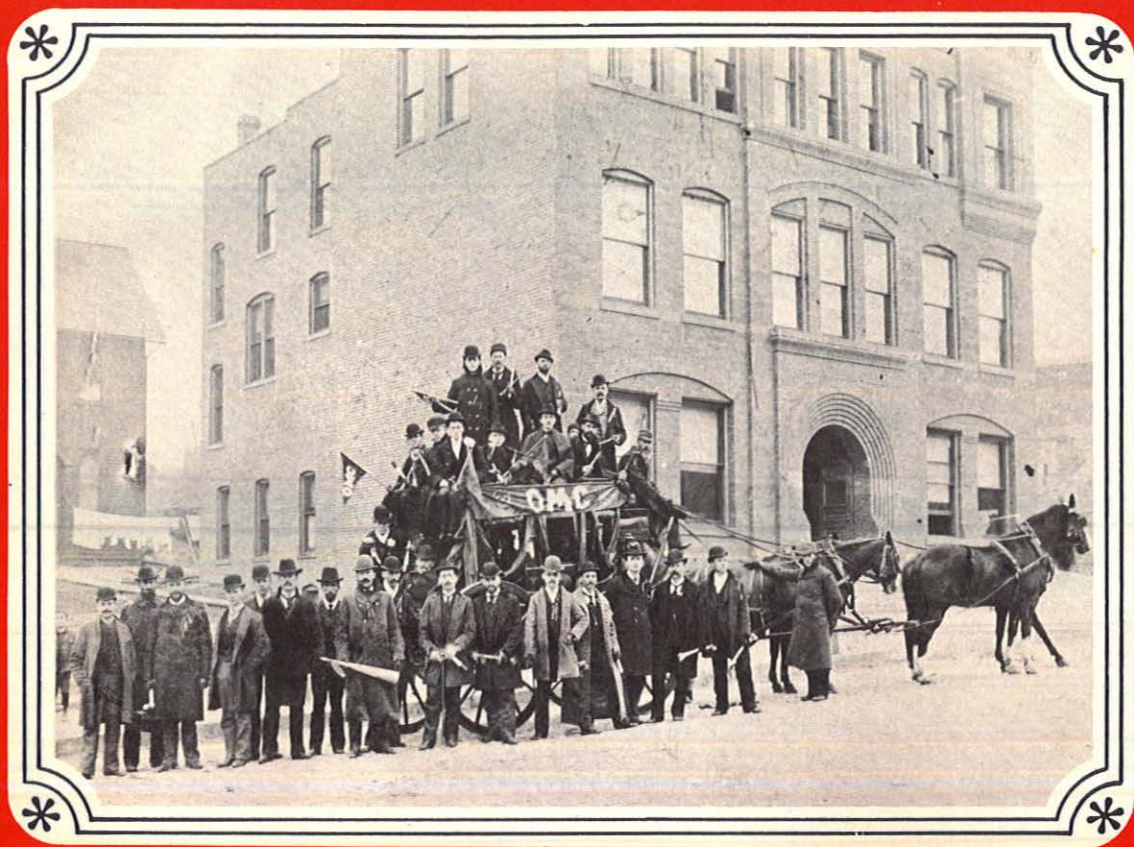
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THE FIRST  
HUNDRED YEARS  
OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA  
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

CENTENNIAL HISTORY COMMITTEE  
OF THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA MEDICAL CENTER  
Omaha, Nebraska  
1980

THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS  
of the  
University of Nebraska  
College of Medicine

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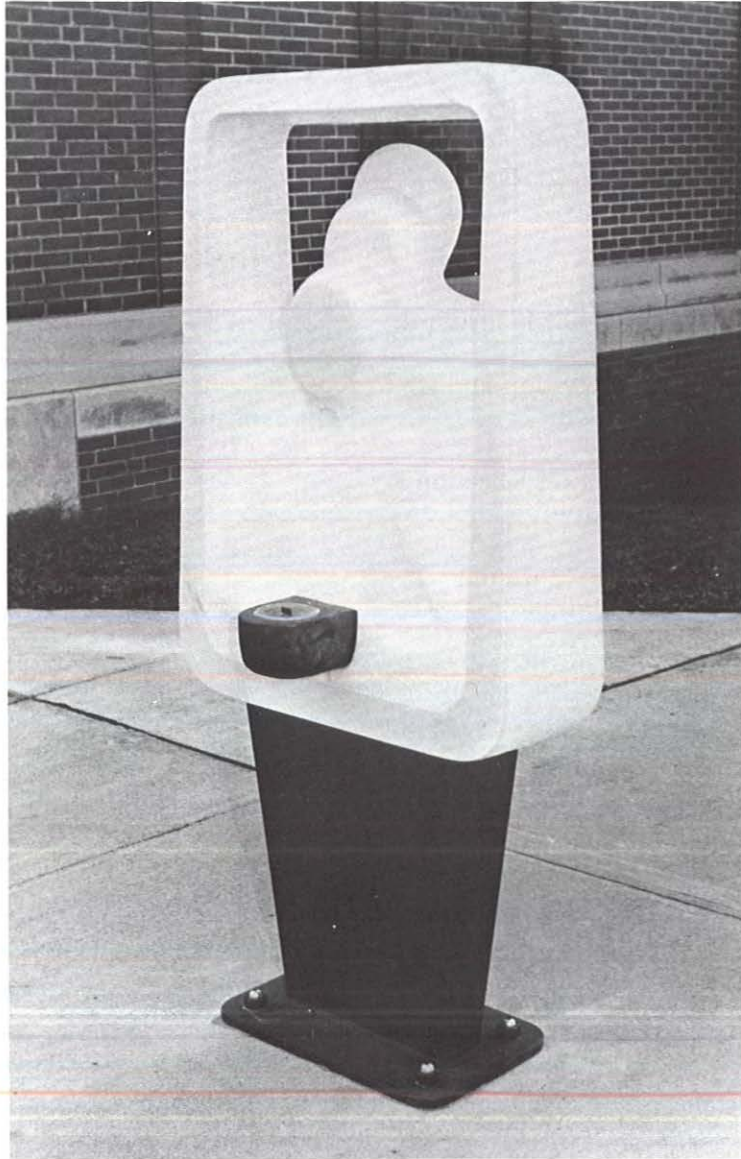
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University of Nebraska Medical Center

# **THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA COLLEGE OF MEDICINE**

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*"Centennial Symbol" by Nebraska sculptor Danny Whetstone, dedicated October 5, 1980. The figures represent the past, present and future generations of the college. The flame symbolizes the college's continuing commitment to health care.*

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*Omaha Medical College football team, 1900. (L to r, back row) Dickinson, Jungbluth, Carlile, Lee (Mgr.), Lemar, Chambers, Haller; (middle row) Stuart, Griffith, Kerr, Moore (Capt.), McDowell; (front row) Smith, Tornholm, Platt, Allen.*



## INTRODUCTION

The history of an institution like the University of Nebraska College of Medicine can be viewed from a number of perspectives. In the history of medicine, the University of Nebraska College of Medicine mirrors, with its own singular shape, the growth of medical science and the medical profession during a century of great change and discovery. In the perspective of the history of education in Nebraska, the college stands as one more expression of society's efforts to train individuals for one of its most vital and necessary professions, and to offer opportunities for education and training to its citizens. In the development of Omaha, of Douglas County, and of Nebraska, the college has evolved as an institution fostered by the society growing up on the American frontier, to meet increasing demands for medical expertise and training. What the University of Nebraska College of Medicine has become is the result of these and other powerful forces creating, by interaction and synthesis, a modern institution capable of meeting today's need for quality medical care.

Our purpose here is to trace the College of Medicine's first century of growth and change, to describe the alchemy that has transformed the original Omaha Medical College, a two-story building at 11th and Mason Streets, into the College of Medicine of today, an integral part of the multi-disciplinary University of Nebraska Medical Center in mid-town Omaha. We wish to celebrate those one hundred years of achievement and credit some of the many individuals who have contributed. Beyond these intentions, we have one more. By examining the last hundred years of the medical college, we may learn better how to guide its next hundred years of progress.

*Frank J. Menolascino, M.D.*  
*Chairman, Centennial History Committee*

## ILLUSTRATION CREDITS

All illustrations reprinted in this book are from the various archival collections of the University of Nebraska Medical Center except the following:

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- Page 25 — Nebraska State Historical Society.
- Page 60 — Douglas County Hospital.
- Page 116 — John Boyd.
- Page 117 — Omaha Chamber of Commerce

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In addition to members of the History Committee, a number of individuals contributed substantially to the compilation of the original manuscript. Dean Alastair Connell, M.D.; Harry McFadden, M.D.; Merle Musselman, M.D.; Frederick Paustian, M.D.; Paul Hodgson, M.D.; John Aronson; and Pete Boughn shared their memories and knowledge of the College of Medicine's recent history. Several of the above individuals also read drafts of chapters and offered suggestions and critical comment. Barbara Backhaus and Mary Collins painstakingly retyped the many revisions of the manuscript.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pictorial histories could never happen if many people, departments, and organizations were not willing to become involved and to share their knowledge, their photographs, their clippings, and other memorabilia. It is not possible to mention all who helped in some way to make this book a reality, but I would like to note the contributions of the following who gave freely of their time in research and the use of materials from their collections:

Jean Hays, Public Affairs Office, University of Nebraska Medical Center.  
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Douglas County Hospital.  
Omaha Chamber of Commerce.

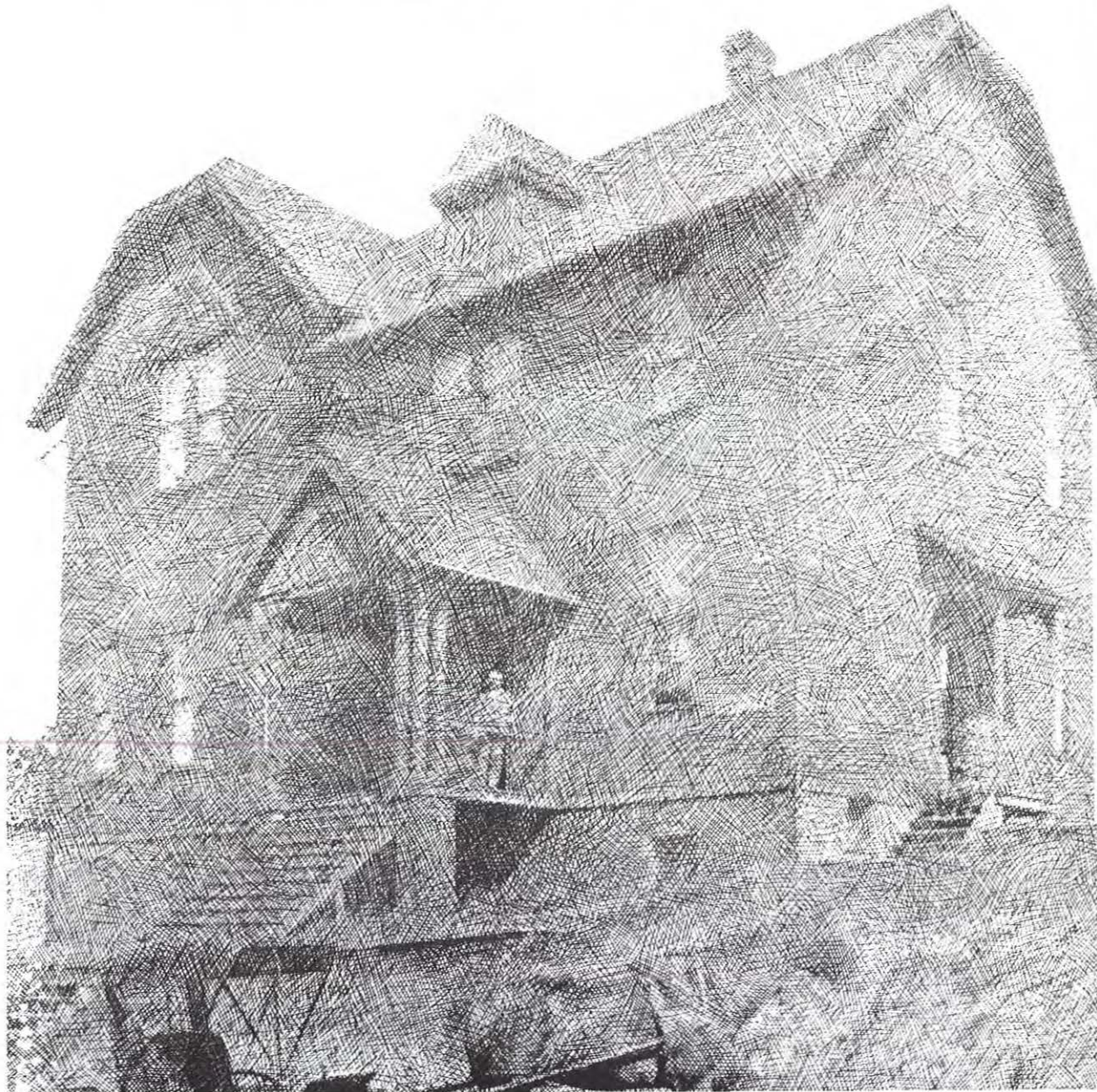
Most of those who have made major contributions in the transformation of the first manuscript into this illustrated story of the College of Medicine are listed on page iii, but I wish to express my appreciation for their involvement here. In addition I would like to acknowledge the efforts of Karen Hiller and Violet Phipps, who provided essential secretarial support; Walt Williams and Thomson Holtz, photographers; Mary Collins, who compiled the alumni list from many sources to prepare the first complete listing of more than 6,000 College of Medicine Alumni from 1881 to 1981; and Lloyd Tackett and his staff of the Print Shop, who have provided expert advice and a quality printed product on all of the Centennial books.

Last, but not least, one person must be singled out for a special acknowledgement, not only for her contribution to this book but to the total Centennial Committee media production and publication effort. Rose Reynolds has spent more than a year locating resources, gathering and identifying thousands of photographs, verifying historical facts, and organizing materials. The story she has helped us tell in this book is very much her story too, for Miss Reynolds has given 51 years of service to the University of Nebraska College of Medicine since she joined the Anatomy Department in September of 1929. As a medical illustrator she has made many valuable contributions to the teaching, research, and service commitments of this institution through the years; however, I believe that her contribution to this book will be longest remembered and most appreciated by the present College of Medicine family and those who come after us.

Reba Ann Benschoter, Ph.D.



**FRONTIER MEDICINE and  
MEDICAL EDUCATION**

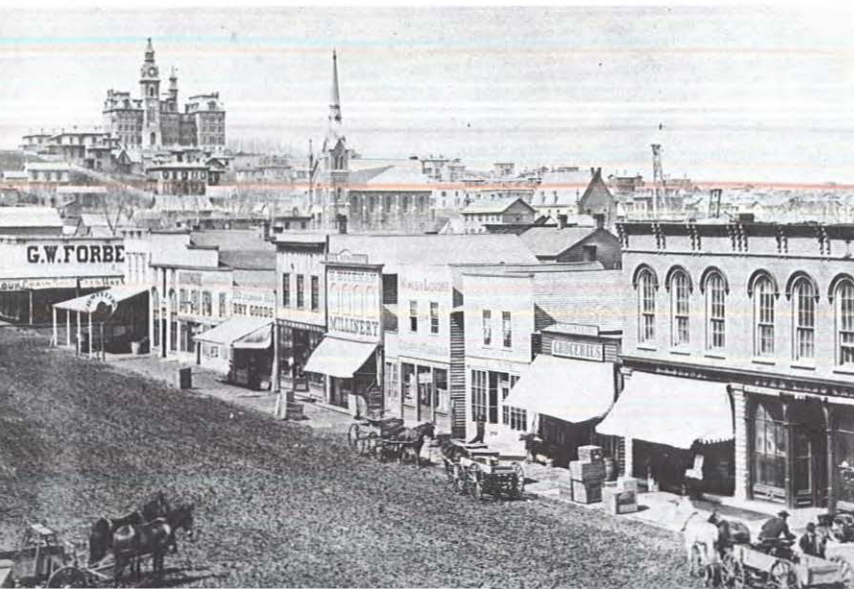




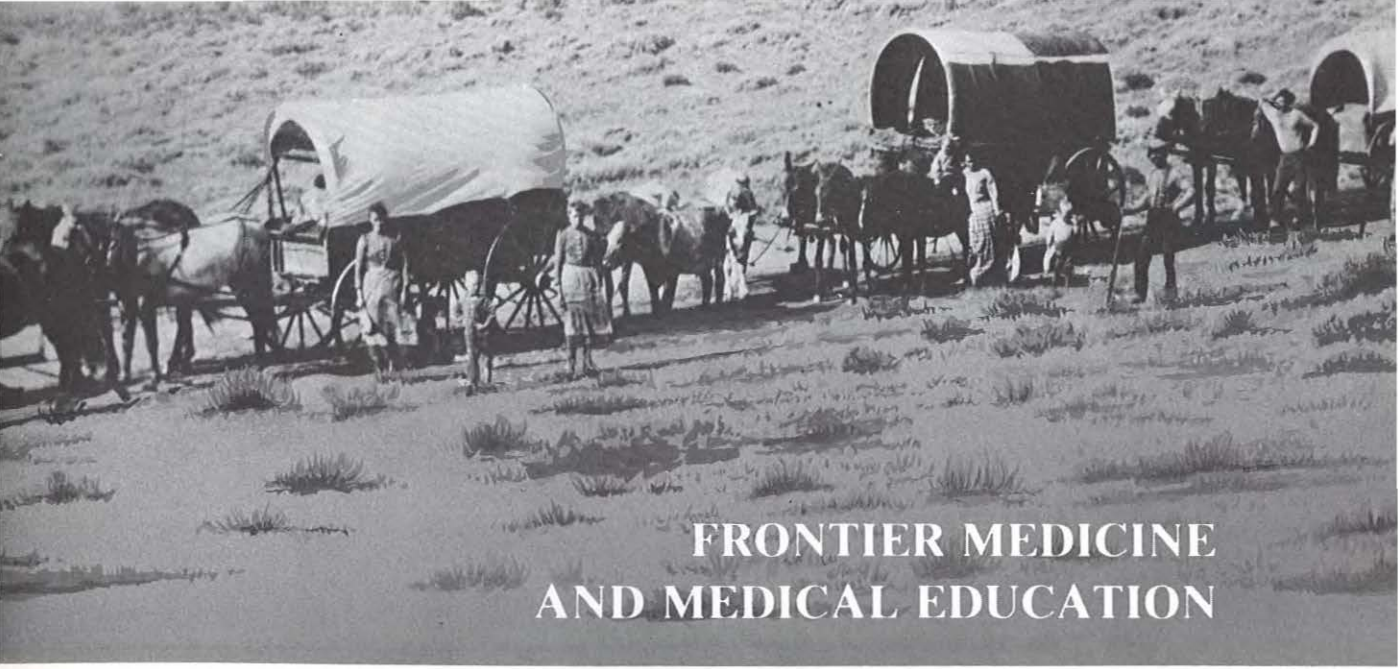
*Steamboat landing at  
Omaha, 1865.*



*Early downtown  
Omaha, about 1874.*



*Looking northwest  
from 15th and Farnam  
Streets, 1876.*



## FRONTIER MEDICINE AND MEDICAL EDUCATION

### Omaha, a Growing City

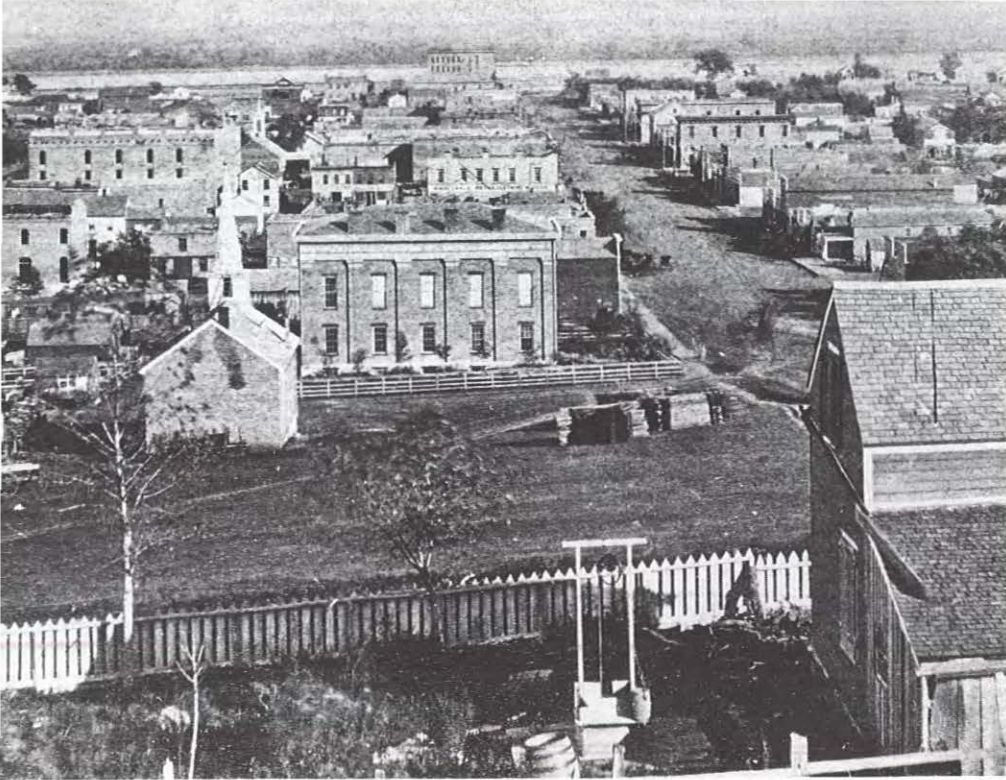
The most surprising feature of early Omaha was its astonishing growth during its first forty years. Founded in 1854, the city rapidly became a center for settlement and trade, and served as the gateway to the frontier for the thousands who migrated west in search of land and opportunity. In 1860, the population of Omaha totalled 1,883 settlers, but with each decade that number expanded dramatically, until in 1890, the city numbered over 140,000 inhabitants.<sup>1</sup> Certainly this tremendous growth must have taxed the city's capacity to cope with those seen and unforeseen problems that arise out of human society.

More than any other development, the Union Pacific Railroad facilitated Omaha's growth as a travel and trade center. During the last quarter of the 1800's approximately 75,000 travelers and about 100,000 head of cattle were passing through the city annually. The city's growth not only attracted a great deal of commerce but also produced by-products that were sometimes unpleasant, disorderly, unhealthy, and unmanageable by the city government.

After visiting Omaha, one traveller, Dr. Thomas Sexton, told a fellow physician that he

*had seen mud in Virginia, but for mud that was mud, Omaha beat anything. Wagons sank to the hub in it and the gullies, ditches, swamps and creeks within the town didn't help the looks of things.*<sup>2</sup>

The city seems to have been quite lax on matters of public health, spending less than \$1,000 per year well into the 1880's despite the presence of a municipal board of health.<sup>3</sup>



*Downtown Omaha, looking east from Capitol Hill, about 1867.*

Many features of frontier life — close living quarters, shallow wells sunk too close to privies, and community concern that brought frequent visitors to care for the sick — facilitated the spread of disease. Even though there were the problems of spoiled milk, of garbage, of water and sewerage, problems that plagued every American city of the time, Omaha remained quite healthy. True, there were epidemics: cholera in 1868, scarlet fever and measles in 1872, diphtheria in 1875, smallpox and typhoid outbreaks in the 1880's.<sup>4</sup> But unlike some other frontier cities, Omaha had no raging epidemics in which hundreds of lives were lost. Whether it was luck, the lack of urban congestion, or the health-making effects of the plains breezes (as some visitors thought), Omaha largely escaped the era's worst threats to individual life and health.

## **Frontier Medicine**

And what of the treatment of disease and the quality of medical care during this era? Physicians were numerous among the early settlers, but the knowledge and skills of even the well-trained practitioner were limited; in the middle and late 19th century, medicine was just evolving from an art into a science. Practice was largely empirical; cures were often worse than the diseases; surgery was limited and dangerous. The germ theory of disease was in its infancy and not widely disseminated, and antiseptic surgery was not generally practiced until the 1890's.

F. A. Long, in his excellent memoir, *A Prairie Doctor of the Eighties*, tells us much about the shallow base of knowledge that provided the foundation for the practice of medicine at the end of the 1800's.



*Dr. Long's Ledger*

1	30	Pr.				
2	4/19	3 calls + 2 Pr.		50		
3	7	Obst		400		
3	18	1 Visit		1000		
5	23	1 Call		100		
6	15/11	2 calls		100	6	23 Jimmy
	May 21	(Plymouth) call		200	6	25 Cash.
7	4	12				
9			Those were the days when sulphur and molasses was given as a blood purifier, when asofoetida was placed in a little bag and hung around the neck to prevent contagious diseases; when bacon rind, or bread and milk poultice or possibly fresh warm cow manure as a poultice was used to "ripen" boils; when a red flannel, or kerosene soaked rag or fried onions was swathed around the throat for sore throat; when onion syrup was made for a cough and so on. <sup>5</sup>			
11						
12						
1889	Jan 10	10 calls + Surg		700		
"	4			1000		

Though he practiced medicine in Madison, Nebraska, Long had received his medical education in Iowa in the mode that was common through much of the nineteenth century. He studied three years as an apprentice essentially under a preceptor, first "reading with the doctor," then "riding with the doctor" to gain experience; he finally completed his education with two courses of medical lectures. Long did no practical laboratory work except for urinalysis. He recalled his experience in dissection when he was assigned to one cadaver with six other students.<sup>6</sup>

In such a system of medical education, much depended upon the quality of one's preceptor. It is not surprising that the system was much abused, with some preceptors using students only for cheap labor. As a result the quality of physicians available, especially in a frontier area, varied tremendously. There were conscientious, knowledgeable physicians, generally educated in established eastern medical schools, and there were crude and dangerous country practitioners, ignorant even about the breadth of their ignorance.



(Above) Entries from Dr. Long's Ledger.

Dr. Spahr in his office in Lincoln.

# DOCTOR MARVIN.

FORMERLY OF CHICAGO, AND LATE OF SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,  
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Omaha, and vicinity, that he  
OMAHA, NEBRASKA,

where patients can get reliable treatment for all diseases. Particular  
ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS,  
Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Loss  
Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Catarrh, Fever, Sore, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia,  
and Hands, Billiousness, Diseased Kidney, Erysipelas, Nervous Debility,  
and all Female Complaints, Seminal Weakness, all Private Diseases,  
St. Vitus' Dance, etc.

## OBSTETRICAL SURGERY,

The Doctor is permanently located, and will pay particular attention  
and all Suppressions and Irregularities, and all other Diseases peculiar to women  
who have been under the treatment of other physicians, and have not been cured, are  
to call, as I cure all private diseases, no matter of how long standing; and  
CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY.

The Doctor has a very nice Magnetic Table. Persons wishing treatment by the electro-  
magnetic current, call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate and  
consultation FREE. All communications strictly confidential. Dispensary and consultation  
rooms  
Corner of Farnham and 14th Streets (No. 240 Farnham).  
Office Hours from 8 to 12 A. M., 2 to 6, and 7 to 9 P. M. P. O. Box No. 1073.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**E. H. DEN,**  
Physician and Surgeon, 215 Farnham Street.  
**O. S. WOOD, M. D.,**  
HOMOEOPATHIST, Room No. 7, Viasscher's Block, N. E. corner Thirteenth  
Douglas Streets, Omaha, Neb.  
**W. H. H. Sisson, M. D.,**  
HOMOEOPATHIC Physician and Surgeon, Office, South-East corner Doug  
Thirteenth Streets.; entrance on Douglas St. Office hours—8 to 10 A. M.  
4 and 7 P. M. Light and Night Bell at Office door.

*From an 1870 collection  
of trade advertisements.*

No doubt the need to control the quality of physicians was one of the forces that led physicians to band together after the founding of Omaha. Concern for quality took the form of competition for legitimacy between rival groups of physicians, the "regular" and "irregular" practitioners, and the "pretenders."<sup>7</sup> There were efforts to organize medical societies at the state, county, and city levels in order to reach consensus on such issues as the certification of quality of drugs available for sale in Nebraska, the establishment of a uniform scale of fees for physicians' services, and the promotion of the general progress of the medical profession. In August 1866, the Omaha Medical Society was incorporated with 13 physicians as members. In 1868, the Nebraska Medical Society was organized in the offices of Dr. James Peabody of 325 South Twelfth Street, Omaha.<sup>8</sup>



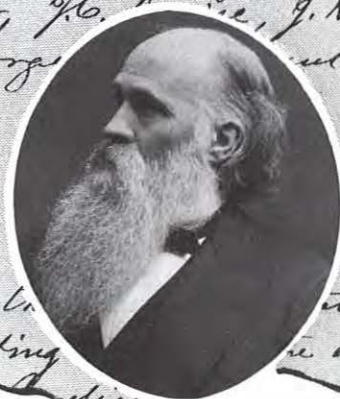
*Remedies used by early  
physicians.*



(Above)  
Dr. Samuel D. Mercer



(Center)  
Dr. Victor H. Coffman



(Right)  
Dr. Harley P. Mathewson

Omaha, Neb., April 13<sup>th</sup> 1869  
The following named gentlemen assembled  
at 1 o'clock P.M. at the office of Dr.  
H. P. Mathewson to inquire into, and discuss  
the feasibility and propriety of establishing  
a medical college in the City of Omaha.  
Present, J. B. Peabody, J. N. Peabody,  
and Col. Savage.  
called  
met  
Dr. Mathewson to  
the meeting  
the meeting

## First Attempts at Medical Education

Even with efforts to organize and improve the practice of medicine, we may wonder at the state of medical education in Nebraska in the 1860's. There are no records available to tell us whether or not Nebraska physicians were serving as preceptors to student apprentices, or to what degree there was demand for the establishment of a medical college within the territory.

We do know that a group of physicians met on April 13, 1869, to inquire into the feasibility of establishing a medical college in the City of Omaha.<sup>9</sup> All were fairly recent graduates of established medical colleges in other states. The group assembled included Drs. Harley P. Mathewson, George Tilden, Samuel D. Mercer, Jacob C. Denise, James Peabody, and Colonel James Woodruff Savage, an attorney. To judge by their later achievements, this core group was composed of extremely capable men. Dr. Mathewson was evidently the leader of this venture, for he presided over the meeting. He felt that a hospital and an associated medical college would enjoy much public patronage in the near future. Colonel Savage suggested that the group be enlarged and that it seek incorporation as the Omaha Medical College. At a subsequent meeting the group grew to include Dr. Victor Coffman, a distinguished war surgeon; City Coroner C. H. Pinney; and Dr. R. C. Moore. Still later Dr. James Peck was added to the group. Each member pledged \$500 to finance their plan. On May 3, 1869, the Omaha Medical College was granted corporation status.

During the next six months, the Board of Trustees — Peck, Mercer, Denise, Mathewson, and Peabody — cleared all the hurdles necessary to establish a medical college. The board adopted by-laws for the governance of the college. They established eleven professorships and voted to decide who would occupy each of the chairs. They agreed that courses of lectures would occupy sixteen weeks beginning in November of each year.

Omaha March 21, 1870.

Trustees of the Omaha Medical College met at Dr. Mathewson's office on the call of the President at 2 P.M. Present Drs Mathewson, Mercer, and Denise

On motion of Dr Denise the President was authorized to appoint a Committee with Dr. Denise as a similar Committee to be appointed for the purpose of drafting a Prospectus to report, if practicable in two weeks appointed Drs Denise and Mercer

On motion of Dr Mercer the President was to call a meeting of the Faculty of the College consulting over the interest of the Trustees of establishing a



Dr. Jacob C. Denise

From Secretary's Book, Omaha Medical College.

The board was less successful in finding a site for the college and a hospital. They hoped the land would be donated by the city in exchange for free medical and surgical attention that the trustees would provide in the hospital; the City Council refused. This must have been an unexpected blow to the members of the group. According to the secretary's record, the Board of Trustees did little until March 21, 1870. At that meeting the board appointed several committees to draft a prospectus for the college and to establish a public dispensary; in addition they directed the secretary to notify the stockholders that 10% of their stock was liable to be called for. The secretary's record contains one undated entry after his account of this meeting:

*The above was the last meeting held for the record. Owing to a wrangle among the faculty and too much bad blood the whole scheme fell through.<sup>10</sup>*

Nevertheless, the Omaha Medical College lingered on until the corporation was dissolved on June 13, 1881. It had lived for one whole curious decade, "with stockholders, by-laws, articles of incorporation, faculty, and course of study, but without students, buildings, hospital, or dispensary."<sup>11</sup>

According to W. F. Milroy, there was "a growing feeling among those thus occupied that the enterprise was premature."<sup>12</sup> Since it is not clear from the historical record what exactly constituted this "prematurity," we are left to speculate.

There is no doubt that the lack of anatomical material and good clinical facilities could have been deterring factors. The only hospital in Omaha during 1869 was the Good Samaritan at 23rd and Webster Streets; it was a six-room cottage, hardly large enough to support medical education. Dr. Samuel Mercer's own hospital, said to be Omaha's first, had been built in the vicinity of 30th and California Streets in 1866, but it had burned down. There was the city pest house located in the northeast part of the city, used since

1860 as a quarantine center for indigent patients with infectious diseases. It was a ramshackle structure, so filthy and disreputable that it was obviously unfit for teaching purposes.<sup>13</sup> Thus it appears that Dr. Mathewson's early confidence was premature: In a city without hospitals, a medical college would probably be doomed to failure.

The reason for the "bad blood" and "wrangling" among the founders of the Omaha Medical College was not documented. However, it is interesting to note the formation of several competing local medical groups during the 1870's and 1880's. Although the Nebraska State Medical Society, on its third effort to organize in 1868, did succeed in creating an enduring organization, the Omaha medical groups were more transient. The Omaha Medical Society, which included several of the Omaha Medical College founders, was organized in 1866, but "became practically moribund and finally expired about 1881." The cause was "dissension and the withdrawal" of its more active members. For most of the next decade a variety of professional organizations were established, competed for members and power, and then disbanded. Not until 1890 did this competition abate with the founding of a new Omaha Medical Society dedicated, among other aims, to promoting harmony among reputable practitioners.<sup>14</sup>

### **Another Plan for Medical Education**

Throughout the 1870's, there had been concern, both public and legislative, for the need to protect the public from "quacks" and "horse doctors," but there was disagreement about the proper methods of training and licensing physicians. In 1875 the Nebraska Legislature debated at length on the question of regulating the practice of medicine, but came to no agreement.

In December 1875, the University of Nebraska in Lincoln was petitioned by the citizenry to establish a medical college. In March 1876, a University committee reported to the University of Nebraska Board of Regents that it was advisable to establish a medical college at Lincoln in connection with the University. Despite apparent eagerness on the part of the Board of Regents, the facts were that there were no rooms for medical classes at the University, no funds to support the program, and no hospitals in the City of Lincoln to provide clinical experience; for these and other reasons unrecorded, the plan for a University-affiliated medical school was not implemented at that time.<sup>15</sup>

*University Hall, Lincoln, about 1872.*



## Nebraska School of Medicine, Preparatory

Perhaps spurred on by the Lincoln activity, Omaha physicians continued their efforts to establish a program of medical instruction. The Nebraska School of Medicine, Preparatory opened its doors to medical students on October 18, 1880, with a faculty that included three of the original founders of the first Omaha Medical College: Drs. J. C. Denise, Samuel Mercer, and Richard Moore.

Dr. Mercer was named Lecturer on Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery, Dr. Denise was in charge of the instruction in physiology and was clinical Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and Dr. Moore was Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

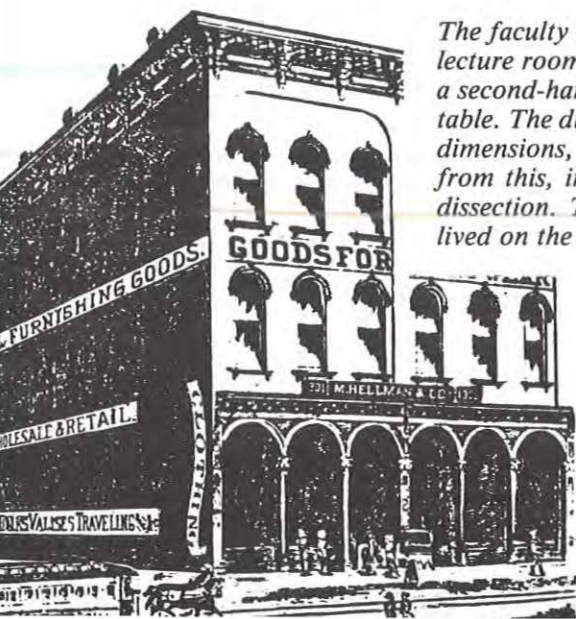
Dr. Robert R. Livingston, elected to serve as president of the faculty, was Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Surgery. Dr. Livingston had studied medicine at McGill University and completed his training at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. He had come to Plattsmouth in 1859 to practice medicine and surgery. He entered the Army at the beginning of the Civil War and later commanded troops sent to subdue the Indian tribes harrassing the early settlers moving west across Nebraska. In 1868, he returned to his practice and became the chief surgeon for the Burlington Railroad.

Dr. Alexander S. von Mansfelde, who had graduated from Rush Medical College, was Lecturer on Pathology and the Practice of Medicine. Both von Mansfelde and Livingston were active in the state medical society and were involved in the fight for adequate legislation to protect the public from "pretenders and irregulars in medical practice."

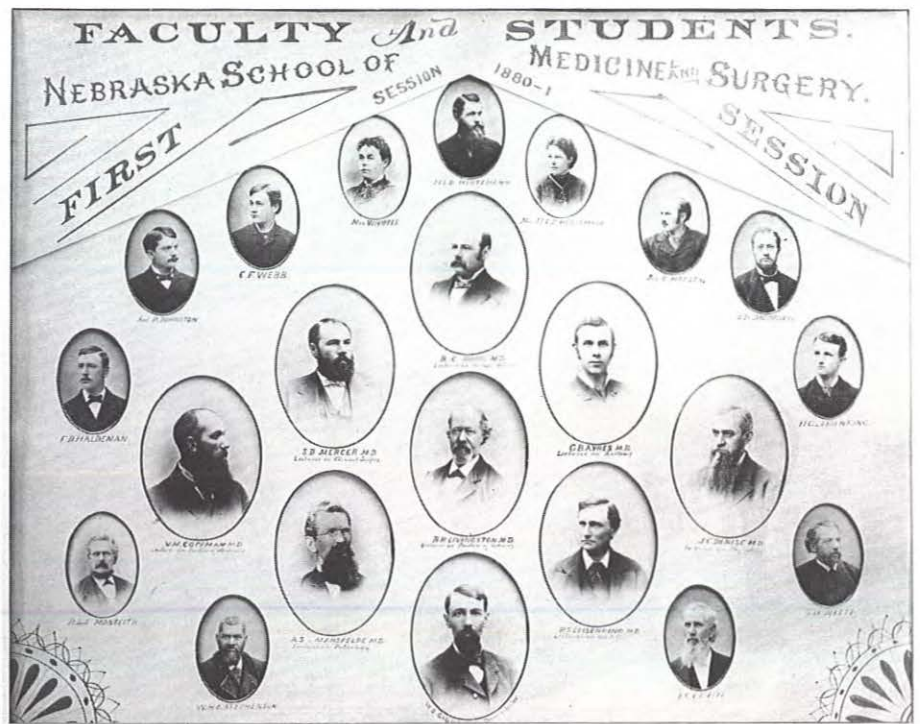
W. S. Gibbs, recently graduated from the University of Iowa, became Demonstrator of Anatomy. After some searching, Dr. James Carter was found to fill the chair in chemistry, becoming the only salaried member of the faculty at the rate of \$50 per month for six months, a heated and lighted room, and permission to work in outside practice insofar as his teaching duties would allow.<sup>16</sup>

The new school initiated its twenty-week curriculum in rooms on the third floor of the Old Hellman block at 13th and Farnam Streets. T. D. Haldeman, a member of the first class, described the facilities:

*The faculty had rented two small rooms and a dark closet . . . The lecture room was about twenty feet square and was furnished with a second-hand stove, a dozen common chairs, and a small wooden table. The dissecting room was, perhaps, about ten by twelve feet in dimensions, and there was a six-by-eight foot closet across the hall from this, in which was kept the box containing the material for dissection. The janitor and his wife, who were medical students, lived on the same floor and occupied the remaining three rooms.<sup>17</sup>*



*The Hellman Building  
(Omaha Bee, 1882).*



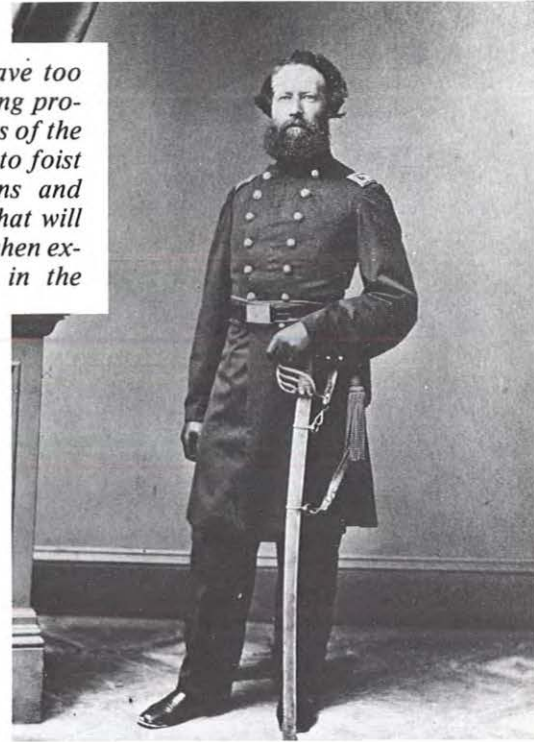
Nebraska School of Medicine, Preparatory, first session, faculty and students.

Fourteen students were enrolled in that first class, each paying a tuition of \$30. It should be noted that one of these, W. H. C. Stephenson, was to become the first black physician in Omaha.

The honor of presenting the introductory lecture that marked the beginning of medical education in Nebraska belongs to Dr. R. R. Livingston. In his remarks, recorded by the *Omaha Daily Bee*, he touched upon some of the problems of medical education at that time and described the faculty's goals for the new college:

*The cry is quite universal through the country that we have too many medical schools, so called, and that imperfect teaching produces imperfect results and consequently imperfect followers of the healing art . . . the faculty of this school does not propose to foist young men upon the public as accomplished physicians and surgeons — it merely proposes to impart instruction here that will place its pupils high in the scale of professional knowledge when examined by the faculties of any graded medical school in the union.*<sup>18</sup>

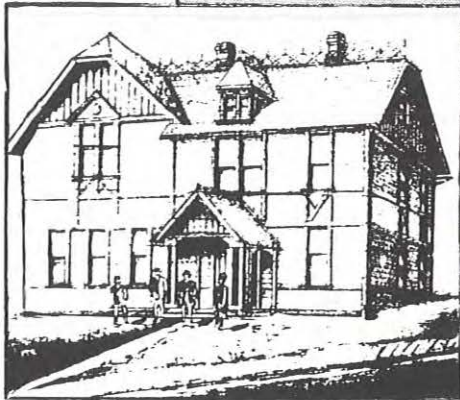
Dr. Robert R. Livingston.



The success of the Nebraska School of Medicine, encouraged those engaged in it to take a step in advance and organize a Medical College instead, such as would meet the requirements of the profession in the West, ~~but~~ several informal meetings during which the preliminaries were arranged, a Board of Trustees was selected of the following persons, viz;

R. R. Livingston M. D.  
 V. H. Coffman M. D.  
 G. B. Ayres M. D.  
 S. D. Mercer M. D.  
 C. S. Livingston M. D.  
 J. C. Denice M. D.  
 R. C. Moore M. D.  
 G. H. Peebles M. D.  
 W. S. Gibbs M. D.

(Below) Omaha Medical College Building, 1881 (Omaha Bee, 1882).



Omaha, May, 20, 1881.

From Secretary's Book, Omaha Medical College

## The Omaha Medical College Begins

The success of the Nebraska School's first year of operation revived the long dormant hope for an Omaha Medical College. The stockholders of the original 1869 corporation were persuaded to relinquish the name by dissolving their corporation, and on June 14, 1881, a new Omaha Medical College was incorporated. The leaders of the college now set out to enlarge their scale of operations. Three men were added to the faculty: G. H. Peebles, who would teach Diseases of Children; Harley Mathewson, who would hold the chair in Disease of the Mind; and J. C. Cowin, an attorney, who would teach Medical Jurisprudence, Dr. Livingston and Dr. Ayres, the secretary, led the effort to obtain a suitable building; arrangements were made to purchase two lots at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Mason Streets for \$3,100. There the Omaha Medical College building was erected at the cost of \$4,266 with funds invested by each faculty member. The building was completed in September 1881, in time for the school year. It was an ideal location, adjacent to the old St. Joseph's Hospital. Arrangements were made to make use of the wards for clinical teaching.<sup>19</sup>



It is important to remember that the whole *raison d'etre* for the smaller local medical colleges of that time was to elaborate for one year on what the student presumably had learned in his previous study and experience with his preceptor-physician. It was the beginning of an approach to medical education which added science and system to what had been, until then, a practical apprenticeship.

Candidates for admission to the Omaha Medical College had to meet the following requirements in order to qualify for the degree of Doctor of Medicine:

1. *The candidate must be 21 years of age, and must give satisfactory evidence of possessing a good moral character, with such primary education as is clearly requisite for a proper standing with the public and the profession.*
2. *He must have pursued the study of medicine three years (lecture terms included) and have attended at least two full courses of lectures, of which the last must be in this institution.*
3. *He must have attended clinical instruction during the last one session.*
4. *He must have pursued the study of Practical Anatomy in the Anatomical room, and to the extent of having dissected all regions of the body.*
5. *He must have been in close attendance at all lectures delivered during the session. The degree will not be conferred upon any candidate who is often absent from the regular lectures of the college or who is absent from the public commencement, without special permission of the Faculty.*
6. *He must notify the Secretary of the Faculty of his intention to become a candidate, and deposit the graduating fee, certificates of moral character and time of study on or before the first day of February.*
7. *Every candidate must undergo a full and satisfactory written and oral examination of each branch taught.*
8. *He must submit to the Secretary of the Faculty on or before the last day of February an acceptable thesis in his own handwriting on some subject connected with medicine.<sup>20</sup>*

Prior to the fall term, the board agreed to advertise the college's program for one month in four Omaha newspapers and in one Lincoln paper. Hetzner tells us that the *Herald* carried a three-line notice in its "Town Talk" column along with the current livestock sales and jobs for hire.<sup>21</sup> Even with such obscure publicity, thirty-five individuals registered for classes in the fall of 1881.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

Omaha Medical College.

LOCATED AT OMAHA, NEBRASKA,  
Corner of Mason and 11th Streets.

SESSION OF 1881-82.

OMAHA, NEB.:  
OMAHA DAILY MEX STEAM PRINTING HOUSE,  
1881

FACULTY.

*Session of 1881-82*

ROBT. R. LIVINGSTON, M. D., *President.*  
GEORGE B. AYRES, M. D., *Secretary.*

ROBT. R. LIVINGSTON, M. D.,  
*Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery,*  
Plattsmouth.

VICTOR H. COFFMAN, M. D.,  
*Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine,*  
1708 California Street.

GEORGE B. AYRES, M. D.,  
*Professor of Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical,*  
1018 Harney street.

SAMUEL D. MERCER, M. D.,  
*Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery,*  
2010 Webster street.

P. S. LEISENRING, M. D.,  
*Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women,*  
716 South 18th street.

JACOB C. DENISE, M. D.,  
*Professor of Physiology, and Clinical Lecturer on the Eye and Ear.*  
Southwest corner of Dodge and 14th streets.

RICHARD C. MOORE, M. D.,  
*Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics,*  
2004 Burt street.

A. S. v. MANSFELDE, M. D.,  
*Professor of General Pathology.*

*James Coates*  
D. G. GLAS A. JOY, E. M., M. D.,  
*Professor of Chemistry.* *Ashland*  
*Des Moines*  
*Iowa*

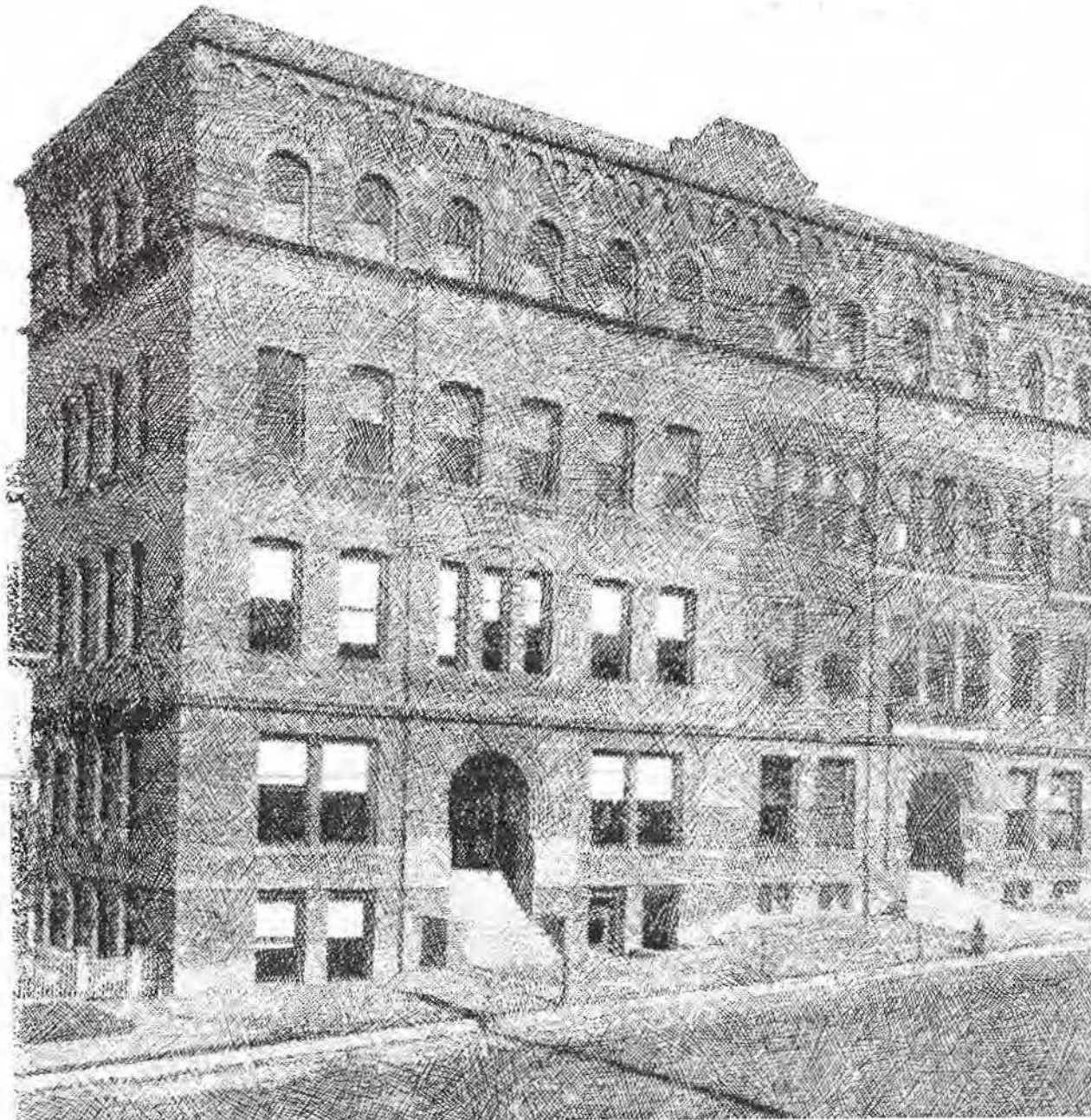
G. H. PEEBLES, M. D.,  
*Professor of Diseases of Children, and Adjunct of Diseases of Women,*  
David City.

JOHN C. COWIN,  
*Professor of Medical Jurisprudence,*  
525 North 24th street.

H. P. MATHEWSON, M. D.,  
*Professor of Diseases of the Mind,*  
State Hospital for Insane, Lincoln.

W. S. GIBBS, M. D.,  
*Demonstrator of Anatomy.*  
Crayton Block.

FROM PROPRIETARY  
MEDICAL SCHOOL  
TO UNIVERSITY  
1881-1915



OMAHA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises,

Wednesday, March 22, 1882.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES,

President of Board of Trustees.

VALEDICTORY:

F. D. HALDEMAN.

*Class of 81 & 82.*

CONFERRING OF PRIZES:

1st. Gold Medal,

Prof. GEO. B. AYRES.

2d. Abbott Prize,

L. J. ABBOTT, M.D.

ADDRESS:

Prof. R. R. LIVINGSTON.

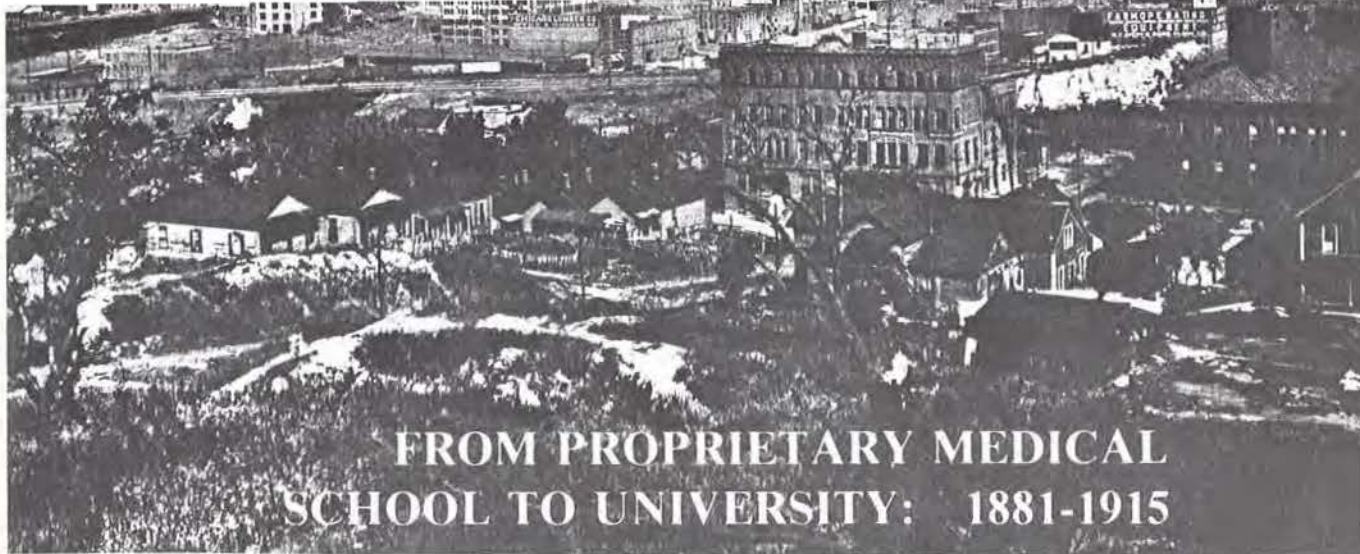
*At the College Building at half-past Seven o'clock P.M.*



You are cordially invited to attend the Commencement Exercises of the Omaha Medical College, and likewise the Banquet given by the Trustees and Faculty, at the Withnell House, Wednesday Evening, March 22, 1882.

J. C. DENISE,

Secretary.



## FROM PROPRIETARY MEDICAL SCHOOL TO UNIVERSITY: 1881-1915

### A Promising Beginning

In its initial year of operation the Omaha Medical College showed promise. Problems were solved as they arose and gradually protocols and procedures were determined for this new enterprise in medical education.

Most of the early problems of the young college were growing pains, not disabling injuries. A temporary arrangement was made to house patients for clinical instruction until a planned addition to St. Joseph's Hospital could be completed. There was "discussion," no doubt heated at times, about Dr. Carter's status as the sole salaried faculty member. The female students requested separate lectures in Obstetrics; Dr. Ayres resolved this problem very simply by fiat: "Resolved that no distinction be made by the professors in their teaching on account of sex and that the secretary be requested to so inform the lady students."<sup>22</sup>

The college building was evidently adequate for the thirty-five students; it contained two lecture rooms, a laboratory and library, and individual rooms for patients, dissecting, anatomy classes, and a museum. At the end of its first year, the faculty presented diplomas to its first graduating class of eight seniors.

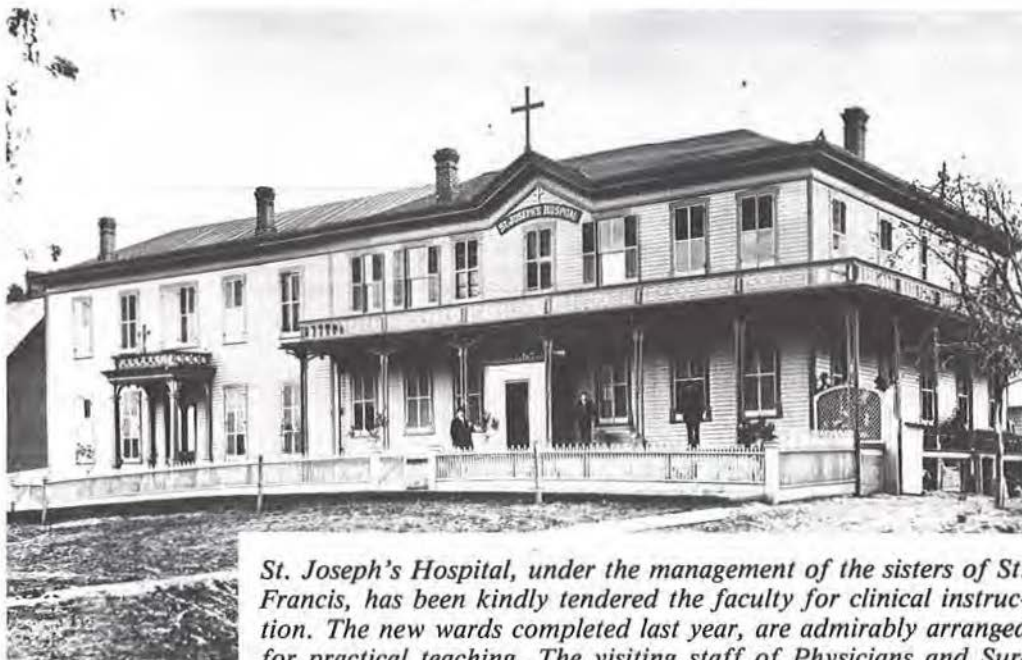
*(Above) The 1899 Omaha Medical College building and its South Omaha surroundings. (Bostwick-Frohardt Collection, owned by KMTV, on loan to Western Heritage Museum, Omaha.)*

*(Right) 1882 graduates: Drs. Urban H. Norris, Werner Hemstead, F. D. Halde-  
man, George V. Ellis.*



## Continuing Growth and Expansion

By all accounts available, the 1880's were a time of consolidation for the Omaha Medical College. The mortgage on the college building was paid off, reflecting sound financial management. Graduating classes consistently numbered fewer than ten new Doctors of Medicine, indicating that there was indeed a small but stable demand for medical education in this expanding state of 500,000 people. The affiliation with St. Joseph's Hospital was most satisfactory. The program for the third annual announcement of the college describes this relationship in glowing terms:



*St. Joseph's Hospital, under the management of the sisters of St. Francis, has been kindly tendered the faculty for clinical instruction. The new wards completed last year, are admirably arranged for practical teaching. The visiting staff of Physicians and Surgeons are all members of the faculty, and the hospital is under their immediate medical control. Students are thus privileged to reap a large experience from clinical instruction, in all classes of medical and surgical cases. Patients presenting themselves at the clinics, are furnished with Medical, Surgical and Gynaecological treatment free of charges.<sup>23</sup>*

Throughout the 1880's, the faculty underwent slow change: Drs. Livingston, Von Mansfelde, and Coffman resigned, the last because of failing health. The most important departure was that of Dr. Samuel Mercer, who resigned in a huff in January 1884; Mercer and the majority of the Board of Trustees had disagreed heatedly regarding candidates for graduation and Mercer had even recommended that the college be closed. When the board formally decided that Mercer had no cause for complaint, he withdrew from all activities of the college. In 1886 he even retired from medicine, giving full time to his extensive business interests in real estate, pharmaceuticals, transportation, and public utilities.



*Dr. Samuel E. Mercer*



*Dr. William F. Milroy*

There were new faces, too, and some were young men just beginning long, productive careers as physicians and teachers. W. F. Milroy came as Demonstrator in Anatomy in 1884; he would be part of medical education in Omaha until his retirement in 1934. W. O. Bridges, Harold Gifford, and J. E. Summers arrived late in the decade; they would long be seen as central figures in the college's claim to excellence in medical education.

In 1886, the Omaha Medical College moved, building and all, to the southeast corner of Twelfth and Pacific Streets. Keegan called this "a turning point in the life of the college."<sup>24</sup> A basement was added to the building, the chemistry laboratory was enlarged and improved, and the Board of Trustees, in its bulletin announcing the new school year, invited comparison of the college to any in the country.

*Omaha Medical College building after move to 12th and Pacific. Dr. Milroy on porch.*





*University of Nebraska  
College of Medicine,  
Lincoln. Class of 1885  
in front of University  
Hall.*

### **Brief Existence of the University Medical School, Lincoln**

The experience of the Omaha Medical College during the decade of the 1880's contrasts sharply with that of the short-lived College of Medicine established in Lincoln by the University Regents in February 1883. With few resources other than a Board of Regents grant of \$700 for equipment, the University Medical School began its four-year life under the leadership of Dr. A. R. Mitchell. Mitchell later wrote, "We were not incited by altruistic motives . . . the truth is we had little opportunity for medical practice. Omaha had a school and got all the business. At the same time Lincoln had no hospital and we were not properly equipped to instruct medical students." The faculty was an ungainly alliance of the three competing sects of medicine — the allopathic, the eclectic, and the homeopathic, but at the start, at least, they were convinced that "we were the real thing, with a message which was for the uplifting of all the people and perhaps incidentally would benefit us a little on the side."<sup>25</sup>

Leaders in both Omaha and Lincoln sensed the future growth potential and prestige associated with a medical school, and therefore the medical school in Lincoln added kindling to the smoldering inter-city rivalry. The *Omaha Herald* criticized the Lincoln medical school as superfluous: "The University is limping along upon an uncertain existence in the hands of fifth-rate men, and to add to it a medical school without the facilities for their training is a wrong upon the University as it will surely prove an injustice to any young man who may be induced to enter it."<sup>26</sup> The most basic criticism of the Lincoln school was the absence of a hospital in Lincoln; by this time, Omaha had several.

Because of its offer of free tuition, the medical school in Lincoln succeeded in enrolling as many as fifty-five students, some no doubt lured away from the private Omaha Medical College. But the Lincoln school proved to be a disaster. In-fighting among the





*Dr. Albert R. Mitchell,  
Dean, University of  
Nebraska College of  
Medicine, Lincoln.*

medical sects precluded orderly administration; graduations, for example, were held separately for students in the sects represented at the school. Worse, several of the Lincoln faculty, physicians so enthusiastic about the prestige of professorship, reneged on their responsibility to provide instruction; in some cases, teachers simply failed to appear at class.

Like all medical schools of the time, the Lincoln school had problems securing anatomical material. Consequently, there were rumors of body snatching and grave robbing. Manley reports that a prankster placed a large sign on the roof of University Hall advertising in large letters, "CASH FOR STIFFS," and this served to inflame the populace even more. Despite a law passed in 1883 which permitted dissection for "scientific educational, and legal purposes," the procurement of anatomical material for medical study remained an unsolved practical "problem" for the school. In 1885, the Legislature rejected the Lincoln school's bid for funds, and though some Lincoln doctors persevered for two years more without salary, the Regents voted to close the college in May 1887.<sup>27</sup>

Dr. Mitchell's short-lived medical school did have its impact on the Omaha Medical College. The university medical school had tried to promote higher standards of medical education by insisting on a "thorough" preparation as a basis for medical education, and a longer curriculum of professional training. Although the Omaha Medical College was a proprietary medical school — and some proprietary schools had a reputation for augmenting their income by accepting even inferior students — Milroy defends its high standards of that time. "Many instances could be cited of applicants possessing the requisite funds, being rejected because of deficient personal, literary, or professional qualifications."<sup>28</sup>

The failure of the Lincoln school also underscored the necessity of affiliation with hospitals. By 1888, the Omaha Medical College was affiliated with St. Joseph's Hospital, Douglas County Hospital, and St. Bernard's Hospital in Council Bluffs; through faculty members, students also had the opportunity to study accident cases from the Union Pacific Railroad and the indigent sick being cared for by the City. In 1890, Immanuel Hospital and Bishop Clarkson Hospital were added, testifying to the growing importance of hospitals, medicine, and medical education in the life of late 19th century America.



*Unidentified students,  
new brick and stone  
building built in 1893.*

### **Expansion into the 1900's**

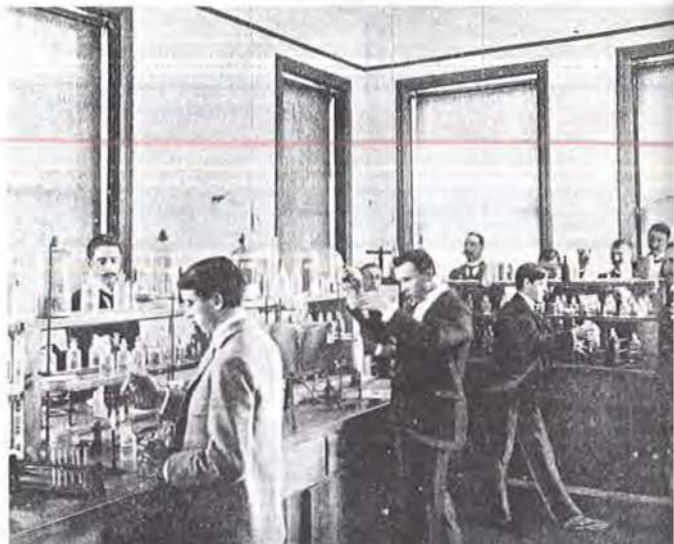
The growth of the Omaha Medical College in the years 1890-1902 was remarkable. The central symbol of this expansion was the erection in 1893 of a three-story brick and stone building at Twelfth and Pacific Streets at the cost of \$20,000. The new building must have seemed like the fulfillment of a dream to the faculty, for it provided space for all the various activities necessary to advanced medical education. On the first floor were a students' lobby, recreation room, pharmacy, and six clinic rooms. The second floor provided rooms for professors and patients, a reading room, museum, chemistry lab, and a large lecture hall that could seat 275 people. The third floor contained rooms for dissection and chemistry, a microscope room, and a smaller lecture hall with a seating capacity of 125. The building was steam heated, lighted, and, according to the annual catalogs, even provided the luxury of "modern plumbing."<sup>29</sup>

The administration and the faculty were also attentive to the academic growth of the college. A graded curriculum of three years' duration was adopted in 1890, and, just six years later, a four-year curriculum was inaugurated in response to the demands for increasingly high standards of medical education and more stringent licensing regulations for physicians passed by the Nebraska Legislature.

*Dissecting Room, 1894.*

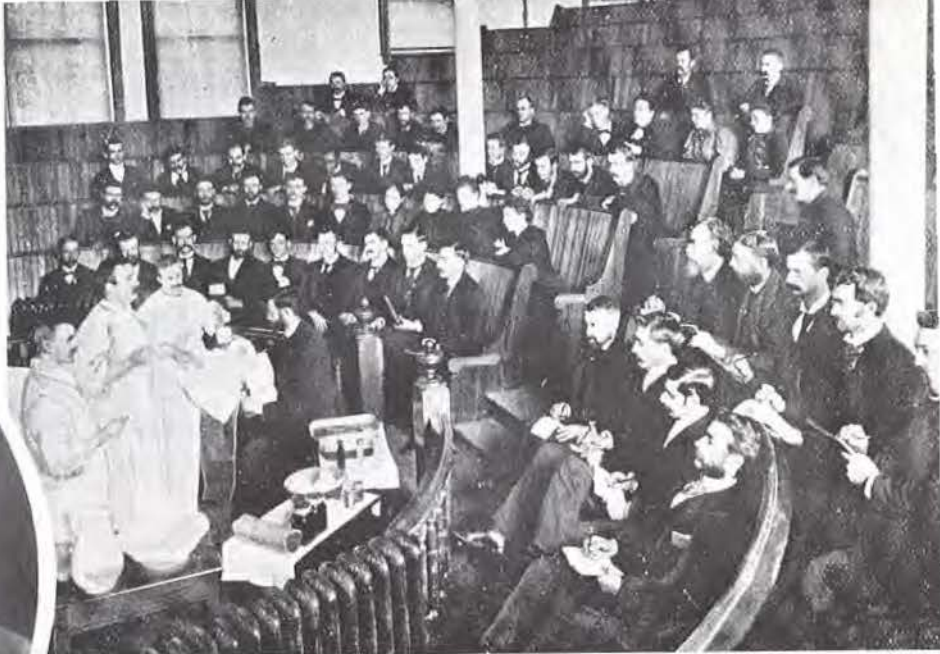


*Chemical Laboratory, 1894.*





*Dr. Donald Macrae, Sr., Dean, 1889-1893.*



*Surgery Clinic, 1894, conducted by Dr. August F. Jonas, Professor of Surgery (Dean, 1898-1902).*

Into the 1890's, the faculty changes at the Omaha Medical College reflected both the increasing importance of the basic medical sciences and the development of medical specialty areas. In the sciences, Drs. Harold Gifford in bacteriology, C. C. Allison in physiology, H. B. Cowry in neurology, A. A. Peterson in biology and embryology, and A. C. Stokes in chemistry provided breadth and depth in the basic sciences. Specialists, too, joined the faculty: O. S. Hoffman in dermatology, George Wilkinson in laryngology and otology, H. M. McClanahan in pediatrics, and Edward M. Chase in obstetrics.

Although the lecture and demonstration was the dominant mode of teaching at the Omaha Medical College, some of the college's most noted teachers and practitioners used the College Dispensary at 12th and Pacific for daily clinical teaching. It is clear the faculty were keenly aware of the importance of clinical teaching in the curriculum during the 1890's, when many medical schools were offering an exclusively didactic course of instruction.

During a typical week, Dr. August Jonas held surgical ambulatory clinic on Monday afternoons; Dr. Allison, on Tuesday afternoons. Dr. Harold Gifford, whose achievements in ophthalmology and otology were internationally known, held the Wednesday clinic. On Thursdays and Fridays, nose and throat patients were treated and discussed by Dr. Owen, and skin diseases and syphilis cases were handled by Dr. Hoffman. Dr. Ewing Brown, a faculty member since 1883, held a clinic in gynecology which was always well attended. Obstetrical cases and home deliveries were supervised by Dr. Spencer; under his care eighty-six cases were seen by students during the year of 1899. On Saturday afternoon, Dr. Gibbs' excellent clinic in medicine closed the week.<sup>30</sup> Although students had other opportunities, evidently the center for clinical education was the college clinic, where, in the course of a year, some 6,000 patients were served.

## A University Affiliation

As the century drew to a close the continuing development of the scientific basis for medicine and the trend toward specialization in medical practice brought demands for new directions in medical education; a higher level of general education as background and an understanding of the basic medical sciences as a basis for medical diagnosis and treatment was becoming essential. The scientist's method of hypothesis and proof was fast becoming the method of the diagnostician, as well.

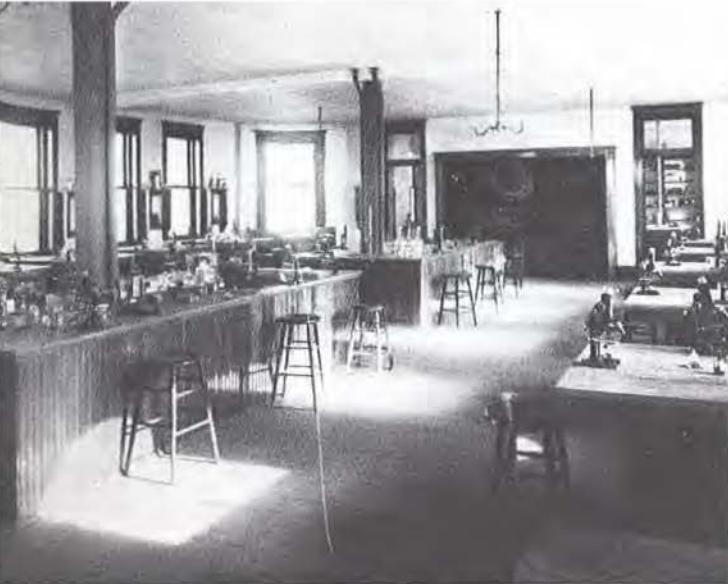
Thus, as we have seen in the development of the Omaha Medical College during the 1890's, the modern medical school curriculum was beginning to take shape. The time for education and training was lengthened to four years. An increasingly diverse faculty of medical scientists and specialists were brought together. A well-equipped and commodious building was provided for the exercise and development of specialized skills and knowledge.

Proprietary medical schools like Omaha Medical College could not hope to continue to meet the academic and financial demands imposed by new standards for medical licensure and the trends that incorporated science into medical education. Many of the proprietary schools of medicine, which relied on student fees, simply lacked the funds, the physical space, labs, and equipment to provide appropriate scientific training and experience for medical students. Therefore there was strong pressure to move medical teaching to a university setting where the physical facilities, the science faculty and the fiscal support were more equal to the orderly growth of medical education.

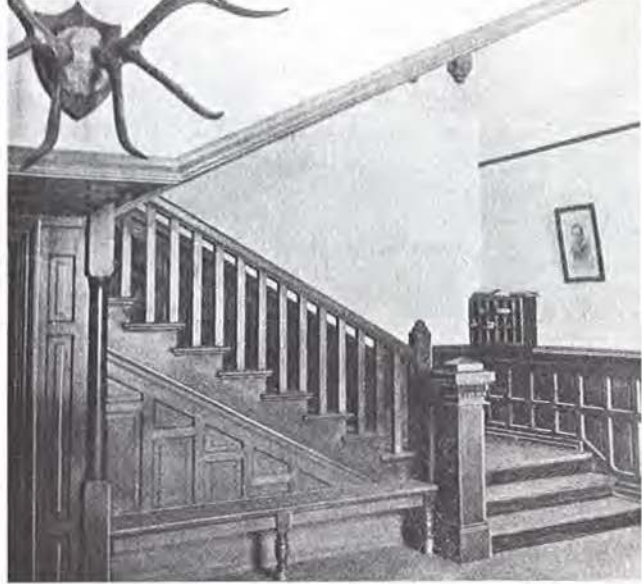
In 1885, the Omaha Medical College affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal College of Nebraska, located at York, an ineffective arrangement that lasted only two years. In 1890, the Board of Trustees agreed to make the college the Medical Department of the University of Omaha, which had been established in Bellevue, Nebraska. This union, which lasted until 1902, apparently accomplished little in gaining prestige or financial support for the Omaha Medical College. It is interesting to note, however, that the Dental Department of the University of Omaha was located at the Omaha Medical College after an addition to the building was completed in 1899, more than doubling its size.<sup>31</sup>

*1899 addition, Omaha Medical College building.*





*Pathology laboratory, Omaha Medical College.*



*Corner in student lobby.*

The idea of a union of the Omaha Medical College and the University of Nebraska in Lincoln evidently began in the 1890's. The University Board of Regents was eager to have a medical college to add to its impressive achievements in graduate education. The University of Nebraska had already organized the first graduate school west of the Mississippi, had earnestly pursued excellence and high standards in graduate education, and was anxious to expand into the area of professional training and education. As early as 1892, the university had established a two-year pre-medical basic science curriculum. Throughout the 1890's, the science curriculum was strengthened under the leadership of Henry Baldwin Ward, who joined the faculty as Professor of Zoology in 1893. According to Dr. J. Jay Keegan, Ward "was a man of high scientific training and ideals, and much credit should be given to him for advancing the biological sciences at Nebraska and for interesting the University in establishing the College of Medicine."<sup>32</sup>

\* The April 18, 1902, agreement between the University Board of Regents and the trustees of the Omaha Medical College inaugurated a most important new phase in the development of the school, but one that the trustees could perhaps foresee was transitional. It was agreed that the Omaha Medical College would "retain its corporate existence" and maintain its own expenses, finances, and business transactions. The Regents in turn would issue catalogs and diplomas, and hold power of approval over courses and faculty memberships. The "College of Medicine of the University of Nebraska," as the University bulletin called it, offered a four-year course leading to an M.D. degree. The course of study was nine months each year, and University standards for laboratory and examination were maintained. The medical student would study two years of primarily basic science on the Lincoln campus and spend his last two years in clinical training in Omaha. The first Dean of this new College of Medicine was Dr. Ward, who was largely responsible for the merger.<sup>33</sup> Dr. Harold Gifford was appointed to serve as Associate Dean, in charge of the Omaha campus. Gifford was a respected physician who set a high standard of scientific achievement for his fellow faculty members and provided able leadership.

Shortly after the affiliation, primarily at Ward's behest, the school announced a significant innovation: a six-year course leading to both an academic (B.S.) and medical degree. One of Ward's major reasons for creating the six-year course was the value he placed



(Far left) Dr. Harold Gifford, Sr., Associate Dean, 1902-1910

Dr. Henry B. Ward, Dean, 1902-1910.

on a general educational background necessary for students of medicine. In 1908, Ward went a step further: He persuaded faculty and Regents to require two years of college preparation for medical school, an entrance requirement in advance of most other schools at that time. In Manley's history of the University of Nebraska, several indices of the recognized quality of the college's education are cited: an increasing number of medical graduates qualifying for academic degrees, the listing of Nebraska graduates in the preferred class by state examining boards across the country, and recognition by England's Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of the "select" status of Nebraska graduates.<sup>34</sup> Most of the credit for Nebraska's quick leap from an era of proprietary medical schools to a university school of medical sciences must go to Ward for his forcefulness and foresight.

Nationally widespread adoption of the university model of medical education helped to resolve many of the ambiguities that had bedeviled the medical profession at the turn of the century. The university model affirmed medical science and ended the competition with the lesser sects of medicine; it spelled the end of proprietary medical schools and permitted the development of fairly uniform standards for the medical profession. In his study of medical education in the United States, Joe Baughman summarizes these key changes which took place between 1860 and 1910:

*Medical education was moved from the large auditoriums of the proprietary schools to the classrooms and laboratories of universities. The courses were extended to include 4 years of 36 weeks a year. Requirements for entrance were raised to 3-4 years of college work. The attendance was recorded, and progress by means of tests was noted at all times. Professors became fulltime instructors. Profit was removed from medical education, and all schools in order to exist needed large endowments. Hospitals became of primary importance in teaching medicine. Graduation was not considered the end of medical education, and the internships became necessary learning periods. Experiments were individually performed, and teaching was done to small groups.<sup>35</sup>*

United States of America



STATE OF NEBRASKA

I, **GEO. C. JUNKIN**, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the following is a correct copy of a Paragraph of House Roll Number 463, known as the General Appropriation Bill passed at the 31st Session of the Nebraska Legislature and approved by the Governor April 7th 1909

Paragraph  
\*for the purpose of purchasing a site in the City of Omaha for a Medical Branch of the State University -  
"Twenty Thousand Dollars \$20,000." :::::::::::::: ::::::::::::::

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this ..... 5th day of ..... June ..... in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and ..... Nine ..... and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty ..... third ..... and of this State Forty ..... third



*GEO. C. JUNKIN*  
SECRETARY OF STATE  
*ADDISON W.*  
DEPUTY



### The Struggle for Unification

The unification of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine and its move to its present site in Omaha was a protracted battle that took place over the years from 1902 to 1913.

By 1908, it had become increasingly clear to many that a unified college should be located in Omaha to take advantage of the superior clinical facilities in that city. The move to Omaha was vigorously supported by the Omaha faculty-physicians. In 1909, the Legislature appropriated \$20,000 for the purchase of a campus site in Omaha, a location which "at that time seemed to be quite removed from the active center of the city."<sup>36</sup> Dean Ward was responsible for the selection of the site at 42nd Street and Dewey Avenue. After the University made its purchase (limited by the amount of money appropriated), several of the prominent faculty members bought up adjacent properties to be sure that the college would have adequate space for its future growth.<sup>37</sup>



## Role of the Flexner Report

Also in 1909, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching commissioned Abraham Flexner, noted scholar and educator, to analyze American medical education and to make recommendations for its reform. Flexner's report not only became the bible for the reform of medical education, it also had great effect on the future of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine. Flexner visited each of the 155 medical schools in the United States and Canada and wrote an objective analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the faculty, curriculum, facilities, and finances of each, with specific recommendations for improvements. On the basis of this study, he proposed a model of medical education that was followed for nearly 60 years. It emphasized the importance of science and research, affiliation with a university having adequate facilities and full-time faculty, teaching hospitals to provide clinical instruction, and standardized admission requirements. Flexner also recommended a curriculum based on that of Johns Hopkins Medical School which followed the German tradition of medical education.<sup>38</sup>

Flexner visited Nebraska in April 1909. He praised some aspects of the divided college and its faculty, but he was blunt in his conclusions and recommendations regarding the division of the school between Omaha and Lincoln.

*In Nebraska, as in most of the western states, the hope of sound instruction in medicine lies with the state university. There is apparently no other institution in the state which can confidently count on spending much more on a medical department than fees bring in, though Creighton has succeeded in obtaining gifts for building purposes. The problem confronting the state university, however, is not simple. It has undertaken to require two years of college work for entrance, while the state law does not contemplate the enforcement of even a high school standard . . . .*

*A more perplexing problem arises from the division of the state university department between Omaha and Lincoln. The edges of the two halves do not now touch. If our position in respect to divided schools is correct, the state must choose between wholly dropping clinical instruction and organizing a complete school on one of the two sites now partially occupied. An entire department at Omaha seems at this moment the more feasible.<sup>39</sup>*





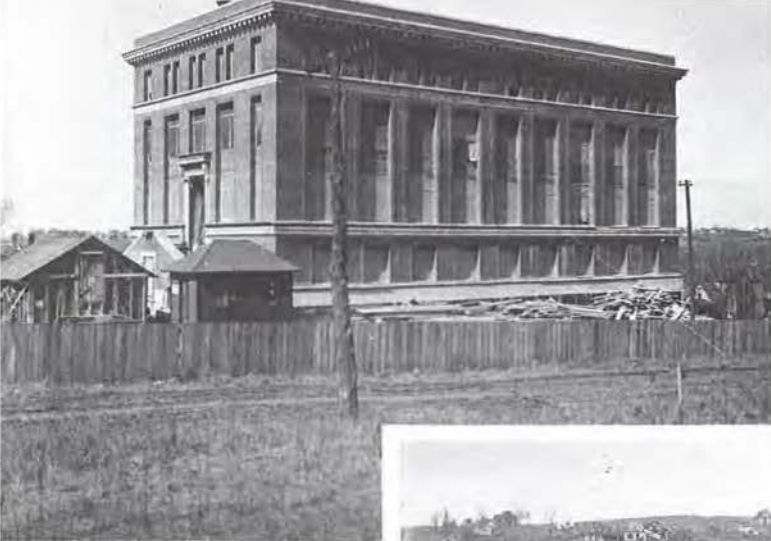
### **A Victory for Omaha**

When the 1909 Legislature voted \$20,000 for purchase of the Omaha site, a donation of \$50,000 had been promised by leading citizens of Omaha to support construction of a hospital and classroom building; however, this money failed to materialize.<sup>40</sup> In 1911, the Board of Regents requested an additional \$100,000 from the Legislature to construct a laboratory building in Omaha. The opposition to the move to Omaha had one hope: to kill the appropriation and maintain the status quo. Lincoln doctors favored the location in their home city; Omaha doctors, except for the Creighton University interests, argued vociferously for Omaha's merits. Flexner's report was cited as conclusive evidence of the advantages of Omaha. The legislators were divided on the question, with a considerable number simply reluctant to support an item of such expense.

The major credit for the victory of the 1911 building appropriation bill belonged to Dr. A. C. Stokes of Omaha, who lobbied tirelessly for the several months it took to build a majority in the 1911 Legislature. According to Tyler's account, "Stokes' bill was killed on nine successive occasions but was revived each time by herculean efforts, aided and abetted by a powerful fraternal organization which threw its strength against a democratic legislature, friendly to Creighton."<sup>41</sup>

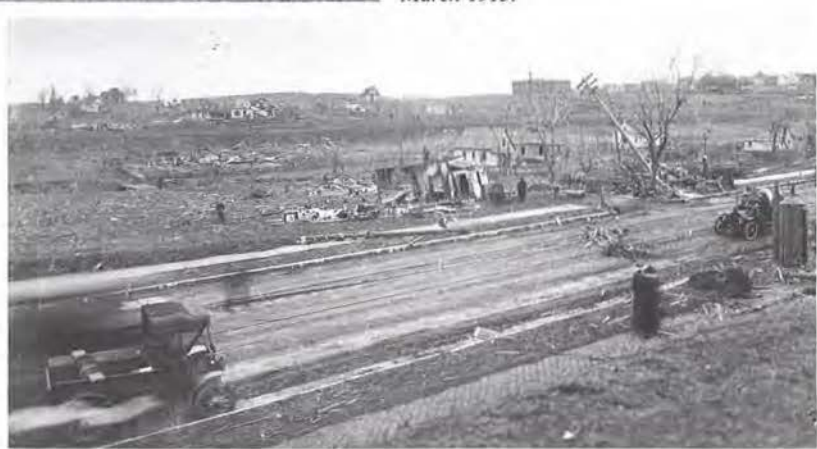
Even after the bill finally passed the Legislature, the opposition continued. The League of Medical Freedom, organized quickly by homeopaths and eclectics, attacked the Board of Regents on the grounds that the College of Medicine was dominated by the allopathic sect of medicine now being called medical science. An effort was made to persuade the governor to veto the appropriations bill, but this failed. According to Dr. Keegan, the governor's secretary was a friend of the Omaha group, and through his influence Governor Moorhead was persuaded to sign the bill into law.<sup>42</sup>

The opponents continued their resistance, and ultimately the Nebraska Supreme Court was required to affirm the constitutional propriety of the University's support for a branch of the school in Omaha. With that decision, the protest died down, and the future of the College of Medicine in Omaha was assured. In 1912, the American Medical Association classified the college as the only superior institution in the region; the Association of American Medical Colleges likewise granted it superior status. This praise disarmed and silenced the University's critics, and opposition to legislative appropriations for a unified campus in Omaha faded.<sup>43</sup>



*College of Medicine building under construction, 42nd and Dewey. March 1913.*

*Looking northeast from 44th and Leavenworth Streets following Easter tornado of March 23, 1913. Undamaged college building on the horizon.*



The new laboratory building, designed to house the entire medical college, was dedicated on October 16, 1913. The University's student publication, *The Cornhusker*, gives a student's view of the "most compact and efficient plant" which "marks the opening of a new epoch in the history of the college."



*College building, 1914.*



*On the second or main floor are the offices — aristocratic offices . . . across the hall is the Department of Clinical Pathology and the museum. Further on we turn into the west wing. At the far end is the assembly room, equipped, by the way, with a \$600 projection lantern and a \$500 dark curtain outfit, so that lectures may be illustrated in the most effective way. . . . Let us go up to the third floor. Here . . . we find the library. On the other side of the hall the Department of Chemistry, where the Freshmen make vile odors. In the corner is a lecture room. The west wing is taken up by the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, with its office, laboratories, machine shop, dark room and wonderful electrocardiogram . . . the like of which is found only in two or three other schools in the United States. Now for the fourth floor. Here is "Exhibit A" of every medical college — the Department of Anatomy. The dissecting room is beyond a doubt the most sanitary and best equipped of its kind in the country. . . . In the corner is another lecture room. In the west wing is the Department of Histology.*

*Before we leave we must visit the ground floor. Here in the south wing is the girls' restroom. Across the hall is the office of the college paper, "The Pulse," . . . the west wing is taken up with men's quarters, a lounging and smoking room, a large locker room and a bathroom with showers. Some building, isn't it?<sup>244</sup>*

*(Above left) Chemistry laboratory.*

*(Above right) Gross anatomy laboratory.*

*(Right) College library.*





(Far left) Dr. Willson O. Bridges, Dean, 1913-1915.

(Left) Dr. Robert H. Wolcott, Acting Dean, 1910-1913.

## New Leadership

While the decision was being made regarding location, a power struggle was going on within the college to determine who would be Dean. Although Dr. Henry Ward had contributed much to the academic and administrative growth of the college and had been deeply involved with the merger, he was rejected as a candidate for Dean of the unified college. Dr. W. O. Bridges, a physician and Associate Dean of the Omaha campus, was appointed in 1913, and the leadership of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine passed from the hands of the Lincoln basic science professors to the physician-faculty in Omaha.<sup>45</sup>

During this rather frantic time of growth and development in the College of Medicine, Drs. Irving S. Cutter and Charles W. M. Poynter began their affiliation with the institution. These two men would exert powerful influence on the directions and growth of the medical school for the next two generations.

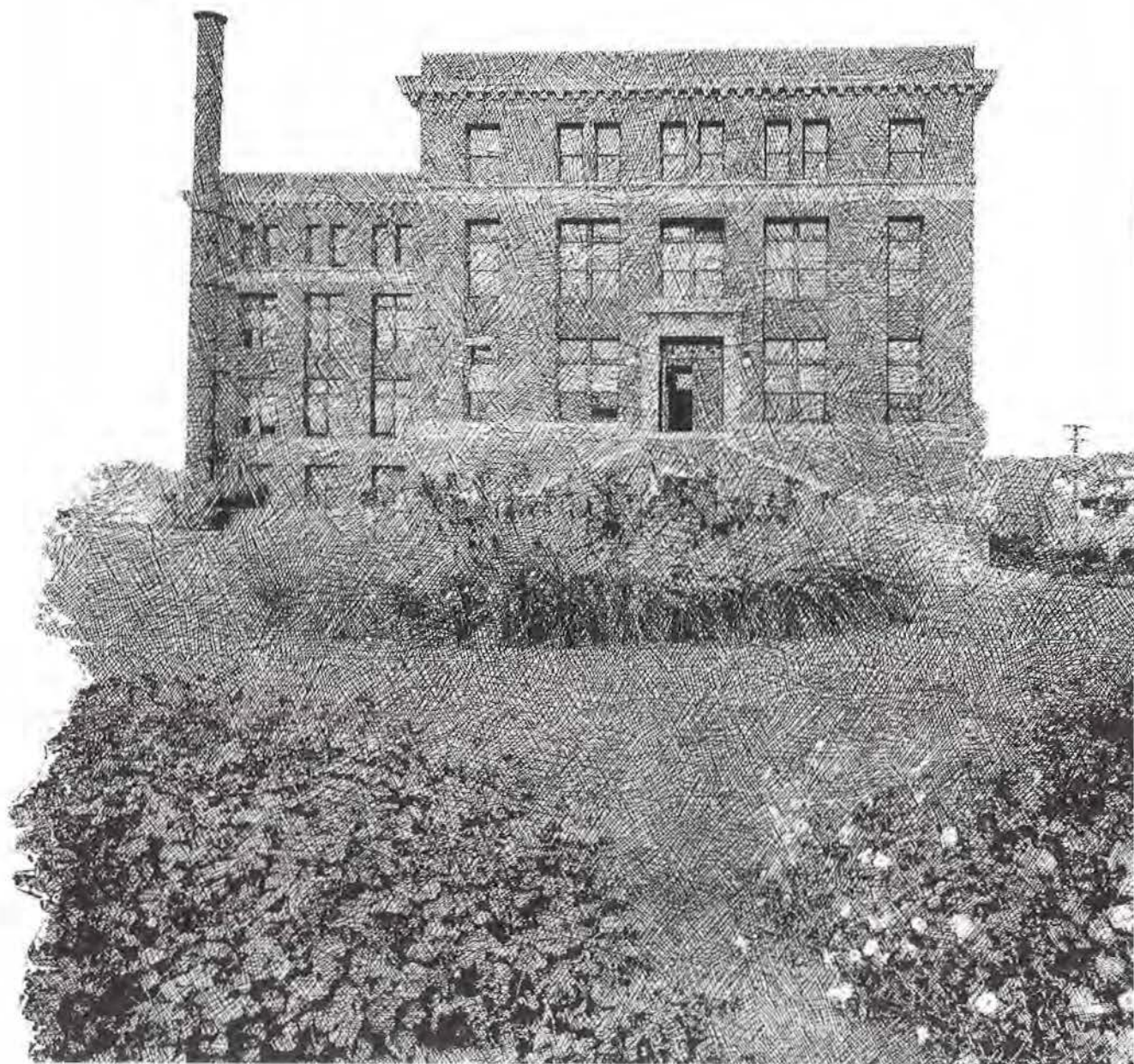
Irving S. Cutter had been a high school teacher, principal, and textbook salesman before he undertook the study of medicine which brought him an M.D. degree from the University of Nebraska in 1910. At the time of the leadership struggle in the College of Medicine, he was, according to Wolcott, "just one year out of medical school, but an old hand at any kind of school politics."<sup>46</sup> Keegan relates an anecdote that points up Cutter's forceful ways: In his earlier job as a textbook salesman, he is reported to have attended a school board meeting where no board member would make a motion to purchase new textbooks, and, though he was an invited guest, Cutter made the motion himself, and then concluded the sale.<sup>47</sup>

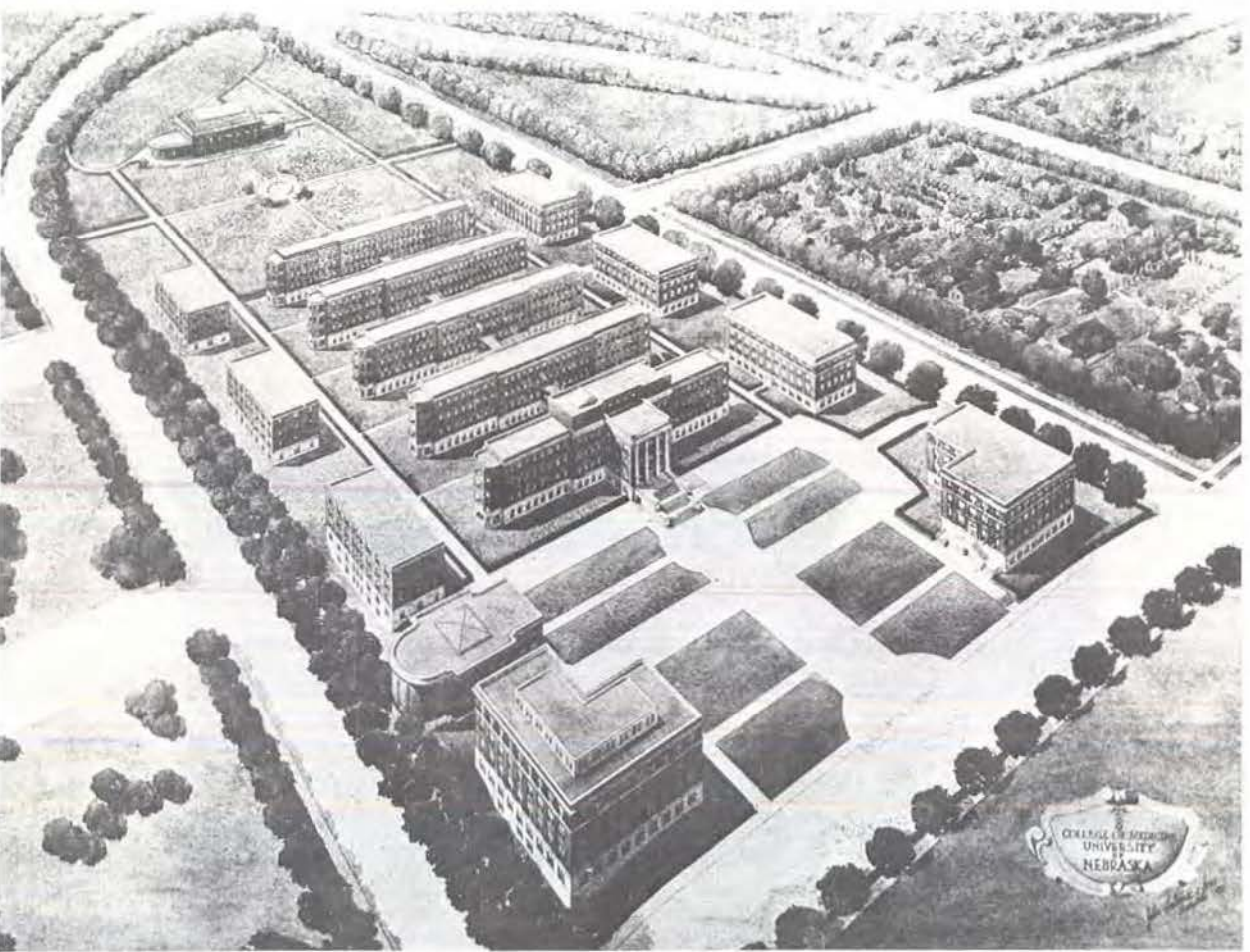
His quick rise to prominence in medical school politics foreshadowed his later achievements as Dean of two medical schools, editor of the *Nebraska State Medical Journal*, and a nationally syndicated health editor for the *Chicago Tribune*. Cutter was quick-minded, persuasive, and highly skilled at organizing people to bring his ideas to fruition.

Charles W. M. Poynter, the son of an early Nebraska governor, had grown up in the state and received his M.D. from the University of Nebraska in 1902. He entered private practice with Dr. H. W. Orr, but his interests seemed to lie in teaching rather than practice. Only a year after his graduation he joined the faculty of the University of Nebraska in Lincoln. With time out for recovery from tuberculosis, and a year of study in Vienna, he became Professor of Anatomy in the College of Medicine in 1910.

The reported animosity between Poynter and Cutter grew out of their competition for rank. When Dr. Bridges was appointed Dean, Dr. Cutter was given the rank of Director of Laboratories and Dr. Poynter was given the responsibility for anatomy with rank of Professor.<sup>48</sup>

THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE  
IN THE CUTTER ERA  
1915-1925





*Plan for Omaha campus by architect John Latenser, Sr., 1921.*



*Dr. Irving S. Cutter,  
Dean, 1915-1925.*



## THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE IN THE CUTTER ERA

### Rivalry for the Deanship

When Dr. Bridges resigned, one fact was obvious: Among the members of the full-time faculty there were only two logical candidates for the Deanship — Cutter and Poynter. It was to Cutter the lot fell.

There is little doubt about the quality of Cutter's administration of the College of Medicine, first as Director of Laboratories under Dean Bridges from 1913 to 1915, then as Dean from 1915 to 1925. Even Dr. Poynter, who had reason to resent Cutter's rise to power, wrote: "Dean Cutter should be credited with an acute insight into the needs of the Medical College and an amazing capacity to 'sell' those needs to the Regents and the Legislature."<sup>49</sup> Given Cutter's talents, it is certain that the transfer of the basic science departments to Omaha was smoothed by his knowing hand.

Credit also was due Dean Ward, who had laid much of the groundwork for the unification of the college prior to his resignation in 1910. Of Ward, Poynter wrote: "He had the happy faculty of educating the medical faculty to the needs of modern medical education and developing an organization which continued his program after his resignation in 1910."<sup>50</sup>

The work involved in finalizing the unification of the campus in Omaha was considerable. First was the task of furnishing and moving into the new college building. Much equipment from the basic sciences department in Lincoln was moved to Omaha, and \$20,000 worth of new furniture and equipment was purchased. Dr. Cutter established a medical library with books received from the University and from the medical library of the Lancaster County Medical Society. In later years, the college library was supplemented by the rare books and sets of journals acquired by Dr. LeRoy Crummer, a bibliophile, who toured Europe annually and had *carte blanche* from Dr. Cutter to buy for the library of the College of Medicine.<sup>51</sup>

The merging of two faculties necessitated reorganization of the faculty and curriculum. In addition to Cutter, Guenther in physiology, Dr. Poynter in anatomy, and Dr. Willard in histology and embryology were the only faculty members relocated with the college. There were other changes in the faculty also. In 1914, new faces included Drs. J. D. Pilcher in a now separate Department of Pharmacology, J. P. Lord in orthopedic surgery, G. Alexander Young in nervous and mental diseases, and LeRoy Crummer in clinical medicine. John E. Summers, who had resigned in 1899, returned as Professor of Clinical Surgery.<sup>52</sup>

### **The Hospital is Built**

But as demanding as the reorganization must have been for Cutter, he also found time to begin planning the college's future. As soon as his appointment as Dean was imminent in 1915, he went to the Legislature to request funding for more buildings on the Omaha campus. The first was a hospital, for it was the belief of leading medical educators that a medical school could not achieve excellence without a teaching hospital. Persuasive as always, Cutter won his appropriation of \$150,000, and in 1917 the first unit of University Hospital was completed, housing 130 beds.<sup>53</sup> The addition of a hospital created some dissent among the physicians on the faculty, and Cutter clashed with the very competent gynecologist Dr. Palmer Findley. When Findley threatened to resign, Cutter accepted, and, though the college was poorer for the loss of Findley's expertise, no one doubted Cutter's firm grip on the levers of power.<sup>54</sup>

By 1917, the imposing facade of University Hospital, so modern compared to the old Omaha Medical College building at 12th and Pacific Streets, stood as an eloquent reminder of the rapid advances in medical education in Nebraska since the turn of the century. The curriculum had lengthened to four years, and some college preparation was required for admission to medical study. The faculty had been enlarged to include both full-time scientists who taught the basic sciences and carried out research, and practicing physicians who provided clinical teaching on an unpaid, volunteer basis.

University Hospital was legislated to be a charity hospital, caring for the "worthy sick" who could not pay for medical care. The hospital was not permitted to charge patients for its services. Its architecture followed hospital practices of the day — narrow wings to provide light and ventilation.

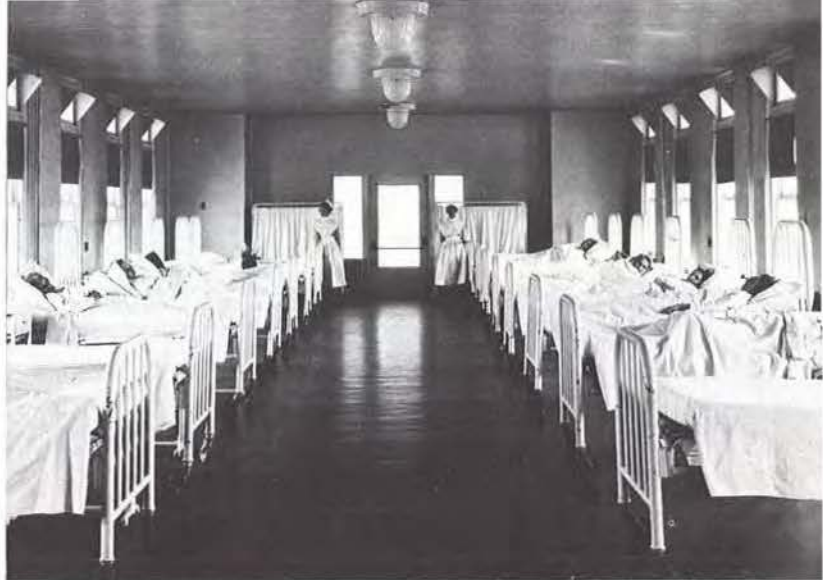
*University Hospital, east entrance, 1917.*



*College library, second floor, administration wing, University Hospital.*







*(Above) Nursery, 3rd floor, University Hospital.*

*(Above right) Women's ward.*

*(Right) Surgical amphitheatre, 5th floor.*

*(Below left) Nose and throat room.*

*(Below right) East operating room, 5th floor.*



## Medical Students Exempt From Draft Until Graduated

World-Herald, July 24, 1917.



University of Nebraska Base Hospital No. 49, influenza ward, France, 1918.

Special Dispatch to the World-Herald. Washington, D. C., July 24.—Medical students in Nebraska who have not finished their courses will be exempt from conscription, according to the promise of Surgeon General Gorgas to Dr. I. S. Cutter, dean of the State Medical college at Omaha.

The matter was taken up with the surgeon general's office here by Senator Hitchcock. It was stated that while the provost marshal and the department had not agreed definitely on the method by which this would be done, it would be accomplished by some practical means when the time came.

"People of the country should realize that the war department realizes all too well that the services of physicians during the stress of war is entitled to the stress of war," said General Gorgas. "There is no disposition on our part to take such steps as will work hardships upon the folks left at home. We have lessons learned by other countries in this war to guide us, and those coupled with our own understanding of the problem here will keep us from depriving the country of the services of physicians."

## DR. STOKES CITED FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

Dr. A. C. Stokes, lieutenant colonel with Base Hospital No. 49, Nebraska men, who served in France, has been cited by General Pershing for meritorious service. Colonel Stokes organized Base



Lieutenant Colonel Stokes.

Hospital No. 49, which won many honors while serving in France.

The citation follows:  
Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Stokes for exceptional meritorious and conspicuous service at Base Hospital No. 49, France, the American expeditionary forces, in testimony thereof and as expression of appreciation of these services, I award him this citation.

(Signed) JOHN J. PERSHING.

World-Herald, May 5, 1919.

## World War I

The outbreak of World War I broke the momentum of expansion and reorganization that Cutter had achieved in his first years as Dean. The war affected the college tremendously. According to Poynter's account,

*Standards, of course, declined as they did in all other schools in the country. Student interest reached a low ebb and the members of the faculty who remained at home were worked to exhaustion and only did the minimum of essential teaching while military events filled everyone's minds.<sup>55</sup>*

Eighty members of the College of Medicine faculty and student body were in the service by March 1918. Dr. A. C. Stokes served as Director of Base Hospital 49, which included fellow physicians Hull, Potts, Patton, Nilsson, and E. L. Bridges. The faculty was further reduced by the volunteering of Drs. Eggers, LeRoy Crummer, W. N. Anderson, J. P. Lord, Johnson, Moore, Schrock, Lindquist, and Davis. Even with limited faculty, the college continued with an accelerated course of study to insure a continual supply of medical school graduates for what was foreseen as a long and bloody war.<sup>56</sup>

In October 1918, Dr. Cutter himself entered the service as a Captain, having been granted leave of absence by the Board of Regents. The early end of the war brought him back in 1919 to reclaim his position from Acting Dean Poynter.

## Post-War Expansion

With hardly a break in stride, Cutter set about supervising the continuing expansion of the college. In 1917, the Legislature had appropriated \$180,000 for the South Laboratory Building and a heating plant. These were ready by mid-1919, and the college moved the Dispensary from 17th and Dodge Streets to the South Laboratory Building's ground floor. The new building also provided laboratory and teaching space for some of the basic science and clinical departments serving the greatly increased number of students.<sup>57</sup> Since the 1913 unification of the medical college in Omaha, the school had been pushed to the limits by early increases in student enrollment; the student body grew from 84 students in 1913 to 146 in 1916. By 1928, the enrollment would reach 322,<sup>58</sup> a number that perhaps only Cutter, with his insight into the college's potential for growth, would have foreseen.



*(Left) South Laboratory Building.*

*(Lower left) Newborn Clinic, Dispensary, 1st floor, South Building. Dr. H. Jahr at left. 1927.*



*Miss Josephine Chamberlin, R.N., Superintendent of Dispensary, 1919-1946.*



*(Left) Conkling Hall from the northeast, 1923.*

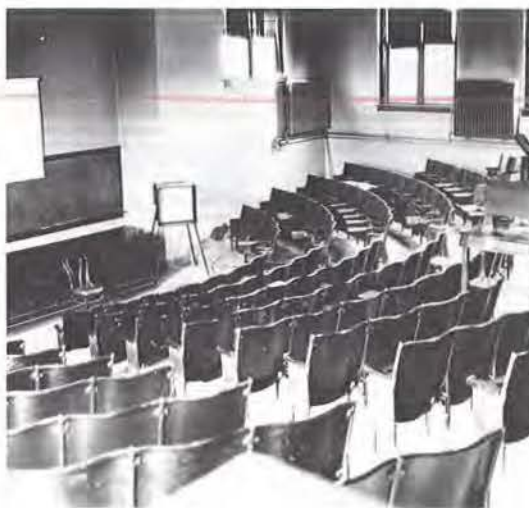
*(Below left) North laboratory Building with 1924 amphitheatre addition, 1928.*

*(Below right) North amphitheatre interior.*

The College of Medicine building boom continued during the 1920's. Conkling Hall, built at the cost of \$70,000, was opened in 1923 as dormitory and administrative facility for the School of Nursing. This building was named to honor Dr. and Mrs. Jettur Conkling who had made generous gifts to the college. An auditorium of 200 seats was added to the North Building in 1924. In 1927, after Dean Cutter's departure for Northwestern Medical School, the last of his building efforts was completed. This was Unit II of University Hospital, designed to meet the growing demand for clinical teaching facilities. The Board of Regents had asked for and been granted an appropriation of \$200,000 to build Unit II; however, the expenditure of an additional \$100,000 was necessary to equip the building after its opening in 1927.<sup>59</sup>

During Cutter's ten years as Dean, the curriculum had become stable with an appropriate balance of basic sciences and clinical teaching. The first two years provided, for most students, a long and rigorous confrontation with the basic sciences. In the first year, the student ran the gauntlet of anatomy and bacteriology; during the second he moved closer to medicine by studying pathology, biochemistry, pharmacology, physiology, and an introduction to clinical medicine.

Students at the college were likely to come from middle or upper class backgrounds, well prepared by their schooling for the challenges of the curriculum. Nevertheless, these could be trying years for students if they had not yet become mature adults or were not intellectually fitted for medicine. Dr. John S. Latta, who joined the faculty in 1921, introduced the first-year students to the study of embryology, which was considered an excellent "elimination" course; in short, it was a test of their ability to master the foundations of medical science. Dr. Poynter's course in gross anatomy provided an effective measure of the student's ability to assimilate the details of the basic elements of medicine.





*(Above left) Hospital Units I and II from the north, new Unit II on the right.*

*(Above right) Units I and II from the south.*

*(Right) Neurological clinic in the medical amphitheatre, Dr. A. E. Bennett presenting, 1927.*



## **Clinical Education and Internships**

The University Hospital and the Dispensary, now located on campus, provided the patients necessary for clinical teaching during the students' last two years. Additional clinical teaching was provided at affiliated hospitals — including Nebraska Methodist, Immanuel, Clarkson, and Douglas County Hospitals and the Child Saving Institute. The clinical teaching was, and for many years remained, in the hands of the volunteer part-time clinical staff.

The internship had become recognized nationally as an essential part of medical education, and in 1922 the College of Medicine faculty passed a requirement that students matriculating in 1922 and thereafter would spend a 12-month internship in an acceptable hospital before the M.D. degree would be granted. That policy was rescinded, however, after the students from an earlier class sued in court and won on grounds that the faculty could not require further education that was out of their direct control. Nevertheless, though not a formal requirement, post-medical school internships became an accepted and necessary step in the individual's preparation for medical practice.<sup>60</sup>



*Pediatrics ward, Unit II, 1927.*



*Physiotherapy department, Unit II, ground floor, 1927.*

By 1927, the University Hospital was accepting interns for an 18-month service. During this time the young physicians rotated through seven departments. Two months were spent in each of five areas — pathology, drug room and anaesthetics, roentgenology and physical therapy, pediatrics, and obstetrics and gynecology, where the intern acted as house physician in the admitting department. In addition, the intern spent four months in each of the two major areas, medicine and surgery. Tyler's account of Nebraska medical history describes this internship as worthy of comparison with any in the country.<sup>61</sup>

### **Undergraduate Education**

The increased importance of clinical aspects of medicine in the curriculum and the increased responsibility of students in medical care-giving helped shape a new view of medical students as mature adults, as colleagues and doctors. One expression of the new respect for students was the Yale System, originated in 1924; it was an ungraded system which provided the medical student a wide choice of elective courses. Although the Yale System was not adopted at the University of Nebraska College of Medicine, by 1927 a liberalization of the curriculum for third- and fourth-year students gave them more choice in their courses and clerkship rotations.

Of course, life on campus still had its light moments — signs of the still not-quite-fully-adult status of medical students: There were the post-adolescent hijinks of fraternity life; there were the usual pranks of gross anatomy lab. Nevertheless, despite the roar of the Twenties, there was evident among students an effort to adopt the serious demeanor of apprentice physicians — at least within the wards of the University Hospital.

*Fraternities, 1927.*



*Phi Rho House,  
November, 1922.*





*Miss Charlotte Burgess, Ph.B., R.N.,  
Director, School of Nursing,  
1917-1946.*



*Temporary nurses' dormitory west of hospital, Unit I. Conkling Hall in background, 1923.*

### **Establishment of the School of Nursing**

The establishment of the University of Nebraska School of Nursing during this era was one significant result of the opening of University Hospital. In recruiting Miss Charlotte Burgess on August 1, 1917, as the first Director of Nursing, Dean Cutter appears to have resolved two major problems: the lack of a quality nursing staff in the hospital and the need to establish a school of nursing. Miss Burgess, in her dynamic way, immediately began to recruit staff members. A key recruit was Miss Myra Tucker, who became Assistant Director of the school and Nursing Supervisor in the hospital. Miss Tucker, gracious and efficient during her long service, was considered a model of skill and deportment for the student nurse.

Miss Burgess resolved the second problem with equal dispatch. On October 16, 1917, only two months after she began, a faculty of seven was ready for the first class of 13 students admitted to the School of Nursing. The school was established as a Department of Nursing Education in the University in order that students might receive college credit for their studies. As soon as they arrived on campus, student nurses began "learning by doing," giving patient care on the wards.

In the school's first year, students were housed on a hospital ward. Then Miss Burgess had a house built for them; when that burned down in 1922, a converted barracks became a temporary dormitory until Conkling Hall was completed. In 1923, 31 students and staff began residence there.

*Dormitory room, Conkling Hall, 1923.*



*First floor lounge, Conkling Hall, 1923.*





*Nurse with patients in occupational therapy, 1927.*



*Student nurses, ca. 1929.*



*Big Sisters organization of the class of 1930-1931.*

Charlotte Burgess was a formidable woman, with a bachelor's degree in philosophy and experience as a high school teacher, before entering the nursing profession. Prior to joining the College of Medicine, she had directed a Red Cross Unit in Russia during World War I. Her early leadership of the School of Nursing was characteristically vigorous, for she was as demanding of her staff and students as she was of herself, and highly attentive to the school's needs.<sup>62</sup>

After a decade of growth, the School of Nursing had an enrollment of 108 students. Although the three-year curriculum had become more firmly based on the nurses' knowledge of body systems and mechanisms of disease, nursing education still was grounded primarily on practical experiences on the wards. Nurses worked 12-hour days and 6½-day weeks in exchange for a small wage and the board and room provided for them on campus. Not until after World War II would nursing education acquire the base of knowledge to go beyond the training school-apprenticeship model of the "Burgess years." Nevertheless, that model served the school and hospital well. Under Charlotte Burgess' firm guidance, a tradition of quality and of devotion to patient care was established and nurtured.



*Dr. J. Jay Keegan,  
Dean, 1925-1929.*



### **Dr. Keegan's Term as Dean**

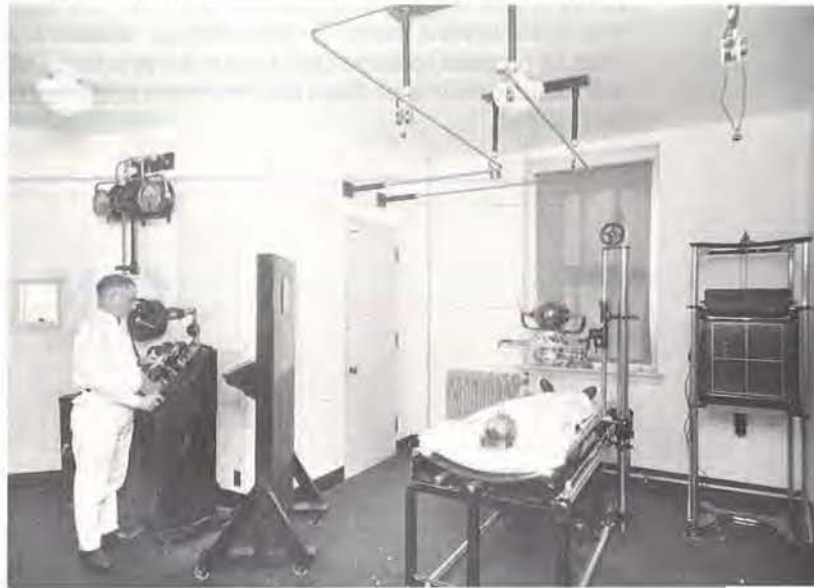
Dean Cutter's resignation in 1925 ended a remarkable decade of leading the College of Medicine into the modern age of medical education. Not only had he guided the college's great physical expansion, he had attracted to the school a strong faculty who, in years to come, would continue to maintain the college's high rank among medical schools. Because of the longstanding discord between Cutter and his logical successor, Dr. Poynter, Cutter recommended that Dr. J. Jay Keegan succeed him. Keegan, a neurosurgeon, had had no particular ambitions in this area, but he accepted, as he wrote later, "as an opportunity for experience."<sup>63</sup> The experiences of Deanship were not always pleasant. When Unit II of the hospital was opened in 1927, Keegan had to seek additional funds from the Legislature to equip the building. There were also faculty problems. Several long-time members of the faculty were reaching retirement age but wished to stay on as department heads; the decision that they must retire was not popular with the faculty, causing "considerable unhappiness and criticism."<sup>64</sup>

An important addition to the faculty at this time was Dr. Carleton Peirce, whose specialty was radiology. After spending 1927 equipping the south wing of the first floor of Unit II, Peirce organized a Department of Roentgenology and Physiotherapy which met needs in both college and hospital. Required courses of 17 hours were established for juniors and seniors, and additional electives were offered. When Peirce left in 1930, Dr. Howard Hunt, a colleague from Michigan, came to begin his long and productive career at the college.<sup>65</sup>

*X-ray room, ground floor, south wing, Unit II, 1927.*



*Dr. Howard B. Hunt.*



*Library reading room,  
second floor, north  
wing, Unit II, 1927.*

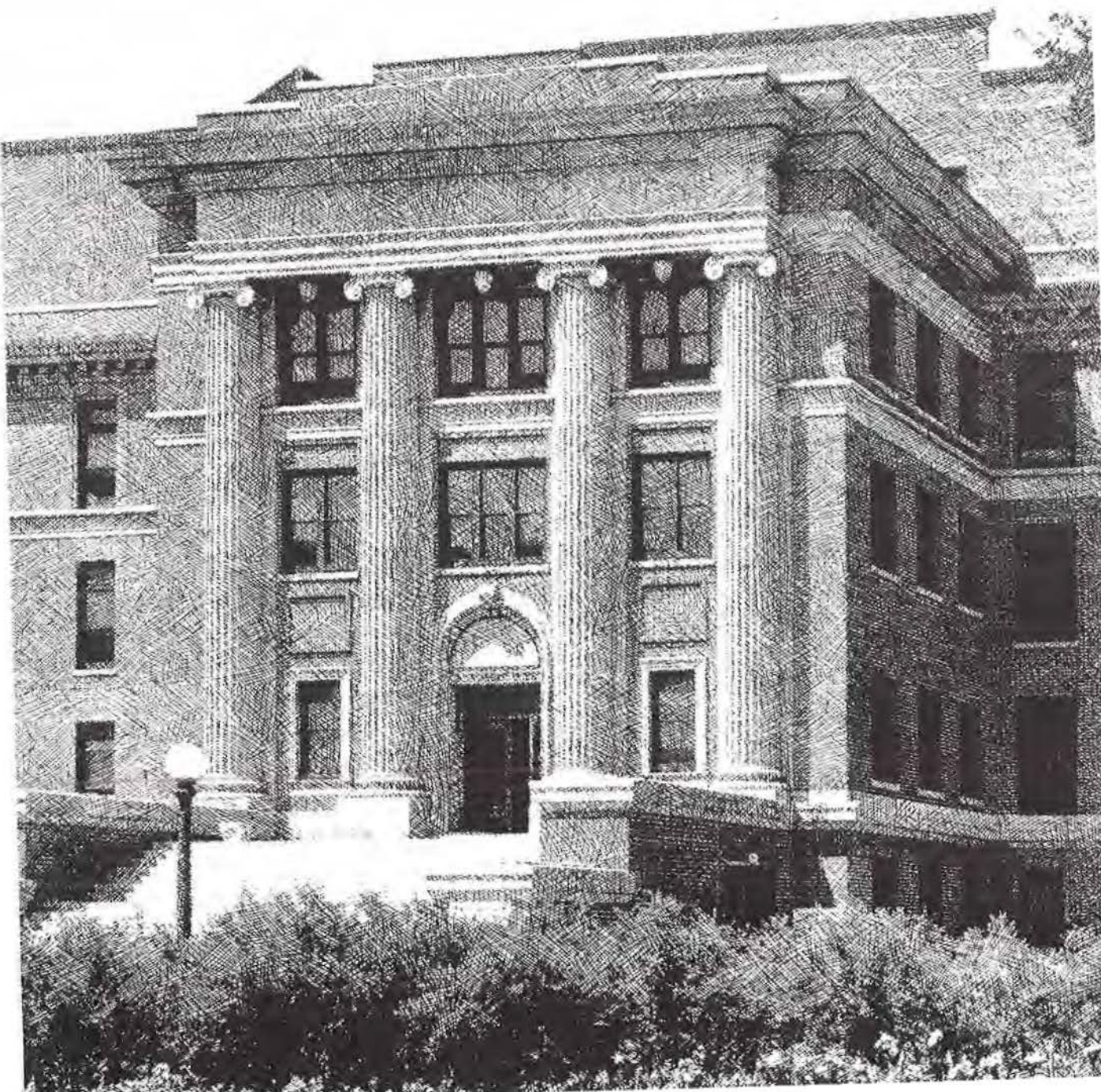


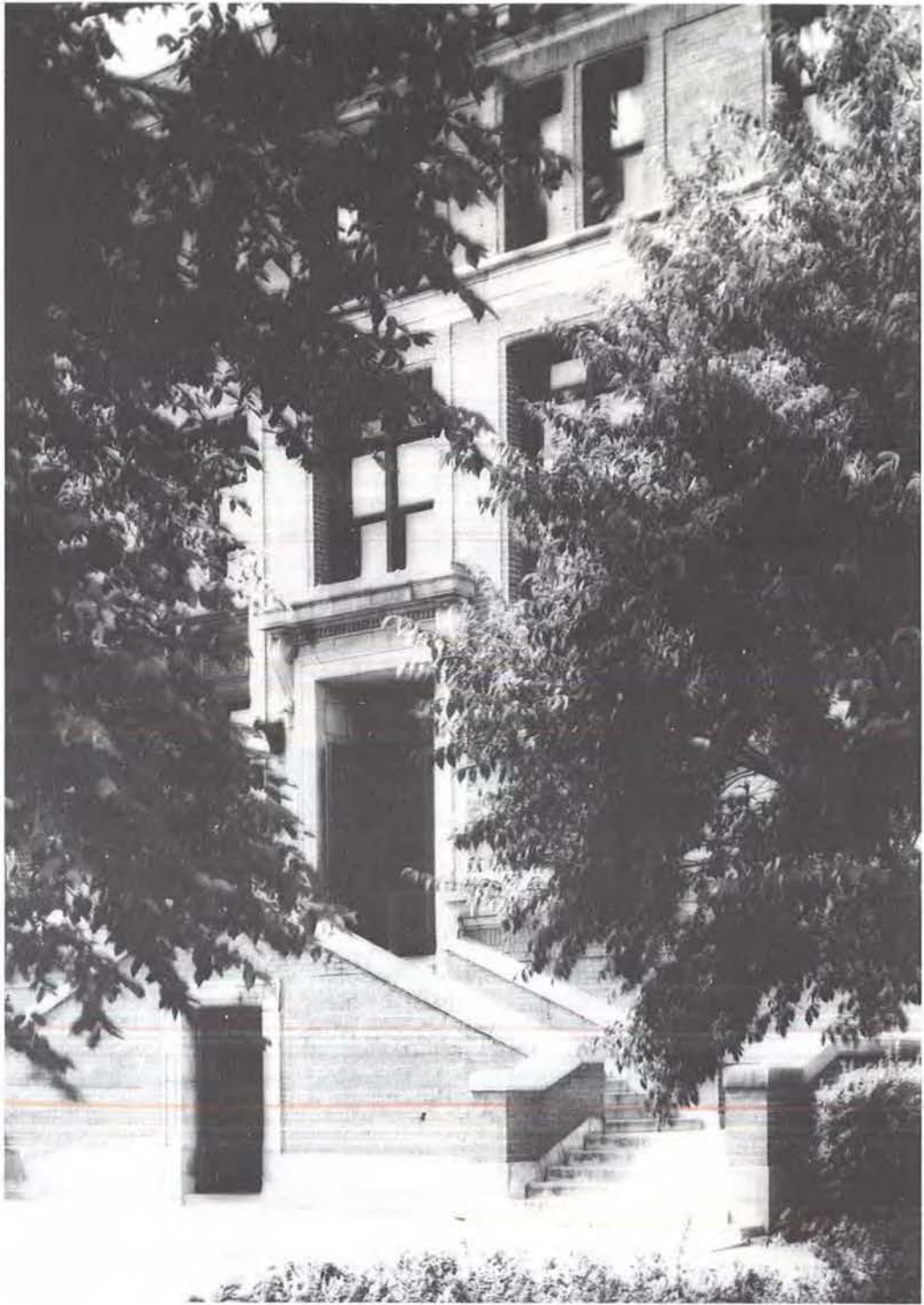
The library, which had been one of Cutter's pet interests, was moved and reorganized during Keegan's term. From its initial home in the North Building, the library had been moved to the second floor of the administrative wing of Unit I in 1917; there it grew from 12,000 to 18,000 volumes with a considerable list of scientific journals. Miss Harriet Wilson, the first librarian, left the College of Medicine in 1921. Her successor, Miss Madeline Hillis, supervised the library's move to the first and second floors in the north wing of Unit II in 1927. By that time the library consisted of 35,000 volumes, 16,300 pamphlets, theses and reprints, and a subscription list of 260 scientific periodicals. Poynter proudly described the library as "one of the strongest and most distinctive features of the Medical College."<sup>66</sup>

Keegan's term as Dean was brief, and he found it "a difficult one," but his efforts were recognized. The *Daily Bee*, while supporting his request for funds to complete Unit II, praised his leadership in these terms: "Dean Keegan's management of the hospital has brought him warm commendation from the University authorities and from the doctors who have worked there."<sup>67</sup> Nevertheless, Keegan's interest was in neurosurgery, and in 1929 he resigned to devote full time to his practice. Dr. Poynter became Acting Dean, with the implicit understanding that his aspirations toward the Dean's position would finally be fulfilled.



# THE POYNTER ERA: 1930-1946





*North Laboratory Building from the south, 1928.*



*Aerial view, campus, 1928.*

Charles William McCorkle Poynter looked every inch a Dean, with his stern visage and commanding manner flavored by a delightful sense of humor. He inspired in those who met him a respect that augmented considerably the authority of his office.

As a Professor of Anatomy from 1910, Poynter had become a tradition for a whole generation of students, greatly influencing their personal and professional lives. He was especially adept at relating the basic sciences to clinical medicine, which was no small feat during an era when the basic sciences were often taught as pure scientific disciplines. His term as Acting Dean during Cutter's brief war service had tested his administrative skills, and he made no secret of his interest in serving the College of Medicine as Dean. Poynter's conservative philosophy and strong leadership were particularly well-suited to coping with the difficulties that arose after his permanent appointment on February 9, 1930.



*Dr. C.W.M. Poynter,  
Acting Dean, 1929-  
1930; Dean, 1930-1946.*

## DEFICIT FACES HOSPITAL

Increased charity demands on University hospital have left the institution facing a serious financial problem in attempting to meet appeals for aid, members of the Lions club were told at their Tuesday luncheon by Dr. C. W. M. Poynter, dean of Nebraska Medical college, under whose auspices the hospital is operated.

Since last July the 220-bed hospital has been filled to capacity, he said, and the mounting demands on the hospital's medical staff inadequate to serve the greatly increased number of applicants for free drugs and treatment.

These conditions, Dr. Poynter explained, not only overtax the hospital's budget

funds, but also menace its efficient operation as an educational institution. From the educational standpoint, he pointed out, patients should be accepted primarily as subjects for clinical examination by the medical students and persons in the state unable to bear the expense of necessary surgical and medical attention. The school executives have severed from the established hospital policy and have accepted additional patients on a basis of humanitarianism.

Particularly in the dispensary, Dr. Poynter said, has the policy of giving free service to all impoverished applicants been found necessary to meet the situation. The dispensary, he asserted, has listed this year 40,000 visits for patients for aid and is caring for twice as many patients as can be handled satisfactorily from the standpoint of providing instruction for students. More than 50 per cent of the dispensary patients are from Omaha and Douglas county, he said.

Dr. Poynter reported that cost of operating the dispensary this year will run to \$35,000.

The salary reductions announced by University of Nebraska regents will be accepted by the college of medicine teaching staff and commercial organizations, Dr. C. W. M. Poynter, dean, said Wednesday. The action had been anticipated, he said.

Out of the annual salary budget of \$174,200 for the college of medicine, Dr. Poynter estimated the 10 per cent reduction would mean a saving of about \$15,500.

## NEBRASKA UNI. CUTS SALARIES

LINCOLN April 6. (AP)—University of Nebraska regents announced Wednesday all salaries at the institution above \$1,000 per year will be reduced 10 per cent. The reductions are effective the next fiscal year.

As salaries were reduced, it is said, to conform with the drop in the income of the state. The regents agreed on Tuesday afternoon but was not revealed until

believes the reduction will result in a saving of \$60,000 next year in funds taxation. It will be approximately \$100,000 total amount paid on the basis of the cut will amount to \$100,000 will be the number of persons who will be affected next year.

## "We Are Going to Get Well," Says Dr. Irving S. Cutter, Pausing Here

Dr. Irving S. Cutter, dean of the medical school of Northwestern university from 1913 to 1925 was of the University of Nebraska college of medicine.

Cutter stopped off in Omaha between trains en route from Chicago to meet Henry Poynter and gather up several volumes of western material. The west is his hobby.

"In the early stages of the depression," declared Dr. Cutter, there was a marked development of psychosis, particularly among those who, as the expression goes, were 'in the money.' Today that is passed, the philosophical readjustment has taken place and in place of the delusions of grandeur prevalent several years ago, adversity has worked its polishing influence. We are ready for the future in a saner state of mind than has prevailed for many years.

"In 1895, I left the University of Nebraska to teach high school at \$32 a month. Corn sold for 6 cents a bushel and hogs for 25 cents a hog. Civilization didn't cave in."



Dr. Irving S. Cutter.

(Above) Omaha Bee, October 25, 1931.

(Right) Omaha Bee, April 6, 1932.

World-Herald, February 25, 1933.

## Hard Times for the College

The greatest and most enduring problem was funding for the College of Medicine and University Hospital; since the stock market crash of 1929, the budget had become a target for economy-minded legislators and governors. Poynter's task of maintaining the high standards and reputation of the school despite the depressed economy was also complicated by the departure, through death or retirement, of the "old guard," some of whom had led the school since the days of the Omaha Medical College. In his struggle with both of these problems, Poynter's strength was his ability to recognize the college's foundation in the basic sciences, and to insist that this foundation not be eroded by insufficient funding or less than excellent teachers.

Because of his choice of teaching personnel, Poynter turned a decade of potential disaster into a time of opportunity for those at the College of Medicine. The faculty and curriculum became remarkably stable, and the hospital and dispensary became relatively streamlined in their dual functions of service and teaching. Despite the belt-tightening occasioned by salary cuts as high as 22% in 1932 and the straitened finances of the decade, there was a feeling of solidarity and commitment among staff and students that was due in no small measure to Poynter's firm example in the Dean's position. According to Edward A. Holyoke, who was both student and faculty member during Poynter's term, "There was remarkable unanimity among staff and students and a conviction that the College of Medicine was a first-class operation and that you had to work to keep it that way."<sup>68</sup>



Dr. A. L. Bennett, appointed to faculty, 1934.



Dr. A. R. McIntyre, appointed, 1932.



Dr. J. S. Latta, appointed, 1921.



Dr. H. H. Davis, appointed, 1922.

## Faculty Changes

The passing of many of the senior faculty during the early 1930's seemed to happen all at once. The death of Harold Gifford, Sr., in November of 1929 was followed over the next few years by the deaths of A. F. Jonas, W. O. Bridges, J. E. Summers, and H. M. McClanahan. These men had served medicine and medical education in Omaha since the 1880's and 1890's and their deaths were solemn occasions for the entire community. By the middle of the decade, several more of the elder statesmen of the college — B. B. Davis, Alfred Schalek, J. P. Lord, and J. M. Patton — had died, leaving large vacancies for their successors to fill and high standards for them to match. Several long-time faculty members moved to the West Coast; Henry B. Lemere took up practice in San Francisco, while LeRoy Crummer and William N. Anderson began practice in Los Angeles.<sup>69</sup>

Poynter's selections to fill these many vacancies proved, almost to a man, to be superb choices to carry on the college's tradition of strength in basic science teaching and excellence in the clinical fields. After the departure of Dr. Otis M. Cope to New York Medical College and the retirement of A. E. Guenther, Poynter appointed Drs. A. R. McIntyre and A. Lawrence Bennett to lead the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology. Millard F. Gunderson took over in bacteriology, and the experienced Harold E. Eggers stayed on in pathology: Both were excellent teachers who were respected by their students and their colleagues. Dr. John S. Latta was by this time a central figure in the Department of Anatomy and the *de facto* head of the department, although Dr. Poynter maintained the chairmanship until 1941. Dr. Manuel Grodinsky was in charge of gross anatomy from 1931 until his health failed toward the end of the decade. Edward A. Holyoke was appointed as instructor, the beginning of his career as master teacher and later chairman of the Department of Anatomy.<sup>70</sup>

In the clinical areas, there were holdovers from the 1920's: G. Alexander Young in neuropsychiatry, Edwin Davis in urology, and C. W. Pollard in gynecology and obstetrics. But there were new faces too. The death of B. B. Davis occasioned a search for a successor in the Department of Surgery; Dr. Poynter chose J. Jay Keegan who, though a neurosurgeon, had the stature to administer that department as chairman. Rodney W. Bliss was appointed chairman of internal medicine; Howard B. Hamilton, of pediatrics; William Stokes, of ophthalmology; W. P. Wherry, of otorhinolaryngology; and C. C. Tomlinson, of dermatology. In 1931, a recent graduate, J. Perry Tollman, returned to take over the hospital pathology service. There were other appointments of highly qualified clinicians who would lead the school well into the 1960's: Drs. Earl C. Sage, W. B. Moody, Leon S. McGoogan, H. H. Davis, J. C. Davis, J. H. Judd, Dewey Bisgard, Charles W. McLaughlin, and Chester Q. and Warren Thompson.<sup>71</sup>

Dean Poynter in his office, ca. 1931.



## Poynter as Administrator

Despite this cast of strong-minded personalities and highly qualified professionals, Dean Poynter had great authority. In an interview conducted in 1979, Dr. Charles McLaughlin recalled Poynter as “a one-man institution in that he was the director not only of the Medical School but the Hospital as well. He was the administrator, the arbitrator, and the conscience of the school.”<sup>72</sup> Poynter’s personal control over administrative processes that in a later era would be bureaucratized and depersonalized appears to have been nearly complete. Poynter himself was the entire admissions committee; while he did consider a prospective student’s pre-medical grades, Poynter used a personal interview to decide whether or not a candidate would be admitted. Each year, according to McLaughlin, the Dean would call in members of the senior class and tell them at which hospitals they would intern. In difficult disciplinary situations, whether the case involved faculty or students, Poynter would decide the individual’s fate in a single interview in his office. In McLaughlin’s memory, Poynter’s autocratic decisions were never disputed.

McLaughlin relates a personal story about his efforts to gain Poynter’s blessing for the younger doctor’s enlistment in the Navy at the time of World War II.

*I said, “Dr. Poynter, I want to enlist in the Navy.” He said, “You can’t. You are an essential teacher here.” I said, “I don’t think I’m essential.” He said, “You’re carrying a tremendous load and I need you.” I said, “Dr. Poynter, this is war and I want to go.” He said, “Get out of here.” So I waited about two or three weeks and I went back in and I said, “Dr. Poynter, I don’t think we’re going to win this war. It’s the greatest show man’s ever seen and you can’t tell me any conceivable way we can win this war today, and no sensible person can, except that I think I’ve got to get in it.” He said, “Young man, that’s ridiculous. I need you here teaching.” I said, “Dr. Poynter . . . if you were in my position at 36 wouldn’t you be standing in my shoes?” He looked at me for about 30 seconds and said, “You win.” He picked up the house phone and called Roy Fouts downtown and said, “I’ve got a couple of boys who want to get in the Navy. I’ll let them go.”<sup>73</sup>*

To portray Poynter simply as an autocrat is to ignore his other dimensions: his continuing interest and involvement with the sciences, his active role in community life, the strongly paternal interest he took in younger faculty members, and above-all, his sparkling sense of humor that made his associates like him as well as respect him.





*One of a series of illustrations, "Surgical Amputation of the Knee."*



*Anatomical illustrator Rose M. Reynolds joined Anatomy Department, 1929.*

## Campus Changes

Despite the financial squeeze of the Depression years, Poynter strongly defended the college and hospital budget from further cutting. Rather than spreading quality thin and hoping for the best, he closed a number of hospital wards, thereby reducing the hospital's services rather than compromising on his standards of care. The size of incoming medical school classes was cut to 85. And even with the state's moratorium on capital expenditures, Poynter managed to have some important buildings erected during this period by taking advantage of federal monies for work programs and public buildings.<sup>74</sup>

The first addition to the campus during the decade was the west wing of Conkling Hall (1931), which was needed urgently to provide expanded dormitory and classroom space for nursing students. The heating plant was rebuilt in 1932, the service building on



*(Above left) Nurses' Dormitory to supplement crowded Conkling Hall, 1929.*



*(Above right) South view of Conkling Hall showing west addition, 1931.*

*(Right) Service Building, 1936.*



Emile Street was erected in 1934, and a new laundry was constructed in 1938. Finally, the South Laboratory Building gained a west wing, the last addition on campus before World War II. All of this construction changed the face of the campus very little, and the old graduates who came back after 10 years or so felt perfectly at home. There were the same two lab buildings flanking the hospital. There were the same driveways, the same nurses' home. There was the same empty space west of the hospital with the baseball diamond and cinder track. The same high clay banks flanked Dewey Avenue and what there was of 44th Street. There were the same beautiful flower beds and well-kept lawn, tended by Richard C. Darcy, and the huge and magnificent lilac hedge that flanked the north border of the campus.



*Richard C. Darcy,  
groundskeeper, 1913-  
1947.*

*(Left) Campus green-  
house.*

*(Below) Flower beds at  
42nd Street entrance to  
campus.*





*Class of 1945 in uniform.*

## World War II and its Effects

The stability and calm of this period was shattered by Pearl Harbor and the U.S. entrance into World War II; once again the school was forced to cope with the exigencies of a wartime medical curriculum. Many staff members joined the armed forces, the four-year curriculum was compressed into four nine-month academic sessions in three calendar years by accelerated scheduling, and there were shortages of funds and equipment. War-time students were sometimes less qualified than their predecessors, which added to the accumulated difficulties of the time, especially for the weary overworked faculty members left behind. Dr. J. Perry Tollman recalls the period:

*The functioning of the Medical College changed rather abruptly with the outbreak of the war. First, of course, a number of faculty members joined the armed services, reducing the coverage of the wards, and all of us felt the pressure of having to do more work. Rather shortly the teaching program was put on a three-year cycle. The general format of the educational program was not significantly changed at first; vacations simply were eliminated so that we were working around the year. Soon the students were mostly in uniform. This led to some variations in the students' program. The Army instituted a Saturday drill program. We, of course, had representatives of the Army on campus and the students had to make their reports regularly. Those who were in the Navy program were not in uniform and had no drill. This led to a considerable amount of needling between the services. Shortly, a student selection pattern was instituted by the armed services in which a representative of each of the schools met at intervals at a central location to review the applications of students whom the service was considering for admission to medical school. . . . We did not choose individual students for our particular schools, but these were assigned by the military in whatever fashion they chose.<sup>75</sup>*

With the end of the war came the end of an era in medical education both in Nebraska and across the entire nation. The nation's experience of the war, with its trauma and its innovative problem solving, had disclosed a whole new world of possibilities to federal policy-makers and health science professionals. These new ideas would affect medicine and medical education profoundly. But before these changes took place at the University of Nebraska, Dean Poynter resigned at the age of 71, and Dr. Harold Lueth became his successor in 1946.

No one retiring ever left a more devoted staff behind him. His former students established the C. W. M. Poynter Foundation in his honor. Perhaps he was best remembered as Professor of Anatomy because of the close personal contact with his students. However, his record as Dean marks Dr. Poynter as one of the true leaders in the story of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine.

## Dr. Lueth Successor to Poynter

Medical School Head  
to Retire July 1,  
Continue Research

By Lawrence Youngman

Dr. Harold C. Lueth, 41, Evanston, Ill., has been named Dean of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine, effective July 1.

Dr. C. W. M. Poynter, 70, who has been dean of the school since 1929, is retiring at his own request.

In recognition of his services, Dr. Poynter has been made Dean Emeritus of the College. During his time as head of the College it has risen to a position which, in the opinion of numerous professional observers, entitles it to a rating among the half-dozen top medical schools in the United States.

### Has Three Titles

The new dean has an outstanding record in both civilian and Army medicine. He has had thorough training as a clinician, and has been energetic in research work. In addition to being Dean of the Medical College he will have titles of Professor of Medicine and Superintendent of the University Hospital.

"Dr. Lueth impressed the committee as being a scholarly man, and he has been recommended highly by those with whom he has worked," Dr. Poynter said.

By telephone Dr. Lueth told The World-Herald he was pleased at the prospect of coming to the University of Nebraska.

"It has an excellent medical school," he said. "Following in the footsteps of Dean Poynter will not be an easy task."



Dr. Harold C. Lueth . . . to head medical school.



Dean C. W. M. Poynter plans renewal of research project.



Dr. C. W. M. Poynter in his research laboratory . . . resumes a project interrupted 17 years ago.—World-Herald Photo

## Dr. Poynter, Retired Medical College Dean at U. N., 'Working Longer Now'

Dr. C. W. M. Poynter, Dean of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine for 17 years, retired last July.

But Dr. Poynter simply retired to a new job. Now he's working longer hours than before.

In the same laboratory room, he has resumed the same research project which he was carrying on before he was made head of the school. He says he's getting more fun out of life than he has in 17 years.

In his laboratory project, Dr. Poynter is tracing the course of the extension or spread of infections in the chest. It is done by injecting India ink or easily traced bacteria into white rats and then ascertaining by what course the infection spreads. He estimates that a year of research will be required before the re-

search project "crystallizes."

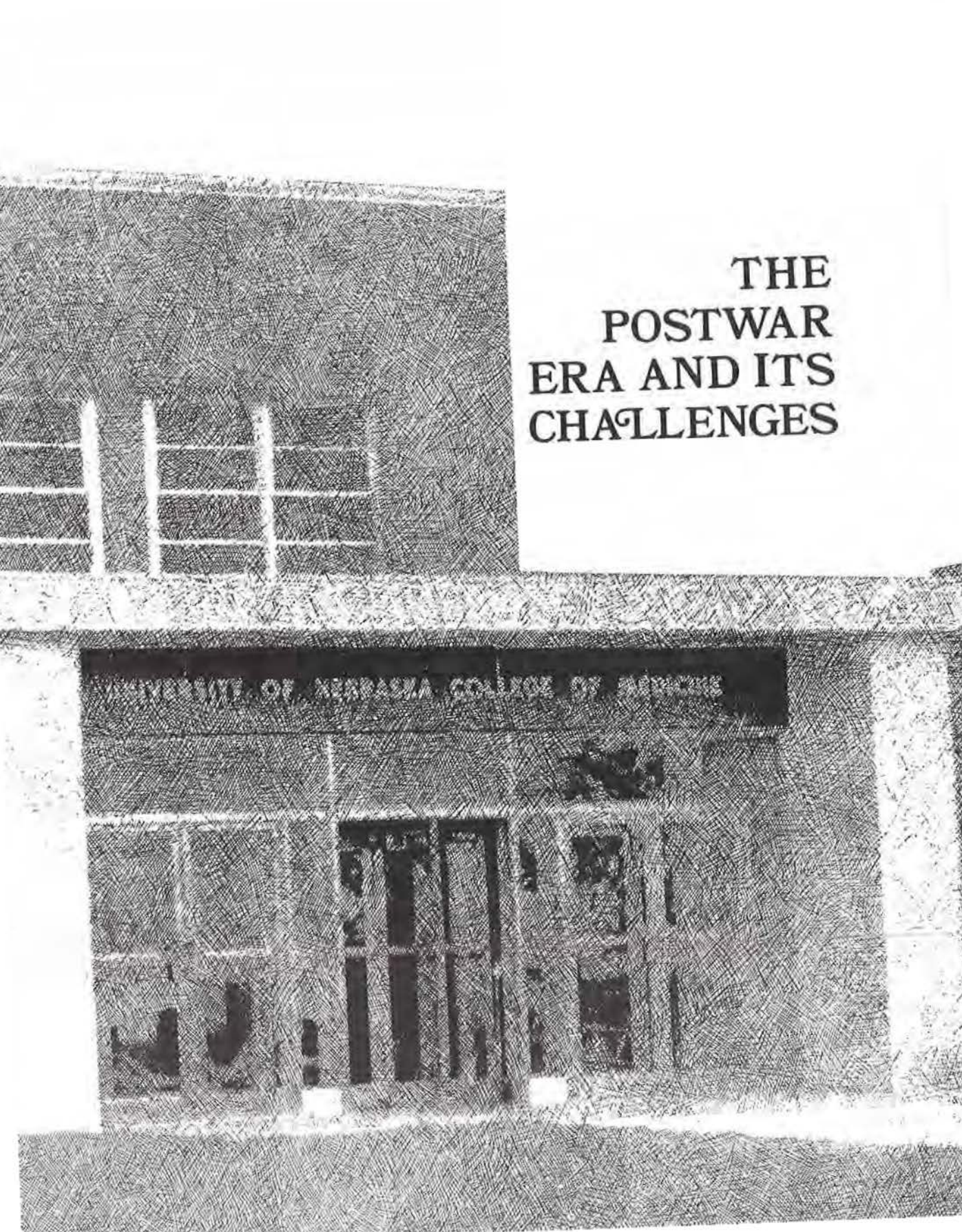
Dr. Poynter, who is 71, goes to work in the morning at the same time as when he was Dean of the College—and Mrs. Poynter complains that he usually returns home later in the evening than he did before his "retirement."

The Doctor's only complaint is that other of his interests continually interrupt his research work.

Dr. Poynter suspects that University officials have plotted to keep him busy.

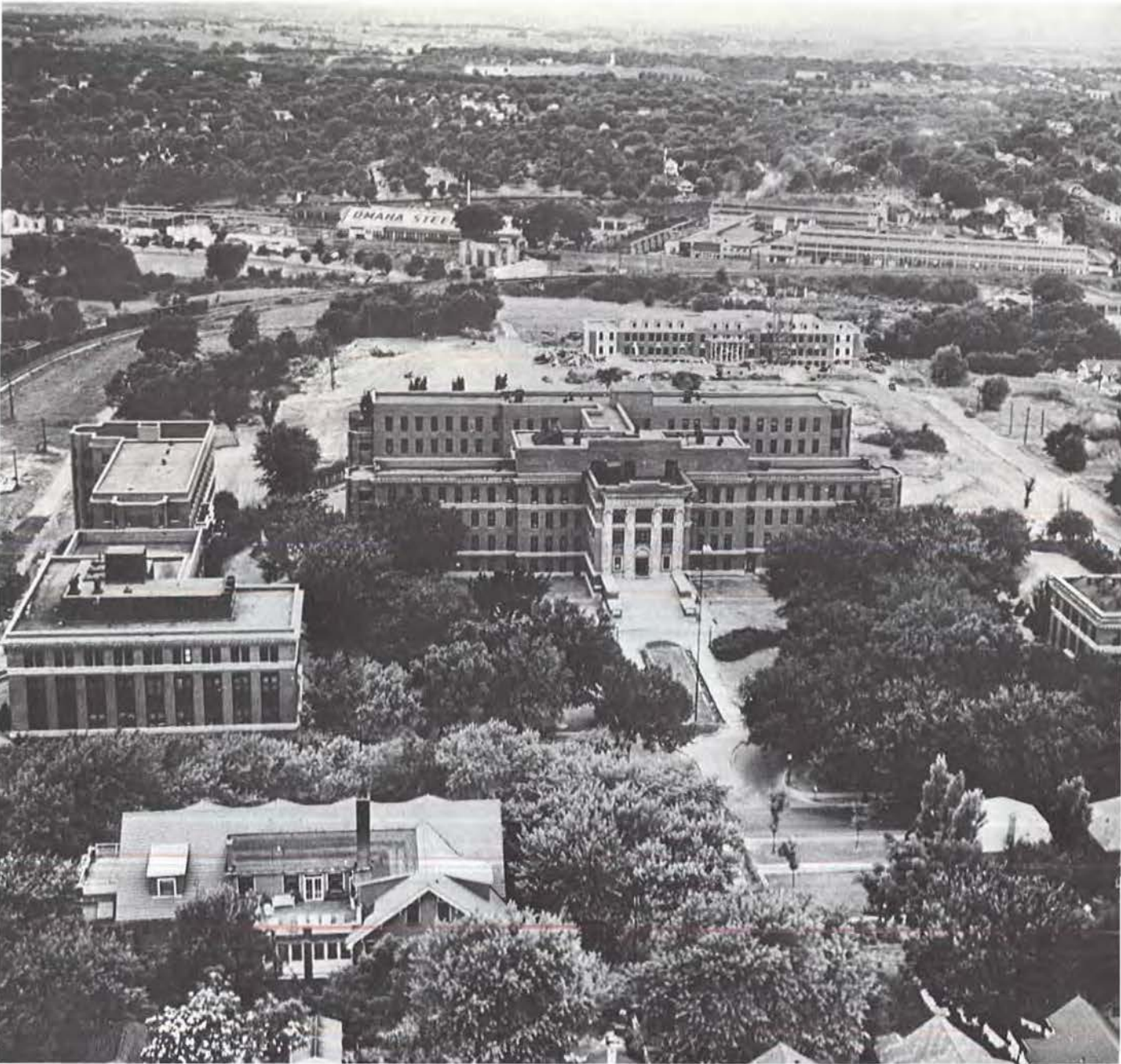
"First of all," he relates, "they gave me the title of Dean Emeritus."

"Then they gave me a place to work, and assigned a graduate student to help me. Now the catalogue says that I am Director of Anatomical Research."



**THE  
POSTWAR  
ERA AND ITS  
CHALLENGES**

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA COLLEGE OF BUSINESS



*Aerial view, campus, Childrens Memorial Hospital under construction, 1946.*



## THE POSTWAR ERA AND ITS CHALLENGES, 1946-1964

World War II had a great and enduring impact on medical education in the United States — so much so that the war must rank with the growth of the science of medicine and the Flexner Report as the greatest influences on the education of physicians in the 20th century.

When Harold C. Lueth walked into the Dean's office in the summer of 1946, he entered a new era for the College of Medicine, the medical profession, and the entire country.

The next 20 years would see an explosive advance in medical and scientific knowledge, an almost complete restructuring of medical education, and a phenomenal growth and change in medical colleges all over the country. There would be sweeping changes in the social and political life of the nation and above all the emergence of the federal government as a dominating force in influencing and financing both medical education and research.



*Dr. Harold C. Lueth,  
Dean, 1946-1952.*



## Federal Impact

Prior to the war, federal funds had aided universities primarily in the area of agricultural research, a policy dating from the era of Abraham Lincoln. Fear of federal control precluded federal funding for medical education. But the necessity of war demanded huge expenditures on scientific research primarily through universities; thus, by 1945, the U.S. Office of Scientific Research and Development had a budget of \$1.6 billion. Out of the wartime programs of scientific research grew the various federal agencies; one of these, the National Institutes of Health, has had far-reaching effects on medical education, research, and patient care.

## Challenges for Medical Colleges

In the postwar era many medical colleges recognized the need to focus attention on:

1. the establishment of full-time clinical faculty positions,
2. the expansion of teaching hospitals to provide adequate numbers of cases for clinical teaching,
3. the continued development of post-graduate education with specialized residencies and board certification,
4. the expansion of research facilities and activities.

The prestige medical schools had already pioneered these changes; now they would be adopted by the remaining schools of the United States.

At the University of Nebraska College of Medicine, consideration of these four issues was essential in the college's quest for educational excellence, to meet Nebraska's need for quality medical education and service at all levels.

*(Above left) Students learning at the bedside, 1948.*

*(Above right) Heart surgery.*

*(Right) Students using the library reading room.*







*Dean Lueth at his desk.*



CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL  
44TH STREET AND DEWEY AVENUE  
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

*Invitation to cornerstone laying ceremonies, September 28, 1946.*

The adaptation of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine to the postwar era would probably have been difficult enough, given the magnitude of the changes that were necessary. But in addition, there was the problem of continuing small budgets for medical education that left the college dependent on the volunteer clinical faculty who had served so well throughout previous years. This conservative group was slow to awaken to the changes advocated by leading medical educators. The Dean's position then became one that required great political skill, and this apparently was not one of Dean Harold Lueth's strong points.

Lueth came to the Dean's position after four years of military service, and he is remembered by some of his contemporaries as being somewhat stern and military in his bearing. Further, he was viewed as an outsider, having been a faculty member at Northwestern University prior to wartime service. Both facts offer some explanation for the difficulties Dr. Lueth encountered in his administration.

Lueth's appointment as Dean and Poynter's retirement created a strong sense of the passing of the old order at the College of Medicine, a feeling sharpened by the departure in 1946 and 1947 of some of the school's best-known faces. Miss Josephine Chamberlin, the well-loved and long-respected nurse who had headed the Dispensary since 1919, retired at the end of 1945. Charlotte Burgess closed her long career as Director of the School of Nursing since 1917. Richard Darcy, too, retired, leaving the college's rolling lawns and bounteous flower beds to the care of others for the first time since 1913. On September 17, 1947, a special dinner was held to commemorate the many who were now leaving the college for retirement: Drs. John F. Allen; Rodney W. Bliss; Alfred J. Brown; Harold E. Eggers; Charles O. Rich; Willis H. Taylor, Sr.; Chester Waters, Sr.; Harrison A. Wigton; William A. Willard; G. Alexander Young, Sr.; and Mr. Darcy.

The mid-1940's brought the first hints of many changes to come in the next decade. Construction began on Childrens Memorial Hospital, and the entire western section of the campus was graded down. There were rumblings about the pros and cons of specialized residencies, and there was concern, new since the war, for the potential of psychiatry to help those disabled by mental illness.



Douglas County Hospital, ca. 1950.

World-Herald,  
December 18, 1946.

## Benefits Seen If State Runs Mental Ward

### County Hospital Unit Transfer Is Favored by Board Chairman

Chairman Roman Hruska told the County Board Wednesday that "three great benefits" will result if the University of Nebraska Medical School takes over operation of the mental-illness ward at Douglas County Hospital. Such an arrangement is currently being discussed by representatives of the University, the State Board of Control and the County Board.

Perhaps the greatest benefit, Mr. Hruska said, would be the training of medical students in the treatment of mental illness. The program would thus help solve the present "drastic shortage" of doctors trained to treat the mentally ill, he said.

No Resident Psychiatrist

As an example of the shortage, Mr. Hruska cited the fact that the County has "simply not been able" to hire a resident psychiatrist for the County Hospital.

Mr. Hruska said the program would also:

1. Provide, in effect, a small State mental hospital. This, he explained, would help ease the load at the already-overcrowded State hospitals at Lincoln, Norfolk and Hastings.
2. Assure that County Hospital mental patients will be "treated and possibly cured rather than simply given a warm, clean place to live."

"If the University of Nebraska takes over the mental ward," Hruska declared, "it will have a tremendously far-reaching effect on public health in the State of Nebraska."

#### Mental Cases Increase

The number of mental cases, the board chairman said, has jumped "terrifically" since the war. With the increase, he said, there is a correspondingly greater need "to train medical students as experts in the care of the mentally ill."

#### Biggest obstacle to the program,

Mr. Hruska said, is finances. "Neither the University nor the State Board of Control wants to take the whole load," he explained. "However, I am confident that Chancellor Gustavson of the University can either bring them together or submit the program to the Legislature as a separate budget item."

Commissioners Leonard Bergman and H. B. Bergquist expressed enthusiastic approval of the plan. Commissioners Carl Renstrom and Frank Best were absent.

## Establishment of Psychiatric Services

In December 1947, Dean Lueth and the Regents met with Douglas County Hospital officials to discuss ways which the University could provide medical care and psychiatric treatment for 130 indigent mentally ill patients housed at the hospital. The result, a little more than a year later, was the establishment of the Nebraska Psychiatric Unit at Douglas County Hospital, a joint facility of the State Board of Control and the College of Medicine. The first director of the unit was Dr. Dwaine I. Doan. He was succeeded in 1950 by Dr. Cecil Wittson, an energetic psychiatrist whose work at a large New York state mental hospital and in the Navy during the war brought him to Nebraska with high recommendations.<sup>76</sup>

## Mental Illness Care Planned for Hospital

### UN Medical School May Run Section in Douglas County

A plan to have the University of Nebraska School of Medicine operate the mental illness section of the Douglas County Hospital was revealed Saturday.

It would be a step to improve the once Nebraska gives its mentally ill, said Dr. Herold C. Lueth, Dean of the school, and County Welfare Administrator Phillip Vogt. The proposal is still "tentative" and "in the discussion stage," they said.

Under the plan, Mr. Vogt said, treatment of patients before it is necessary to hospitalize them would be emphasized. Now, he said, operation of the County Hospital is largely a matter of giving patients custodial care rather than treatment.

#### New Techniques Used

Since last July, there has been no resident psychiatrist at the County Hospital.

In operating the ward, Dr. Lueth said, the school would use new techniques in treating the mentally ill. He said the Nebraska treatment of these cases is "sadly below standard." He asserted that the three State mental hospitals are overcrowded, have limited facilities and are unable to treat patients in the early stages of mental illness.

Dr. Lueth estimated that cost of the project, to utilize 150 hospital beds for the mentally ill, would be 200 thousand dollars a year.

#### To Study Plan

The State Board of Control, University Regents and the County Board are expected to study the plan. The plan was discussed at a Board of Regents meeting in Lincoln Saturday.

Expense of the program would be a big question. "Neither the Board of Control nor the University wants the additional cost added to its budget," Lorena Hain, chairman of the Board of Control, proposed that the Legislature be asked to approve the plan as a separate unit from any present budget.

A law to permit persons who believe themselves mentally ill or who show symptoms of such illness to seek admittance to public hospitals for the mentally ill will be proposed to the coming session of the Legislature, Dr. Lueth told the Board of Regents. At present, the Board of Regents can enter mentally ill persons at the Douglas State institutions only through action by insanity commissions.



Dr. C. L. Wittson.

World-Herald, December 15, 1946.



Dr. Chas. McLaughlin.



Surgery Residents and faculty, 1955 (l to r): T. Bilon, M. Musselman, L. DeBusk, H. Jourdan, J. Landry (Anesth.), K. Hachiya (Anesth.), J. Chilton (Sec.), D. Stroy, H. Davis, K. Kimball.

## Residency Training

Planning for residency training was a high priority in the postwar years; this addition to the teaching program was demanded not only because of the example of other medical schools, but by the young faculty members returning from the war. To these young physicians and teachers, it was plain that wartime graduates needed specialized training that rotating internships alone could not provide. According to Dr. Charles McLaughlin, who was instrumental in establishing the college's first residency program, the proposal to begin a surgery residency

*created a very interesting reaction from some of those senior men at the University, who were anything but favorable . . . when it was just proposed. The general reaction was that we had always gotten along and this idea that you had to have two, three, four or five more years training in a specialty was ridiculous and by gad, they weren't going to sit still for it.*

*We had a very traumatic general staff meeting at the University in which I was a rather vocal leader supporting the residency concept. . . . We ended up with a flat declaration from the younger surgeons saying that we cared not what they were going to do but we were going to establish a residency, because we had to respond to the problems of our graduates who had been in the war.<sup>77</sup>*

While Dean Lueth, the Regents, and senior clinicians debated the residency concept to a stalemate, Dr. McLaughlin established a three-year surgery residency at Nebraska Methodist Hospital. Within a year, in 1947, a four-year residency was established at University Hospital, and McLaughlin shifted the residency to the University while continuing the affiliation with Methodist.

During these years, the Department of Surgery was run by an amiable quartet of surgeons: McLaughlin, Dewey Bisgard, Russell Best, and Herbert H. Davis; they divided the full-time task of supervising, directing, and teaching the residents. Dr. Davis served as chairman of surgery from 1949 until 1956; then a full-time faculty clinician Dr. Merle "Jim" Musselman was appointed chairman of the department.

With the door opened to the new residency concept, other residencies were quickly established during the late 1940's in internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, psychiatry, and pediatrics. By 1950, the University Hospital staff included 45 residents in the various specialties.

## U. N. Medical School Warned May Lose Its Rating Granted by AMA

*World-Herald, May 13, 1949.*

The University of Nebraska Medical College has been warned that it may lose its long-standing accreditation by the American Medical Association.

Dr. Harold C. Lueth, Dean of the College of Medicine, was grave when he received this unprecedented announcement Friday.

Dr. Lueth said it was based upon an inspection tour made by an AMA committee, and could be considered an ultimatum "to raise the college's standards."

"Our dilemma is clear-cut and simple, Dr. Lueth stated. "It is entirely a financial problem. In recent years the budgets allotted by the State Legislature have made it impossible for us to keep up with the expansion of teaching, hospital



*Dr. F. Lowell Dunn,  
Chairman, Building  
Committee, 1953-1960.*

### Accreditation Threatened

The changes at the College of Medicine were insufficient to stave off growing criticism of its quality. In the late 1940's, appropriations from the traditionally conservative Legislature were too small for needed improvements, let alone any ambitious expansion of the College of Medicine. Still, it came as a shock to all connected with the University when, on May 13, 1949, the *World Herald* carried the headline "U.N. Medical School Warned," "May lose its Rating Granted by AMA"<sup>78</sup>; again criticism focused on the lack of full-time clinical staff and the small number of beds in the hospital. Dean Lueth, responding to the criticism, blamed the small budgets granted to the college and hospital; he compared the medical college's budget of \$900,000 to the medical education budgets of neighbor states Colorado (\$3,200,000), Iowa (\$3,820,000), and Kansas (\$1,520,000).<sup>79</sup>

The AMA's warning that the College of Medicine's accreditation status was in danger served to awaken college officials, legislators, and University Regents to the College of Medicine's immediate needs for increased funding, reorganization, and expansion. The college building committee began a long period of study and planning for campus growth, first with Dean Lueth serving as chairman, then with Dr. F. Lowell Dunn leading the group.

Four legislators made a much publicized study of the medical college in late 1950; their report praised the management of the college, but cited the ever present problems of closed hospital wards and a shortage of clinical personnel occasioned by limited funds.<sup>80</sup> Dr. Dunn, interviewed in the *Omaha World Herald*, was more specific about the effects of continued short funding: The clinical facilities of University Hospital had actually shrunk since 1929, when the hospital had 230 active beds, to 197 beds in 1945; with recent closings, there were 145 active beds in 1951. Dr. Dunn went on to define the school's current and future needs: 1) a hospital capacity of 500 beds, 2) an auditorium, 3) a new medical library to replace the physically outmoded and hopelessly crowded one in current use, and 4) increased facilities for teaching and recreation.<sup>81</sup> These priorities, with minor modification, were followed in the course of construction that would take place in the next 20 years.

Lueth, Dunn, and others who had taken up the cause did succeed in focusing public attention on the college and hospital's immediate need for physical expansion and increased operating support. The biennial budget granted the medical college for 1951-1953 was a considerably more generous \$2.5 million.

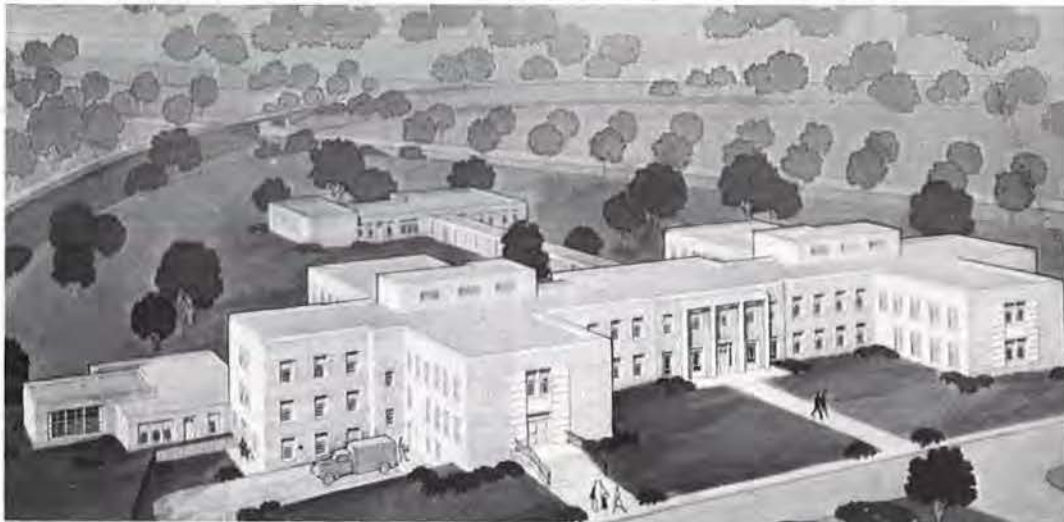
## Nebraska Psychiatric Institute Planned

In late 1951, the Douglas County Board of Commissioners announced that the college's psychiatric unit would have to vacate Douglas County Hospital. The notice was unexpected and no deadline was given, but the College of Medicine began to explore other options for its psychiatric services. Most of the credit for the proposal to build the Nebraska Psychiatric Institute on the college campus must go to Dr. Cecil Wittson, who was Director of the psychiatric unit. At that time the State Board of Control, responsible for mental hospitals in Nebraska, proposed building an 1800-bed state hospital in Omaha; Wittson countered with an alternative that would be much less expensive, and would be attuned to the new trends in psychiatry. Wittson's proposal for a 100-bed psychiatric institute, with a triple mandate for service, research, and teaching, was extremely attractive to the University of Nebraska College of Medicine, the State Board of Control, and the State Board of Health. Each of the funding partners pledged \$500,000, and by August 9, 1952, the Board of Regents announced plans for the establishment of the Nebraska Psychiatric Institute on the campus of the College of Medicine at the cost of \$1.5 million.<sup>82</sup>

Dr. Wittson's recollection of how he secured a commitment from the Board of Regents illustrates his great skills in using personal contacts and taking advantage of all opportunities to achieve his goals. As Wittson recalled in a videotaped interview at the Medical Center in 1980:

*At that time the University football team started practicing in August. It was before they had spring practice. They went out to the University High School which was out in the sandhills. It was a boarding school for ranchers' children, and they were out there for a month, then they finally had the Red and White team game. All the Regents went out and held a Board of Regents meeting there. The executive secretary of the Regents was a good friend of mine. I had him put on the agenda, the last thing, money for the psychiatric institute. I asked for . . . half a million from the University. And he put it on last. I waited until the band was playing, the Regents wanted to go to the Red-White game, and one of them got up and said, "What's left?" And I said the little matter of the amount for the psychiatric institute, and one of them said, "I move that it be granted." It was quickly seconded and passed and the meeting adjourned.<sup>83</sup>*

*Proposed Nebraska Psychiatric Institute, Latenser & Sons, architects, 1952.*



## Dean Lueth Resigns

In January 1952, Harold Lueth resigned as Dean to return to private practice. It had been a frustrating tenure for him, for he had neither the faculty support nor the personal power to push through all the changes demanded in the postwar era. No doubt because of the college's reputation for excellence and Poynter's successful tenure, Lueth did not expect the faculty discord that marred his Deanship. Nor did he expect the tightened supervision of College of Medicine affairs by the University of Nebraska Chancellor and the Board of Regents. Lueth's successor, Dr. J. Perry Tollman, noted Lueth's belief that a military, rather than political and personal, style of leadership was appropriate to the Dean's role.<sup>84</sup> Dr. A. Lawrence Bennett, who liked Lueth personally, thought the Dean's lack of humor was his Achilles' heel. "In many respects," Bennett recalled, "he was ahead of his time in the ideas he had for the College of Medicine."<sup>85</sup>

There were some real accomplishments during Dean Lueth's tenure. The Legislature and the public had been made aware of the college's needs; the budget had improved. Long-range planning had been done for further expansion, and there was a definite building plan on paper. The Clarkson Hospital Board of Trustees accepted the College of Medicine's offer of a site upon which to build their new hospital.



*Dr. E. A. Holyoke and anatomy students Max Karrer and Mayer Maskovitz, 1951.*



*Cardiovascular research, Dr. John Barmore, ca. 1954.*



Dr. J. Perry Tollman, Dean, 1952-1964.



### Perry Tollman's Term as Dean

To resolve the obvious problems of faculty discord during Lueth's administration, the Regents chose a homegrown physician to succeed him as Dean of the College of Medicine. J. Perry Tollman was born in Nebraska, had been granted his medical degree, and had made his career as pathologist and professor at the University of Nebraska College of Medicine. A mild-mannered, forthright, highly intelligent man, Dr. Tollman seemed admirably suited to face the issues that had to be resolved if the college was to move forward.

Tollman inherited the same controversies and administrative difficulties that had bedeviled Lueth's Deanship. There was the continual commuting to Lincoln to persuade University officials, Regents, and legislators that the 1950's were a new era in medicine and medical education and that the small charity hospital *cum* medical college was rapidly becoming obsolete. It became joltingly clear that this was not merely Tollman's opinion when the College of Medicine was put on "confidential probation" status in 1952. The Association of American Medical Colleges, and the American Medical Association made this judgement on grounds that were becoming familiar: the small size of clinical facilities at University Hospital (and hence the insufficient variety of clinical cases for teaching purposes) and the lack of full-time clinical faculty.<sup>86</sup> (The college's probationary status continued until 1956, when its fully approved status was restored).

The Nebraska State Medical Association appointed a survey team to compare the Nebraska College of Medicine to those of neighbor states. Again, the results were not surprising; in the words of Dr. Harold Morgan, association president, "We lag far behind." The University of Nebraska College of Medicine had the fewest full-time instructors of the state medical colleges in the seven states. Nebraska's 18 full-time personnel, 16 in basic sciences, 2 in clinical, compared badly to Colorado's 96, Iowa's 119, Kansas' 53, and Utah's 66.<sup>87</sup>

These facts quickly awakened public and legislative concern for the college's budgetary needs. In 1953, the Legislature adopted a special .25 state mill levy for a construction fund for the college and hospital. This levy was to produce \$750,000 each year until a total of \$6 million had been raised.<sup>88</sup> The biennial budgets granted by the Legislature grew dramatically throughout the decade, from \$2.5 million in 1951-53, to \$5 million in 1957-59. In addition, several large private donations helped to finance much-needed expansion of the college's research facilities.



*Aerial view, campus, Clarkson Hospital under construction, 1955.*





*Drs. C. L. Wittson and J. P. Tollman at Nebraska Psychiatric Institute construction site, 1953.*



*NPI auditorium, large screen television projector in use, 1955.*

### **Construction in the 1950's**

With this renewed support and interest, Dr. Tollman was able to initiate the building program of the 1950's. Nebraska Psychiatric Institute opened its doors in April 1955. Under Cecil Wittson's skillful direction, it soon attracted national attention for its innovative approaches to psychiatric treatment, training, and research. The building, with a capacity of 92 beds, also housed many innovative facilities including a section for the intensive study of psychiatric problems in children, day therapy areas for adults and children, and a special research ward and laboratory for study of metabolic factors in chronic mental diseases.

The Memorial Research Laboratory, built at a cost of \$200,000, initiated its animal research activities in 1957, and the new School of Nursing building was completed at a cost of \$1.2 million.

*(Right) NPI patio for patient use, 1955.*

*(Lower left) Memorial Research Laboratory, from the north, 1957.*

*(Lower right) The laboratory, from the south, 1957.*





*Miss Irma M. Kyle,  
R.N., M.S., Director,  
School of Nursing,  
1946-1967.*



*Miss Kyle capping student nurse, ca. 1947.*

## School of Nursing Progress

The growth and progress of the School of Nursing was noteworthy during this era. Director Irma Kyle had guided the school since the retirement of Charlotte Burgess in 1946; in that time the nursing curriculum had been reorganized. The new curriculum emphasized the sciences, specialized techniques, and experiences in the postwar specialty areas of physical medicine and psychiatry. Practical clinical experience was more carefully taught and closely supervised.<sup>89</sup>

Miss Kyle caused a minor uproar when, unlike her predecessor, she chose to live in an apartment away from the nursing dormitory. She felt simply that the secluded and dependent role of nurses needed to change, and that was one step in the right direction. It was an independent gesture characteristic of a woman who, with no disrespect intended, felt that nurses should be more than "handmaidens to doctors." The curriculum she planned and put into practice was designed to effect just that change, for Miss Kyle foresaw the importance of nurses who understood the medical regimen and who could supplement the physician's observations with their own.<sup>90</sup>

Throughout the 1950's and 1960's, evidence of the high quality of Miss Kyle's leadership was plain. Enrollment in the School of Nursing grew appreciably. With the completion of the new School of Nursing building in 1957, ample space was available for classrooms, offices, and student facilities. In 1956 the school began to receive almost yearly recognition for quality, as its graduates won high scores in nationally administered certifying exams.

*Dedication, School of Nursing building,  
1957. L to r, I. Kyle, B. Greenberg, C.  
Thompson, C. Hardin, P. Tollman.*



*School of Nursing building from northwest, 1957.*





*(Above) Nursing students observe surgery, 1947.*



*(Above center) New nursing arts laboratory, 1957.*



*(Above right) Nursing symbol designed by Katherine Nash.*



*(Right) Traditional capping ceremony for class of 1955, held March 29, 1953.*

In the next ten years, the School of Nursing grew in the directions Miss Kyle had envisioned. A four-year B.S. degree program in nursing was approved in 1956. It received rather belated accreditation from the National League of Nursing in 1965, despite the fact that the school's graduates continued their exemplary performance in national examinations.<sup>91</sup>

The administration of nursing education was separated from University Hospital's nursing service during these years. Miss Carol Wilson became Director of the service component in 1963, leaving Miss Kyle free to devote full time to nursing education. It was a division of labor appropriate to the era: The numbers of both hospital nurses and nursing students had grown tremendously, and the task of supervising working nurses in the numerous specialized medical services had become distinct from that of guiding their education. Nursing education, as Miss Kyle had foreseen, had moved beyond the training school model to the college model, a transition that would be completed after Miss Kyle's retirement in 1967, under her successor Dr. Rena Boyle.

*Nursing supervisors and instructors, 1953: (back, l to r) C. Wilson, L. Williams, C. Fleming, M. Hook, T. Muller, V. Warner, M. L. House; (front) G. Koons, M. Pollman, I. Kyle, A. Scholder.*

*Nursing student in the clinic, ca. 1947.*





*Bishop Clarkson Memorial Hospital, completed 1955.*



*Nebraska Methodist Hospital, ca. 1956.*

## **Appointment of a Full-Time Clinical Faculty**

Despite the remarkable growth of the physical plant, the College of Medicine's fully accredited status remained tenuous. Although research and specialized service facilities had grown, failure to add hospital beds and sufficient full-time clinical staff continued to undercut the college's claims to quality medical education.

At this point the school entered one of the most distressing episodes in its entire history, the almost inevitable "Town and Gown" controversy that had already torn so many of the country's medical schools. The volunteer clinical staff had been the founders of the Nebraska College of Medicine, had been the backbone of its faculty and had borne the responsibilities for its quality since its origin over 70 years before. They had given unselfishly of their time, and not infrequently their money, to keep the school alive, and had contributed greatly in building the prestige the school enjoyed before World War II. Therefore, it was understandable that the volunteer faculty found it difficult to accept the fact that they must give way to a full-time clinical staff which would cost the taxpayers, including themselves, for services that they had rendered free of charge. Ideologically these physicians sensed a turn toward socialism in medicine, and they also felt there was unfairness in the proposition that the University would support physician competitors of theirs with their own tax dollars.

Some of the volunteer faculty also held the view that the state medical college should train and produce physicians who would eventually practice general medicine in one of the numerous Nebraska communities which needed physicians. They viewed the hiring of full-time specialist clinicians as a move toward academic and highly specialized medical training that would be of considerably less benefit to the people of Nebraska.

Right or wrong, with their combined political power both in the Legislature and the University itself, they frustrated all efforts to resolve the issues of hospital expansion and the appointment of full-time clinical faculty during the early years of the 1950's.

Prior to that time, a few full-time clinicians were appointed with little opposition. In the early 1940's, Drs. Willis Brown and John Gedgoud had joined the staff under the National Maternal and Child Health Care Act. Dr. Cecil Wittson had been appointed to the staff of the Nebraska Psychiatric Unit. However, when Dr. Lester O'Dell joined the college as Chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology in 1950, his appointment was opposed and he resigned after a stormy year in that position.<sup>92</sup>



Veterans Administration Hospital, completed 1950.

**U. of N. Medic Faculty Low**  
**Full-Time Instructors Fewest in 7 States**  
 The University of Nebraska College of Medicine has only about one-third as many full-time instructors as the next lowest school in seven near-by states. This is shown in a study made by the medical education committee of the Nebraska State Medical Association.  
 The survey team, headed by Dr. Donald Steenburg of Aurora, Nebraska's Medical School, has only 18 full-time personnel in the basic science departments and two in clinical departments.  
 Third lowest with 51. The cost that Arkansas has under construction. The committee said low for a great increase and number of trained Full-time personnel. Colorado 96, Iowa 119, Utah 66. The committee said 1920, basic sciences at have been taught almost cent by a full-time faculty today, however, the fourth (clinical training) are taught mostly by personnel. Faculty shortages in training and technician schools equally serious, the said.  
**Fewest in Training**  
 The 16. . .  
 World-Herald, September 4, 1954.

Nevertheless, Dean Tollman did achieve a breakthrough of sorts in 1954, due in large part to his diplomatic skill. In an interview in 1979, Tollman recounted the way in which the full-time faculty issue was at least partially resolved.

*With the pressures that had been placed on the faculty . . . it was decided that full-time instructors in internal medicine, surgery, pediatrics, and obstetrics-gynecology must be recruited. Dr. Moody was Chairman of the Department of Internal Medicine, Dr. Herbert Davis in Surgery, Dr. Herman Jahr in Pediatrics, and Dr. Earl Sage in Obstetrics. With these men, and especially with the assistance of Dr. Leon McGoogan, a plan was drawn up proposing that well-qualified men should be brought into these departments, one to each of the four departments, in an Assistant Chairman capacity essentially for at least a year. If they were found to fit well into the faculty pattern, they would then become chairmen of the several departments.<sup>93</sup>*

After this agreement in principle, search committees were developed in the respective departments to find capable men. These search committees finally selected Dr. Robert Grissom in internal medicine, Dr. Merle Musselman in surgery, Dr. Gordon Gibbs in pediatrics, and Dr. Roy Holly in obstetrics. The four were appointed during 1954, and each served the recommended year of probation and assumed the Chairman's position in their respective departments. This change was sufficient to impress the AMA's Liaison Committee on Medical Education; the stigma of "confidential probation" was removed, and the College of Medicine returned to its former fully accredited status in 1956.

**Med Schools Bolster Staffs**  
**Creighton, Nebraska Add Teachers**  
 Slowly and without fanfare, Omaha's two medical schools are adding to their full-time teaching staffs.  
 The moves are in line with recommendations by national medical advisory groups to provide the best possible medical training.  
 The latest addition was the appointment Saturday of Dr. Roy G. Holly of Minneapolis, Minn., as Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Nebraska.  
 Earlier last week the university hired two other full-time instructors.  
**Another Expected**  
 They are Dr. Gordon Gibbs, Associate Professor of Pediatrics, and Dr. Joseph H. Gardner, assistant professor of anatomy of a full-



Grissom                      Gibbs                      Holly                      Klabenes                      Musselman

World-Herald, June 16, 1956.



Anatomy students with blackboard manikin.



Medical student with pediatric patient, ca. 1956.

## Curriculum Changes

Against this background of controversy and expansion, there were other changes in the College of Medicine. The curriculum, which had remained almost unchanged since Dean Cutter's time, was now examined and revised. Even though it was not adopted formally by Nebraska, the Western Reserve System initiated in 1952 had its impact on the curriculum at the College of Medicine. Not only were the students' hours in the basic sciences reduced, the emphasis shifted to an approach that promised to integrate basic science and clinical subjects. This had always been done by the better basic science teachers, and now, it was hoped, students would become clinically knowledgeable at an earlier date. Thus they would gain time necessary to study new and hitherto neglected special areas of medicine, such as preventive medicine, public health, pediatrics, dermatology, and psychiatry. An article in the *Omaha World-Herald* in September, 1954, entitled "More Bedside Study Coming," told of the expanded clinical training being inaugurated for junior and senior medical students.<sup>94</sup> By the mid-1950's, medical students were not only gaining more bedside study and clinical experience, but also had more specialized subjects to master, and more research findings to assimilate as they strove to keep up with the incredible growth of medical knowledge.

## Research Activity in the 1950's

By the middle of the decade, the presence of full-time clinicians and the development of new research facilities on campus began to attract a growing amount of research funds from the federal government and private sources. Dr. Musselman announced a total of \$190,000 in research funding for the year 1955, a great improvement over the \$60,000 attracted by the faculty in 1948. By 1959, research funding at the college reached \$1,711,000, with federal sources supplying 79%.<sup>95</sup>

*World-Herald, September 5, 1954.*

**Italy Honors Dr. McIntyre**  
**Introduced Cur to Anesthesia**  
 Dr. A. Ross McIntyre of Omaha has been awarded a prize by l'Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, meeting in Rome, Italy for introducing curare to anesthesia.  
 Dr. McIntyre is chairman of the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology at the University of Nebraska College of Medicine.  
 The award of five million lire, or about a thousand dollars, was presented to Dr. McIntyre by the Italian government.

**Heart Team to Get Honor**  
**Phone Development to Have Recognition**  
 Research by a team of Omaha physicians on transmitting heart beats over telephone lines will receive international recognition this week.  
 An exhibit of the project will be on display at the second Congress of Cardiology, Washington, D.C., September 15-18, 1954.

*Drs. Anthony Barak (left) and Herbert P. Jacobi use new analytic ultracentrifuge to study lipoproteins in blood, 1954.*





*NPI administration staff  
(l to r, behind table):  
C. Wittson, H. Dickinson,  
J. Smith, A. Scholder,  
D. Mesner, T. Muller,  
P. Starr, T. Krush,  
L. Strough; (front)  
M. Thompson, G. Scofield,  
D. Dundon, C. Garetz,  
A. Mears, ca. 1957.*



*Child psychiatrist Dr. J. W. Rose  
with patient, 1955.*



*One-way mirror used in training of  
psychiatric residents, 1955.*



*Drs. M. J. Carver and J. Fitzgibbons  
study enzymes in blood of fetal animals,  
ca. 1963.*

## **Growth of Nebraska Psychiatric Institute**

Without a doubt, Nebraska Psychiatric Institute was the most active campus unit in formulating new research and training projects which focused national attention on the institute. Dr. Wittson had a remarkable gift for anticipating national trends in medicine and psychiatry, conceiving projects based on these trends, and then finding adequate funding to complete them successfully.

Wittson established the Nebraska Psychiatric Institute on the basis of his belief in the not-yet-widely-accepted premise that the future of psychiatry was in the use of new drugs and psychotherapeutic techniques to provide treatment to the mentally ill. Time proved him correct in his decision, as other centers across the country followed his lead. Wittson also felt that psychiatry should ultimately be taken from the institution into the community. Thaddeus P. Krush, M.D., joined the institute staff to pioneer such a community service program for Nebraska. Michael Carver, Ph.D., headed a research laboratory which studied the effects of new drugs and the biochemical causes of specific mental disorders. Robert Ellingson, M.D., Ph.D., joined the staff as Director of the Electroencephalography Laboratory and later became Director of Research for the institute. For these and many other activities and programs the institute was honored with the American Psychiatric Association's Mental Hospital Service Award in 1958.

To meet the need for manpower to give psychiatric care in Nebraska, Wittson established a five-year psychiatric residency training program with state and federal support; trainees served two years in one of the state mental hospitals as part of the program. Training was also provided for the other new professions developing to serve the new psychiatry.<sup>96</sup>

Educational technology was used to carry out some of these programs. "Teleconferencing," or the use of the telephone to present educational conferences to a number of participating locations, was first proposed by Wittson in 1955 and developed through the cooperation of the Bell Telephone Company. The system was used weekly to share the lectures of the institute's many nationally known visitors with other mental hospitals in four states.<sup>97</sup>

The first two-way closed circuit television system in the U.S. was conceived by Dr. Wittson and developed and tested through grant support secured in 1963. This television system made possible face-to-face communication between Nebraska Psychiatric Institute and the Norfolk State Mental Hospital 110 miles away.<sup>98</sup>

During the 1960's, other new research programs began at NPI. Because of Dr. Wittson's interest in the mentally retarded, Nebraska Psychiatric Institute quickly assumed national leadership in research and treatment programs. In April 1959, a Research Clinical Nursery for mentally retarded infants and children was opened. In 1960 a donation from the Swanson Foundation, combined with federal and state funds, made possible the construction of the Carl and Caroline Swanson Research Pavilion, which enlarged the institute by one-third. A federal grant of \$1,745,000 very shortly established one of the first Mental Retardation Research Centers in the United States, dedicated to the study of causes of mental retardation; the development and refinement of preventive, diagnostic, and treatment approaches; and the education of health professionals in mental retardation.<sup>99</sup>

*(Right) Nebraska Psychiatric Institute with Swanson Research Pavilion on right, 1961.*

*(Below center) Van Johnson and Reba Benschoter in control center for NPI's extensive television system, 1965.*

*(Below right) Dr. Frank Menolascino uses two-way TV to treat patients at Norfolk State Mental Hospital, 1966.*

*(Below) Dr. H. Jahr and Gov. Ralph Brooks at dedication of Research Clinical Nursery, April 1959.*







Dr. Henry M. Lemon,  
appointed 1961.



Eppley Institute for Research in Cancer and Allied Diseases,  
1963.

## Cancer Teaching and Research on Campus

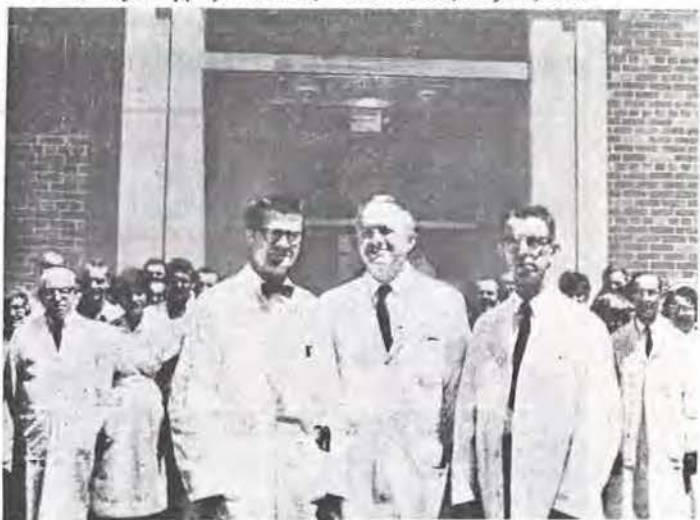
The study of cancer and cancer therapy began at the College of Medicine in 1930. Dr. Howard Hunt was instrumental in the establishment of a tumor registry making it possible to follow cancer patients treated by the Department of Radiology. A cancer teaching program was established in the college in the late 1940's. This federally funded program was intended to provide current cancer-related information to both practitioners and students in the health sciences, thus narrowing the gap between discovery and application.<sup>100</sup>

During Tollman's term, negotiations began with the Eppley Foundation regarding the possibility of support for the construction of a cancer research center on the college campus. Initially the foundation wished to fund a hospital for cancer patients. But according to Dr. Tollman, the point was raised that:

*A great deal more could be done for many more patients potentially or actually suffering from cancer if this were to be a research institute with the work related . . . to a better understanding of cancer, methods of prevention, and control.<sup>101</sup>*

This idea was accepted and funds from the foundation, the state, and the federal government were combined to build the Eugene C. Eppley Institute for Research in Cancer and Allied Diseases. The building, dedicated on June 10, 1963, housed modern laboratories and highly specialized equipment as well as an auditorium and other educational support facilities. Henry Lemon, M.D., was selected to direct the Eppley Institute; he began immediately to attract skilled scientists and search for funding for research activities.

Drs. J. Foley, H. Lemon and J. Lambooy with Eppley staff. "Broad Horizons for Eppley Research," Omaha Sun, July 11, 1963.



# Doctor Shortage Plagues Nebraska

First of a series.

By Pete Boughn

Nebraska's supply of doctors is dwindling.

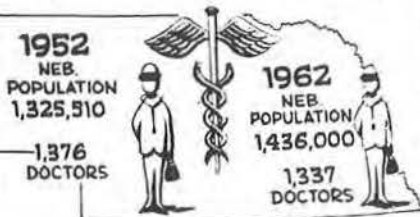
In 1952 there were 1,376 physicians practicing in the state.

Today there are 1,337 in active practice, a reduction of 39 during a decade that saw the state population increase by more than 100 thousand.

Yet the state is second only to the District of Columbia in the population ratio of students in medical training.

Where are the graduates going? Can they be kept here?

Those questions are being asked more frequently as the profession and the public awaken to the



A trend . . . Fewer doctors for more people.

The decreased popularity of general practice has caused the Nebraska Academy of General Practice to logically at the ed-

—World-Herald Graph.



Student Vernon Ward with his preceptor, Dr. R. F. Sievers of Blair, 1954.

## The Doctor Shortage in the 1960's

Tollman was acutely aware of the impact of the "doctor shortage" of the early 1960's, particularly as it affected the funding of the College of Medicine. The shortage as seen by outstate legislators was real enough: Between 1952 and 1962, the number of physicians in Nebraska had declined by 40, while the population had grown by 100,000. In that same period, 60 rural communities had lost doctors; 11 rural counties had no doctors within their boundaries; and the doctor-patient ratio in non-urban Nebraska stood at 1 doctor per 1,330 persons, compared to the national average of 1 per 682.<sup>102</sup> Off-campus preceptorships had been established in the early 1950's which made it possible for senior medical students to spend 12 weeks assisting one of 30 family practitioners across the state who agreed to be preceptors. The length of the preceptorships grew shorter through the decade; by 1960 they were elective, and taken only during the summer. Despite much criticism and discussion in the press, this learning experience was not reinstated as a requirement for seniors until 1964. Although the required preceptorship did not guarantee that Nebraska graduates would return to rural practice, it did indicate that the college was increasingly aware of the seriousness of the doctor shortage and was willing to respond to the needs of Nebraska's citizens.

## First Assistant Deans Appointed

Recognizing the importance of proper administrative emphasis on the student and the curriculum for quality medical education, Dean Tollman named James W. Benjamin, Ph.D., the first Assistant Dean for Student Affairs. He was succeeded by Mary Jo Henn, M.D., in 1963. At that time Warren Pearse, M.D., was appointed Assistant Dean for Curriculum Development and General Educational Administration.

Dr. Warren Pearse.

Dr. Mary Jo Henn.

Dr. James Benjamin.

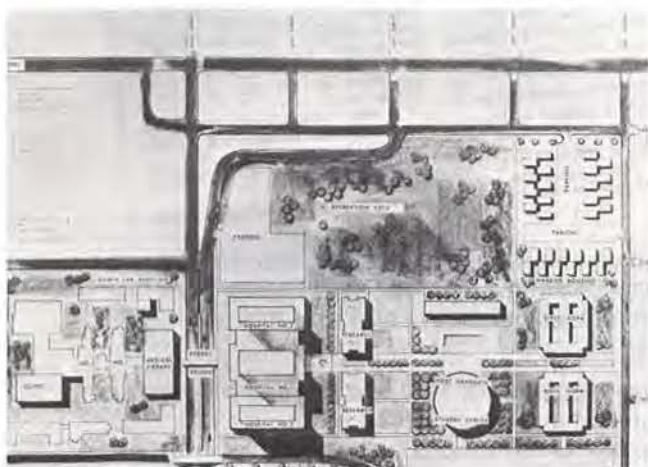




(Above) View east across 42nd Street, pedestrian and highway overpass.

(Above left) Proposed expansion, from the south. Three hospital towers in center.

(Left) Plan, showing expansion to 38th Avenue, between Harney and Jones Streets.



ARCHITECT'S RENDERING OF 1963 PLAN

## The 1963 Building Proposal

Despite Tollman's success in healing the faculty divisions of the 1950's and leading the College of Medicine to growth and change, the Board of Regents' announcement of a new \$34 million building plan in January 1963 reopened all the old wounds. The plan had been prepared under the direction of Dr. Roy Holly, who had left the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology to join University administration on the Lincoln campus. As Vice Chancellor for Medical Affairs, he had assumed responsibility for College of Medicine planning with little or no input from the college administration or faculty. At the heart of the new building plan were construction of a large hospital on the east side of 42nd Street and extension of the campus east to 40th Street.

When the plan was presented there was surprise and then anger. Many, including the college building committee, felt the new plan was unrealistic and impractical. The volunteer faculty were particularly incensed, and within a month they submitted the so-called "White Paper," a petition signed by 114 faculty members rejecting the proposal. According to Tollman,

*A point which I sensed in the attitudes, particularly of voluntary faculty, never openly spoken but I think a very strong factor, was a fear that the strengthened faculty in the clinical departments, coupled with the new hospital facility, would be unwelcome competition to the practitioners of the city and to the affiliated hospitals.<sup>102</sup>*

Proponents of the new hospital pointed to certain discouraging statistics which raised the old specter of accreditation problems. At 145 beds, University Hospital was the smallest facility in the country associated with a medical college.

Bee News, January 21, 1927.

## HOSPITAL WITH NO BEDS IN IT

### McMullen Failure to Ask Funds Hits University Wing.

The new wing of the University of Nebraska hospital in Omaha, recently completed, will from all indications remain idle and bare of equipment for two years at least, it was estimated here today, due to the failure of the governor to include in his recommendations to the legislature a special appropriation for equipment.

The executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce, in a letter

to Governor McMullen, urged him to recommend to the legislature a special appropriation of \$125,000, the sum necessary to make the building ready for occupancy. The appropriation granted to the University of Nebraska two years ago did not specify any amount to be used for the erection of the new wing, but due to the efforts of John R. Webster, regent from Omaha, one-third of the entire amount was granted for this purpose by the board of regents. There was, however, no provision for equipment.

Mr. Webster said today that Governor McMullen on Wednesday last informed him and Amos Thomas, chairman of the republican county central committee, who called to impress upon the governor that this was a matter of state charity and not a local or university matter, that he would not include the appropriation in his list of recommendations.

"It now seems," said Mr. Webster, "that the building will remain idle until the appropriation is granted by the state or it donated by private individuals."

## Hospital Problems

Dean Tollman was very much concerned about the size and the financial state of University Hospital — so essential in clinical education. Obviously, the hospital had fallen on hard times. Chronic shortages of funds and administrative problems had left it with only a few more than its original 130 beds.

As has been noted, from its opening on September 3, 1917, the hospital was seen as an important element of medical education and a valuable service facility for Nebraska citizens. But the seeds of future problems lay in the hospital's purpose, stated by the University Board of Regents, the governing body of the hospital:

*The Hospital for the University of Nebraska at Omaha is not founded with the idea of receiving patients who are able to pay for special medical and surgical care. Worthy sick . . . shall be admitted upon receipt by the hospital authorities of a written application, stating that the patient needs medical or surgical attention, and that he is unable to pay for professional services at the hospital.<sup>105</sup>*

The hospital prospered during its first decade, and the College of Medicine administration requested funds to expand the building.

When Unit II opened in 1927, University Hospital's capacity rose to 250 beds. But soon the Depression dealt the hospital a staggering blow, from which it would not recover for nearly 30 years.

By 1930 the first closing of wards at the hospital had taken place. A ward originally assigned to psychiatry was converted to interns' quarters. Throughout the Thirties and Forties operating funds remained inadequate, wards were closed, and hospital occupancy declined. Even the national economic recovery had a negative effect on University Hospital; fewer people could qualify for admission as indigents.

The Legislature did attempt to give the hospital some financial relief by passing a law that required Nebraska counties to pay for the care of their residents admitted to University Hospital. Counties were to pay two-thirds of the cost of hospital care, not to exceed \$4 per day. This rate was the estimated cost of care above the costs of medical education. The provision of the original hospital enabling act remained: Only indigent patients could be admitted to University Hospital, and they could not be asked to pay for the services.<sup>106</sup>



## Group Urges Counties Help Pay Expense

4 Legislators Report  
Management Good;  
Short Staff Cited

Nurse E

se Norins Muhle . . . This ward closed.

—Photo-Strait Photo.

*World-Herald, Decem-  
ber 26, 1959.*



*Model showing proposed hospital area, 1954.*

Throughout the early years, Deans of the College of Medicine served as administrators of University Hospital. In 1953, Duane Johnson, the University's first professionally trained hospital administrator, was appointed. He was succeeded by Edwin Ross in 1966.

After much planning by the building committee, headed by Dr. F. Lowell Dunn, construction began in 1958 on a third unit of University Hospital, adjacent to the existing hospital on the northwest. The original plans called for Unit III to house 150 patient beds, clinics, surgical areas, the library, and an auditorium. It was expected to be adequate for 10 years, at which time Unit I was to be removed and a new building constructed in its location.<sup>107</sup>

But the addition actually constructed was much smaller than planned. When Unit III opened in 1962, it contained no patient beds. Its three stories housed the emergency room, clinics, the pharmacy, radiology and pathology departments, classrooms, and administrative offices.

Shortly after the construction was completed the 1963 proposal to build the new hospital east of 42nd Street was revealed. The hospital's future status once again looked uncertain. Senator Terry Carpenter of Scottsbluff, who had originally sponsored the hospital building legislation, forced a compromise which effectively killed the idea of expansion to the east. Nevertheless, the need to expand hospital facilities was as urgent as ever, but would have to await new plans, and a new alignment of political forces.

*Aerial view, new hospi-  
tal, from southwest,  
1961.*



## Dr. Poynter Called Father of Hospital

Dr. C. W. M. Poynter, Dean Emeritus of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine, Tuesday was hailed as the "father of the Childrens Memorial Hospital."

He was honored at a meeting of the board of trustees at the hospital. Speaking for the board, Mrs. Mary Elaine Morsman said: "Dr. Poynter's imagination, interest and untiring work made this hospital possible. We sincerely appreciate his efforts."

Dr. Poynter said he "hadn't been able to get his eyes away from a children's hospital here for many years." He expressed the belief that "Omaha's need for a children's hospital was so great, some good angel would have come along and built it."

The board presented a gift to Dr. Poynter.



*Aerial view, Children's Complex, from southwest, 1961.*

*World-Herald, March 18, 1948.*

## The Children's Center Concept

Concern for the health needs of children and the cooperation of several public and private agencies led to the construction in the 1950's of a "children's medical center" on the College of Medicine campus. Dean Poynter had been much involved in the initial planning of Childrens Memorial Hospital built in 1948 and this private pediatric hospital was affiliated with the College of Medicine.

Under Tollman, further development of special service facilities for children began. In 1956, directors of the Hattie B. Munroe Home concluded an agreement with the University and constructed a three-story residence for handicapped children on the campus. The Munroe Home, founded in 1922 in memory of Mrs. Munroe by her husband and sister, had previously been located in a 10-room house in the Benson area of Omaha.<sup>108</sup> The Omaha Public Schools opened the Dr. J. P. Lord School at 330 South 44th Street in 1957. Named for the orthopedic surgeon who was prominent on the faculty of the College of Medicine, the Lord School for the physically handicapped had operated since 1938 in a classroom in the Field Club School.<sup>109</sup> In 1958, the C. Louis Meyer family established the Meyer Therapy Center and constructed a three-story building at the corner of 44th Street and Dewey Avenue; it opened in 1959.<sup>110</sup>

During the 1950's, the children's facilities were devoted to the treatment of young polio victims. When vaccine eliminated the major threat of that disease, the focus of the three institutions shifted to other problems of children and new programs were developed to diagnose and help the handicapped child.

*Meyer Children's Therapy Center, south entrance.*



*Hattie B. Munroe Home, south entrance.*





*University Hospital, outpatient and ambulance entrance, Unit III, 1961.*



*Detail of frieze, Hospital, Unit III, north, 1961.*

In all of this impressive expansion, Dr. Tollman was the tactful and unobtrusive leader. He understood well the national trends in medicine and medical education during this era, and saw his role as one of guiding the forces already set in motion to bring both change and growth to the campus.

*Dr. H. Gifford, ophthalmology chairman, and technician Lucy Lipp discuss eye preparations for microscopic study, ca. 1964.*



*(L to r) Asst. Dean J. Benjamin; Dr. J. R. Schenken, chairman, Pathology Dept.; and Dean Tollman, ca. 1961.*

*Dr. D. Harman titrating for free fatty acids in serum, biochemistry laboratory, 1962.*



*(L to r) Drs. A. L. Bennett, M. Hendrickson, and A. R. McIntyre in physiology laboratory, ca. 1960.*

*Dr. Tollman receives \$1,000 from Nebraska Lions Sight Conservation Foundation to establish first eye bank in Nebraska, December 7, 1961.*

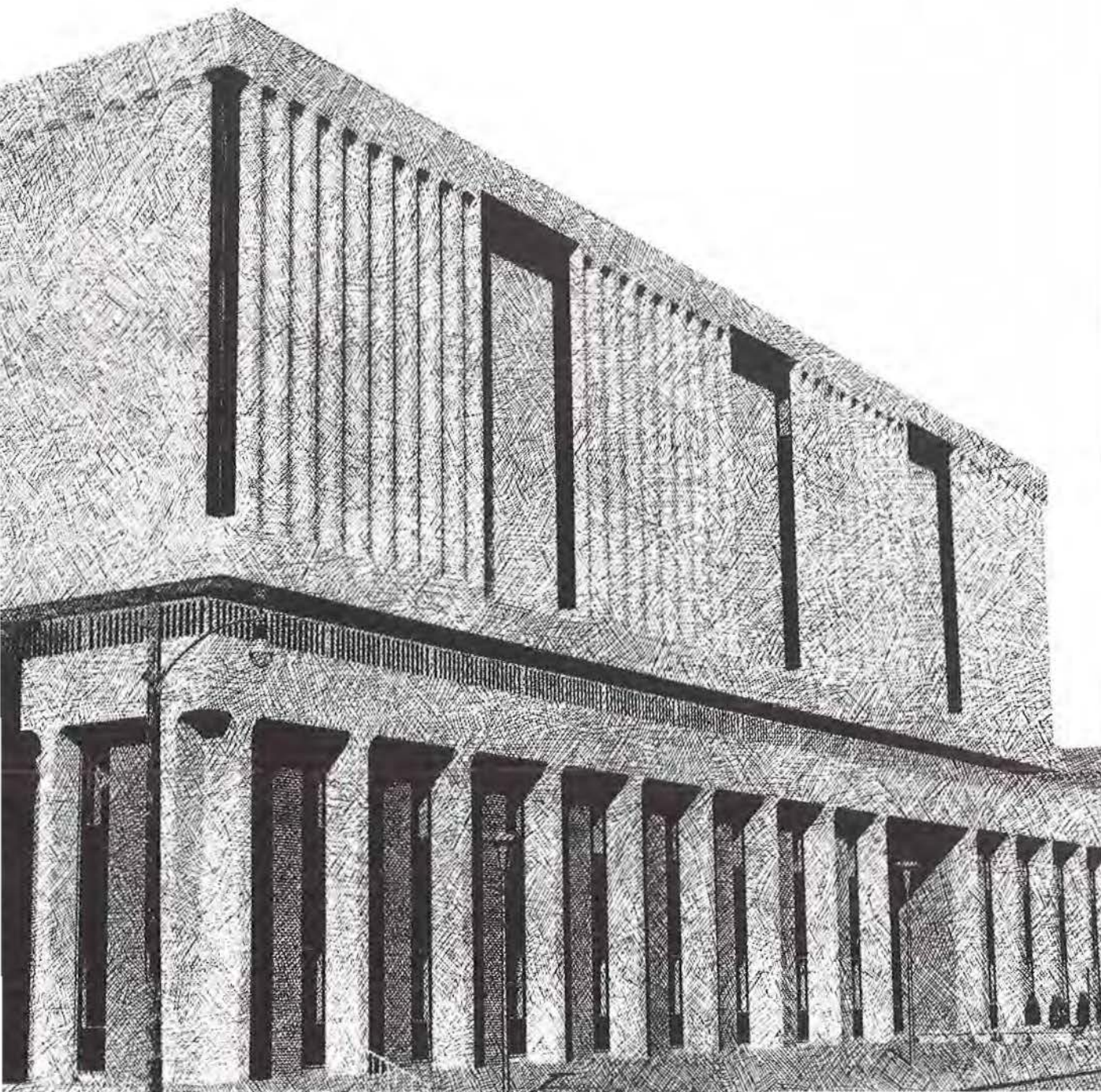




*Aerial view, campus from southwest, 1961.*

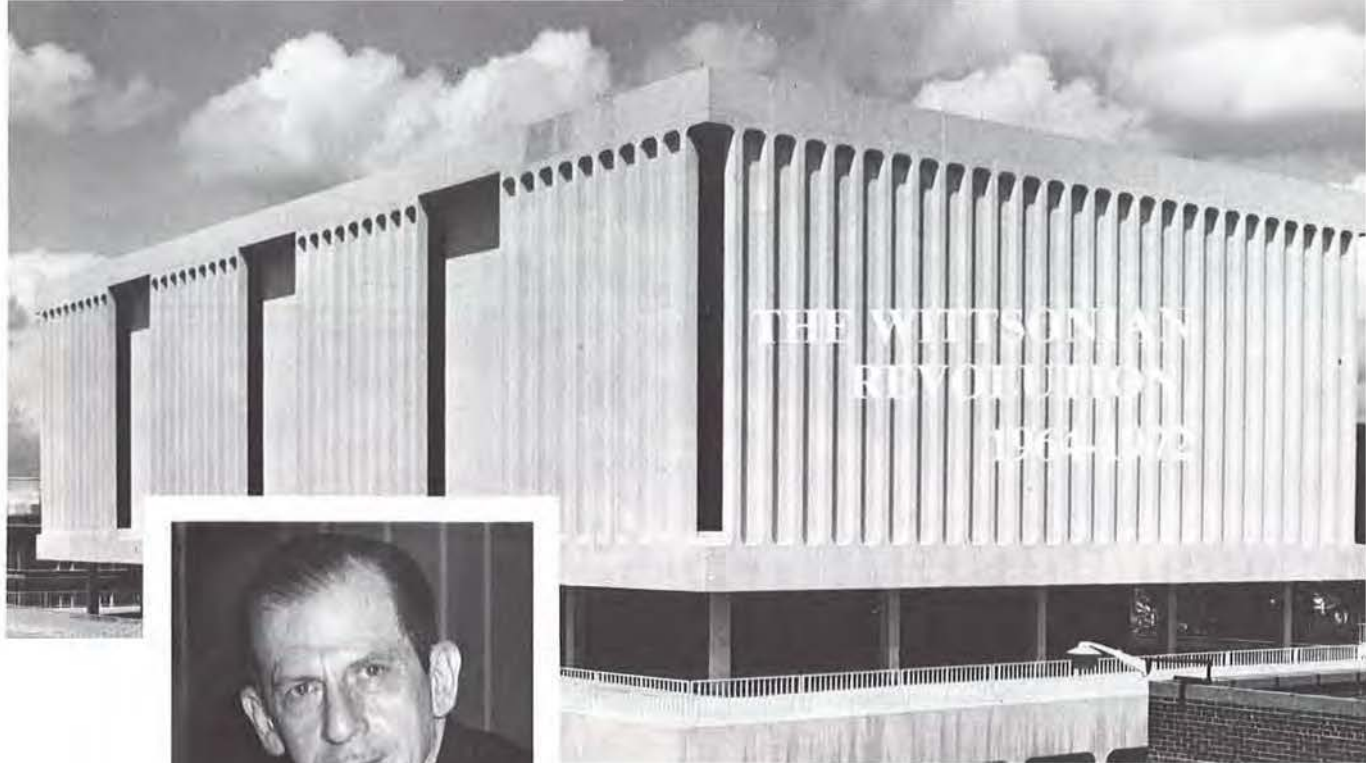


# THE WITTON REVOLUTION: 1964-1972





*Basic Science Building, east entrance, ca. 1972 (named Wittson Hall to honor Dr. C. L. Wittson at his retirement, February, 1972).*



*Basic Science Building and Library of Medicine, viewed from southwest. Level 5 between the buildings provides space for administrative offices of the college and the Medical Center.*

*Dr. Cecil L. Wittson, Dean, 1964-1968.*

In June of 1964, Dean Tollman resigned after an effective but trying 12-year tenure as Dean. The political impasse on hospital expansion and the renewed accreditation problems were remaining challenges after his departure. The Regents turned, after considerable discussion, to Dr. Cecil Wittson, Chairman of the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry and Director of Nebraska Psychiatric Institute. He agreed to accept the Dean's office if he were given control over the administration of the College of Medicine, responsible only to the Chancellor of the University and the Board of Regents, and if the college could present and defend its own budget request to the Legislature. These conditions were agreed upon, and Dr. Wittson was appointed Dean of the college in August 1964.

Wittson brought to the Deanship all the skills and experience he had developed in leading Nebraska Psychiatric Institute to national prominence. Although quiet and reserved to those who did not know him well, Wittson had the ability to awaken interest and generate enthusiasm, involvement and action in those around him — his faculty, the Legislature and even federal health agencies, as he sought support for his efforts to build the College of Medicine into a modern Medical Center that could provide health care and education to the citizens of Nebraska.



*Dr. Wittson's Master Plan for Campus Development, 1965. (1) NPI research wing, (2) Medical Amphitheatre, (3) Ambulatorium and Parking Tower, (4) Continuing Education and Parking Tower, (5) Teaching Hospital and Clinic, (6) Basic Science Building, (7) Library.*

## **New Plans for Expansion**

After his appointment Dr. Wittson moved with characteristic speed to seek solutions to the problems facing the college. In January 1965, he announced a new six-year building plan which was not only ambitious but politically astute. Wittson projected the construction of a new basic science building, a "small but superb" hospital, and a new library to house the college's 130,000 volumes. In doing so, he was promising an expansion of classes to produce more physicians, a hospital which was politically acceptable to the Omaha medical community, and an emphasis on educational programs which would lay to rest all doubts about the College of Medicine's commitment to excellence. In June 1965, the Legislature approved an expanded building plan of \$15.3 million.<sup>111</sup>

In addition to his progress with building plans, Dr. Wittson began recruitment of more full-time clinical faculty and reorganization of the administrative structure of the college and hospital. On the basis of these changes, and the promise of Wittson's energetic leadership, the college was granted full accreditation for three years in 1965.

Wittson's victory on behalf of the College of Medicine was completed in January 1966, when an \$8.1 million federal grant was awarded to complete his three-phase building plan.

Phase I included construction of a hospital and the remodeling of the old hospital units, I and II. Phase II provided for the new Basic Science Building, renovation of the North Laboratory Building and remodeling of Conkling Hall. Phase III included the building of the Library of Medicine and remodeling in Unit II to create a biomedical communications center that would provide campus-wide media production and distribution services.<sup>112</sup>

## Construction Begins

In 1967, ground was broken for the new hospital and the Basic Science Building, and remodeling of Conkling Hall began to provide temporary offices for departments displaced by remodeling and construction elsewhere. In October of that year, a 39-bed pediatric unit located in remodeled Unit II, level 5, was dedicated as the Herman Jahr Pediatric Pavilion in honor of the distinguished former chairman of that department. Construction was started on the \$200,000 Eppley Radiation Research Center, an extension of the hospital's radiology department. This facility would add to the college's capability to carry out cancer therapy and research. A regional center for the treatment of patients with emphysema was established with funding from the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration. In November 1967, the Regents announced that federal and other grants to the College of Medicine had reached a record high of \$3.9 million.

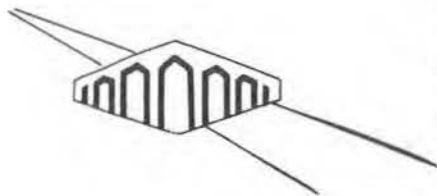


*(Upper left) Groundbreaking for new hospital and Basic Science Building, January, 1967. Front row: Chancellor C. Hardin, Governor N. Tiemann, Drs. F. Smith and C. A. McWhorter.*

*(Above) Eppley Radiation Research Center under construction, underground between Hospital Units II and III. Viewed from the north, 1967.*



*(Left) Dr. I. Kass, Director, tests breathing capacity of a patient in the regional emphysema center, ca. 1969.*



## THE FUTURE OF MEDICINE

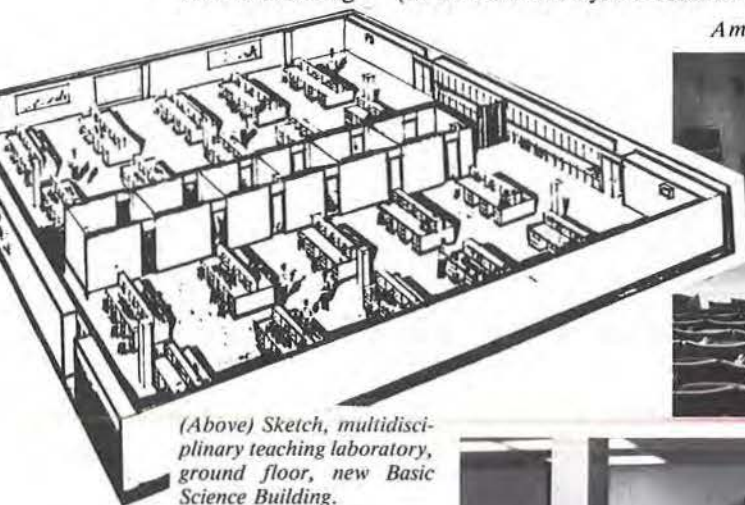


*Participants, Future of Medicine Symposium (l to r) Dr. C. Wagner, Asst. Surgeon General, HEW; Dean Kugel; Dr. J. Millis, Chancellor, Case-Western Reserve University, April 18, 1969.*

### Dedication of Basic Science Building

On April 18, 1969, as part of the College of Medicine's celebration of the University of Nebraska Centennial, the new Basic Science Building and the hospital addition were dedicated with a full-day symposium on "The Future of Medicine."

Despite changes in medical education and the growth of the student body, the North and South Laboratory Buildings had continued as the primary teaching facilities in the basic sciences since 1919. Wittson recognized that more space and new equipment were necessary to support this most essential core of medical education. The new building provided offices and laboratories for the departments of anatomy, microbiology, and pathology as well as a 300-seat auditorium and a variety of specialized teaching facilities. The biochemistry and physiology departments remained in the recently remodeled South Building, and a new Department of Pharmacology would occupy remodeled space in the North Building<sup>113</sup> (to be named Poynter Hall in 1970).



*(Above) Sketch, multidisciplinary teaching laboratory, ground floor, new Basic Science Building.*

*Amphitheatre, Basic Science Building, 294 seats.*



*(Right) Gross anatomy dissection area, Basic Science Building.*

*(Far right) Dr. J. S. Latta and L. McFarland at new electron microscope. Basic Science Building, 1966.*





*Proposed University of Nebraska Library of Medicine, 1966.*



*Bernice Hetzner, Librarian, 1947-1973 (Photo, 1954).*

## Library Construction

In 1927 the College of Medicine Library had been moved to “temporary” quarters in Hospital Unit II. As the college grew, the 100-seat reading room on level 4 and the stack areas below were taxed to capacity. Despite space problems an excellent collection was developed, including a number of rare books donated by alumni and friends of the library. Phillip S. Moe served as librarian from 1940 to 1948. When he was succeeded by Bernice Hetzner the collection totalled 56,000 volumes and 586 periodical subscriptions. For the next 20 years the library continued to grow and build its reputation for service despite inadequate quarters. In the mid-sixties, at Dr. Wittson’s urging, Mrs. Hetzner and her staff began planning a new facility. As soon as the Medical Library Assistance Act was passed by Congress in 1965, Wittson was quick to submit a construction grant application. In 1968, a \$1.6 million grant was awarded to support the construction of the new building. A fund drive among alumni, led by Dr. Leon S. McGoogan, raised \$385,000, and the Legislature appropriated the remainder needed. In July 1970, Mrs. Hetzner and her staff moved into the new library which contained approximately 65,000 square feet for patron service and library operations. Special features of the library included a learning center for use of instructional media and facilities to house the growing rare book collection.



*Crowded stack area, lower level, library, hospital Unit II, north wing, 1967.*

*Stacks and study area, level 7, new Library of Medicine, 1970.*





*Dedication of Library of Medicine, May 7, 1971. (l to r) Dr. M. Cummings, Director, National Library of Medicine, Mrs. Hetzner, Chancellor D. Varner, Dr. C. Wittson.*



*Dr. Leon S. McGoogan.*

The new building also provided an administrative locus for the Mid-Continental Regional Medical Library Program, which had been established in 1968 with Mrs. Hetzner as its director. This regional library gives service to and coordinates medical library activities in a seven-state region. In recognition of her accomplishments in the field of medical librarianship Mrs. Hetzner was appointed to serve on the Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine in 1971. When she retired in 1973, she was succeeded by David Bishop in 1973 and Robert Braude who assumed the directorship in 1978.

The present holdings for the library include approximately 180,000 volumes and 3,370 serials subscriptions. In 1980, the library was named the Leon S. McGoogan Library of Medicine to honor Dr. McGoogan for his fund-raising efforts and his private gifts to the library.<sup>114</sup>

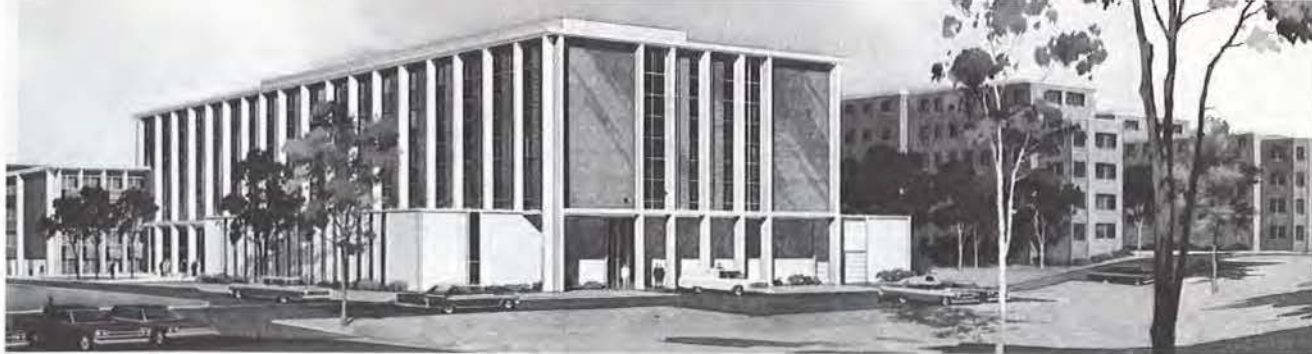


*(Above left) Learning Resource Center, 8th floor, houses large collection of audiovisual materials for student and faculty use.*

*(Above center) Alumnus Dr. Robert J. Moes, donor to the rare book collection, inspects one of the volumes in the collection, ca. 1968.*

*(Left) First floor, library. Circulation desk, ca. 1970.*





*Proposed University Hospital, ca. 1966.*

## The New University Hospital

As previously noted, an important part of Wittson's building program was the construction of a "small but excellent University Hospital." Remodeling of the existing wards was completed in 1966, and early in 1967 ground was broken for the new hospital addition, planned to include the most up-to-date facilities for patient care and treatment; this unit was completed in 1969, raising the hospital's bed capacity to 285.

The Legislature also moved to give the hospital more financial independence. With the coming of federal Medicare and Medicaid legislation in the middle 1960's and the increase in private health insurance coverage, new impetus was given to the issue. The Legislature removed the restriction that University Hospital patients must be indigent, and encouraged the hospital to become self-supporting through charges to patients and third-party payers.

In 10 years, the financial position of the hospital and clinics shifted dramatically toward self-support. In 1966, approximately 80% of the cost of operation was supported by legislative appropriation. By 1976, 85% of the costs were covered by revenue from patient charges.<sup>115</sup> Richard C. Schripsema, hospital administrator from 1966 to 1974 and Vice Chancellor and administrator from 1972 to 1974, supervised the change. His successors in the administrator's post, Douglas Peters and Robert Baker, have moved the hospital closer to self-support, while building a new image focusing on the hospital's role as a center for highly specialized health services, serving Nebraska and surrounding states.

*(Right) R. E. Connor in new pharmacy area, ca. 1970.*

*(Far right) New hospital, typical semi-private room, 1970.*

*(Below) Surgery recovery area, Level 1, hospital, ca. 1970.*

*(Below right) Dr. Y. Miyazaki with high-risk infant, ca. 1968.*





*(Above left) Dr. Paul Pearson, Director of MCRI since 1967.*

*(Above) MCRI Mary Luman Meyer wing, view from south, 1972.*

*(Far left) MCRI patient in pediatric dentistry clinic.*

*(Left) Duane Kliewer, physical therapist, works with handicapped child.*

### **Continuing Growth of Services for Children**

In 1967 negotiations were completed and the Board of the Meyer Therapy Center deeded the facility to the University of Nebraska Medical Center, and Dr. Paul Pearson was named Medical Director of the therapy center and Meyer Professor of Child Health. In 1968, the therapy center's programs combined with those of the University's Handicapped Children's Clinic to form the Meyer Children's Rehabilitation Institute (MCRI).

The institute established as its broad goals: providing interdisciplinary education for personnel in health, education, and vocational fields needed in services to children with handicaps; demonstrating exemplary interdisciplinary service programs; and carrying out basic and clinical research on the prevention and treatment of handicapping conditions in children. As programs and services grew, MCRI adopted the additional goal of serving as a statewide resource center for state and community agencies. In its teaching role MCRI now provides experience for students in all of the health care professions at the Medical Center and for students in related fields from the University of Nebraska at Omaha.

In 1972 the MCRI building was expanded with the help of a \$175,000 grant from the Meyer-Ceco Foundation. The Mary Luman Meyer wing provided much-needed space for expanded diagnostic and therapy services. In the five years of the institute's existence, the staff had increased from nine full-time employees to 50 professional staff members. By 1980, the number of full-time employees had grown to 163.<sup>116</sup>

The directors of the Hattie B. Munroe Home entered into a contract with the University in 1968, under which the Munroe Foundation retained ownership of the facility and contributed funds for operation of programs planned and staffed by the University of Nebraska Medical Center. The home's name was changed to the Hattie B. Munroe Pavilion. For several years, the pavilion continued to provide care for handicapped children who needed services at MCRI and the J. P. Lord School, but whose homes were too far away for commuting. As the need for such care declined, the pavilion became the location of several Medical Center programs which were established to provide specialized services to children with handicaps.<sup>117</sup>



*Dr. Philippe Shubik*



*Dr. H. Garcia, Eppley scientist, studies circulation and structure in hamster cheek pouch, ca. 1970.*



*Dr. S. Mirvish in his Eppley Institute laboratory.*

### **Shubik Research Team to Nebraska**

During this era there was continuing emphasis on expanding Medical Center research activities and funding in all health science areas. Dr. Philippe Shubik, internationally known cancer researcher, became Professor of Oncology and Director of the Eppley Institute in July 1968. When he arrived from the Chicago Medical School Institute for Medical Research, he brought with him 54 of his research staff, \$1 million worth of specialized research equipment, and more than \$1 million in research funds. Over the next several years this institute, under Dr. Shubik's direction, would build an international reputation for its extensive research into the environmental causes of cancer. In 1978 the institute reached a new high in outside research funding with \$3.4 million in support of its many cancer research projects.

In early 1969 plans were drawn for additional animal research space adjacent to the Eppley Cancer Institute. With a promise of funds from the Eppley Foundation, the North Building amphitheatre was demolished, excavation was done, and pilings were driven for footings. Then construction stopped while Dr. Wittson searched for the \$2 million needed to complete the building. In July 1971, construction resumed and the Eppley Hall of Science was dedicated on June 22, 1973.

*Dr. Linda Malick at the electron microscope, Eppley Institute, ca. 1975.*



*Hamster lung, electron microscope, magnification 850x.*



*Rural Medical Day: Nebraska communities sell the advantages of rural living to Medical Center students, April 1971.*



*Dr. Fay Smith, ca. 1965.*



*Dr. Francis Land, ca. 1972.*



*Dr. Margaret Faithe supervising patient examination in Family Practice Clinic.*

## Rural Health

Throughout his years as Dean and Chancellor, Dr. Wittson was very much aware of the need to provide more health manpower and better health care to rural Nebraska, if legislative support of the Medical Center were to remain strong. Soon after Wittson became Dean, Dr. Fay Smith, a well-known family practitioner from Imperial, was appointed to the first Professorship of General Practice, one of three such positions in the nation.

The Division of Family Practice was created in 1969 and was given new status as a department in 1970 with Francis M. Land, M.D., as chairman. Dr. Land's success in getting philosophical support from other college faculty and Nebraska physicians and financial support through federal grants resulted in rapid growth of the programs of the department. The family practice residency was established and residents began to train at hospitals in Scottsbluff, Kearney, Crete, and Friend.

Dr. Land was also involved in the early planning for the physician's assistant training program, and played a key role in setting up an innovative bachelor's degree program in the College of Medicine for physician's assistants training in the School of Health Care Sciences, Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas.

*W Street Clinic, family practice resident with patient, 1972.*

*(Far right) Dr. P. Mooring explaining heart structure to participant in Family Practice Review course, March 1972.*





*(Above) Eppley Hall of Science, entrance to Continuing Education Center, 1973.*



*Continuing Education auditorium with participant materials in place for course, 1977.*



*Lobby, Continuing Education Center, 1977.*



*R. MaCallum, B. Zwirlein and R. Moutrie prepare for a telephone conference to Nebraska hospitals, 1977.*

## **Continuing Medical Education**

Because of the college's firm belief in the importance of continuing education to the health care practitioner, two of the five floors of the new Hall of Science provided the first permanent home for rapidly expanding continuing education activities.

Medical meetings had been sponsored by the college through the years on a rather informal basis. For a time the Alumni Association had sponsored annual clinical reviews. In the mid-1950's, Larry Cappiello, H.S.D., was appointed director of public information and continuing education. In 1965, when Dr. Fay Smith joined the faculty, he also served as coordinator of continuing medical education. Carl Potthoff, M.D., assumed the responsibility after Dr. Smith's death in 1968. A full-time adult educator, Robert R. Moutrie, was hired in 1969 to coordinate the College of Medicine's continuing education offerings and to promote additional programs in other colleges and institutes. Moutrie also assumed responsibility for the planning of the new continuing education center in the Eppley Hall of Science.<sup>118</sup>

## **Other Expansion Plans**

In 1969 the Nebraska Lions Clubs announced plans to build a \$250,000 eye institute on the Medical Center campus on the south side of Units I and II of the hospital. That same year state and federal funding was identified for the Chancellor's last large expansion project, the new College of Nursing, a \$3.4 million building to be built on the southeast corner of 42nd Street and Dewey Avenue.

In 1971 Dr. Wittson began planning an Ambulatorium, a new clinic building to relieve the overcrowded conditions resulting from the huge increase in outpatient visits each year. A grant application was submitted but not funded, delaying construction until the mid 1970's.



*Resident D. Lower provides clinical instruction to L. Burger and R. Wigton, medical students, internal medicine service, 1968.*



*Dr. G. Beddoe, ENT resident, with patient, 1968.*

## **Expansion of Residencies and Other Programs**

The number and size of residency training programs increased rapidly in the second half of the 1960's. In addition to the residency in family practice, programs were established in oral surgery (1967), neurology (1968), orthopedics (1969), and urology (1970). The Nebraska Psychiatric Institute inaugurated post-residency training in child psychiatry. By 1970, the number of residents undergoing specialty training in the College of Medicine had reached 149.

Concurrent with the expansion of residencies, there was an increase in the number of health science students enrolled on the medical campus. With Dean Wittson's encouragement, new and existing allied health programs assumed more importance and the first Associate Dean for Allied Health Professions was appointed. The nursing school also expanded its classes. As Wittson had promised, the number of medical students grew from 349 in 1967 to 423 in 1970. By 1972 the total enrollment on the medical campus reached 1,218, with 472 medical students.

## **Administrative Restructuring**

During these years of growth and expansion from College of Medicine to Medical Center, the Omaha campus was still administratively a part of the University of Nebraska in Lincoln. In 1968 plans were made to add the University of Omaha to the Nebraska University system; the resulting administrative reorganization officially recognized the Medical Center as a semi-autonomous unit of the University of Nebraska system.

These changes brought new titles and new administrators: In March 1968 Dean Wittson was appointed President (a title changed to Chancellor in 1971). Dr. Rena Boyle became Dean of the School of Nursing; Dr. Merrill Eaton, Director of the Nebraska Psychiatric Institute, and Dr. Robert B. Kugel, Dean of the College of Medicine in January 1969.

*Chancellors at merger convocation: Dr. C. Hardin, UN-L; Dr. K. Naylor, UNO; Dr. C. Wittson, UNMC, November 29, 1967.*



*Dr. Merrill T. Eaton*





*Dr. Robert B. Kugel, Dean,  
1969-1974.*



## Dean Kugel's Goals for the College

Dr. Kugel had come to the College of Medicine as Chairman of the Department of Pediatrics in 1965. He had a national reputation for his active involvement in formulating federal programs for the mentally retarded and served on the President's Committee on Mental Retardation. Rather reserved and low key, Dr. Kugel quietly set about supporting and enhancing those programs begun by Dr. Wittson. Resources were identified to strengthen the basic sciences program and increase faculty numbers; a commitment was made to the growth of continuing medical education both on and off the campus; and available federal funds were secured to build College of Medicine programs and facilities and to support curricular changes.

Both Wittson and Kugel were especially concerned with primary and preventive health care and with the need for strong outpatient services. Off-campus community clinics were proposed as a way to provide better health care to the population, and more realistic experiences to students and residents. The first such clinic was opened at 3018 W Street in Omaha, in 1969. Within six years, family health centers were also established in North Omaha and central Omaha.

*(Right) Dr. Kugel receives first campus photo ID card from George Pfau, May 1973.*



*(Far right) Family practice clinic at 3018 W Street, 1969.*



*(Below) Drs. W. J. Wilson and R. K. Harned review X-rays sent via telephone from Broken Bow, Ne., Slow-Scan TV Project, ca. 1973.*



*(Below, right) Dr. Kugel and Mrs. Hubert Humphrey visit NPI MR Research Unit, February 1967.*





(Upper left) Dr. M. Quaipe and student with new dual rectilinear scanner, ca. 1969.

(Above) Biomedical Communications Center. J. Ressegieu directs production of program in color TV studio, 1971.

(Far left) D. Blackwell observes as Dr. G. Gibbs administers a pulmonary function test for cystic fibrosis research, 1968.

(Left) Center for Human Genetics. Dr. J. Eisen takes frozen sperm cells from liquid nitrogen, ca. 1972.

## Chancellor Wittson Steps Down

By the end of Wittson's eight-year tenure in 1972, the physical growth of the Medical Center was striking, and many saw it as Wittson's greatest achievement as Dean and Chancellor. However, he had also brought about the evolution of the College of Medicine into a Medical Center, a complex organization with the college as one vital part. These more difficult and less visible changes in the institution had broadened the scope and increased the potential of the College of Medicine to train health manpower, carry out research, and give service in the medical sciences. The direction had been set and the foundation had now been laid for a medical center, capable of growing and responding to the future health care demands of the State of Nebraska. For Chancellor Wittson, who had moved successfully from practicing psychiatrist to medical administrator, age 65 did not mean retirement. He immediately began a new career as a consultant in hospital construction for an Omaha-based architectural firm.

Omaha Sun newspapers chose Dr. Wittson "Man of the Year," December 29, 1966. Photo at right from Sun story.



### Med Hall Will Be Named for Dr. Wittson

Omaha (AP) — The man retiring as chancellor of the University of Nebraska Medical Center will have a building named after him.

During a dinner Tuesday night honoring Dr. Cecil L. Wittson, it was announced that the N.U. Board of Regents has prepared a resolution naming the Basic Science Building as Wittson Hall.

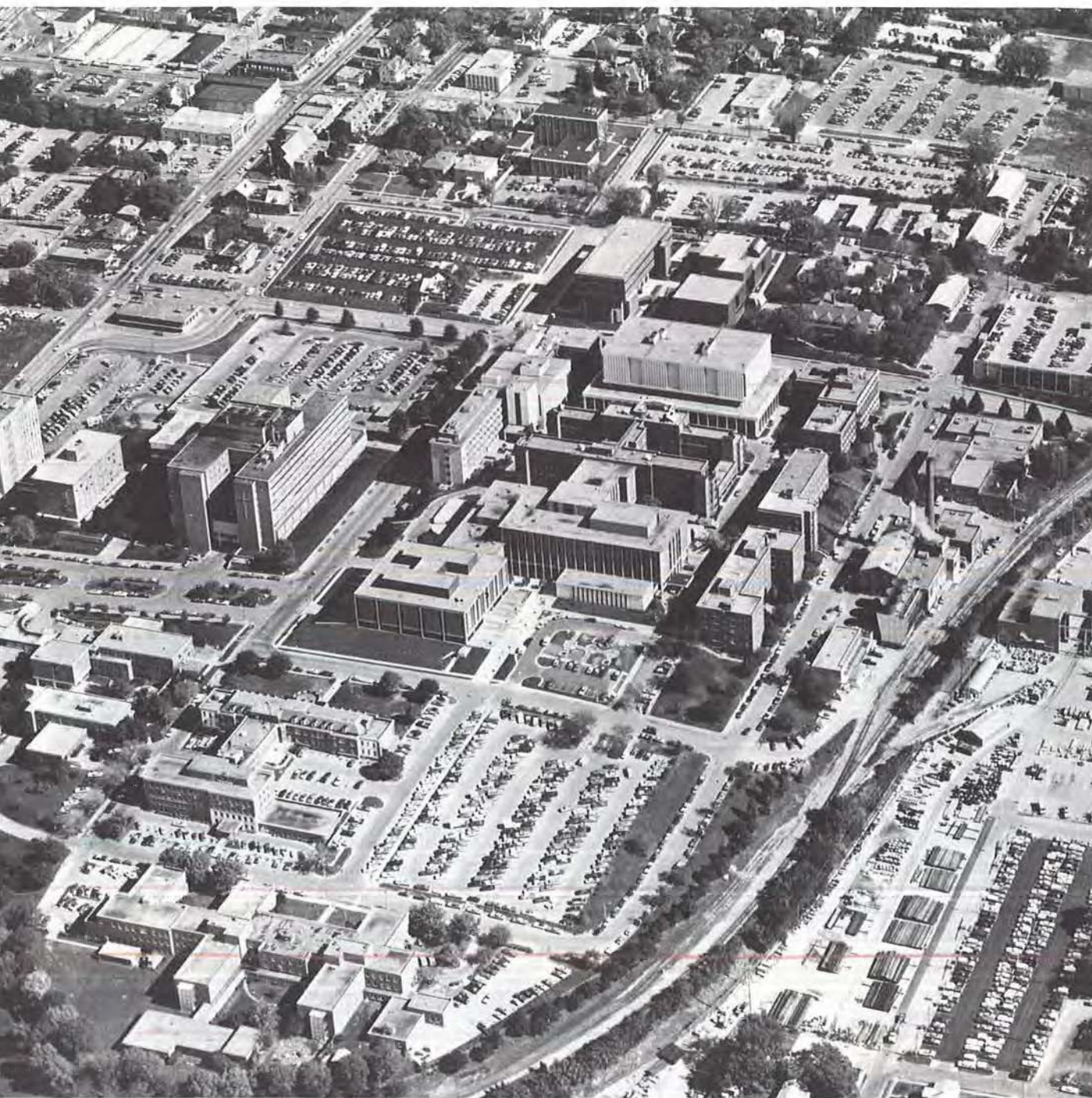
President Edward Lincoln said

World-Herald,  
January 26,  
1972.

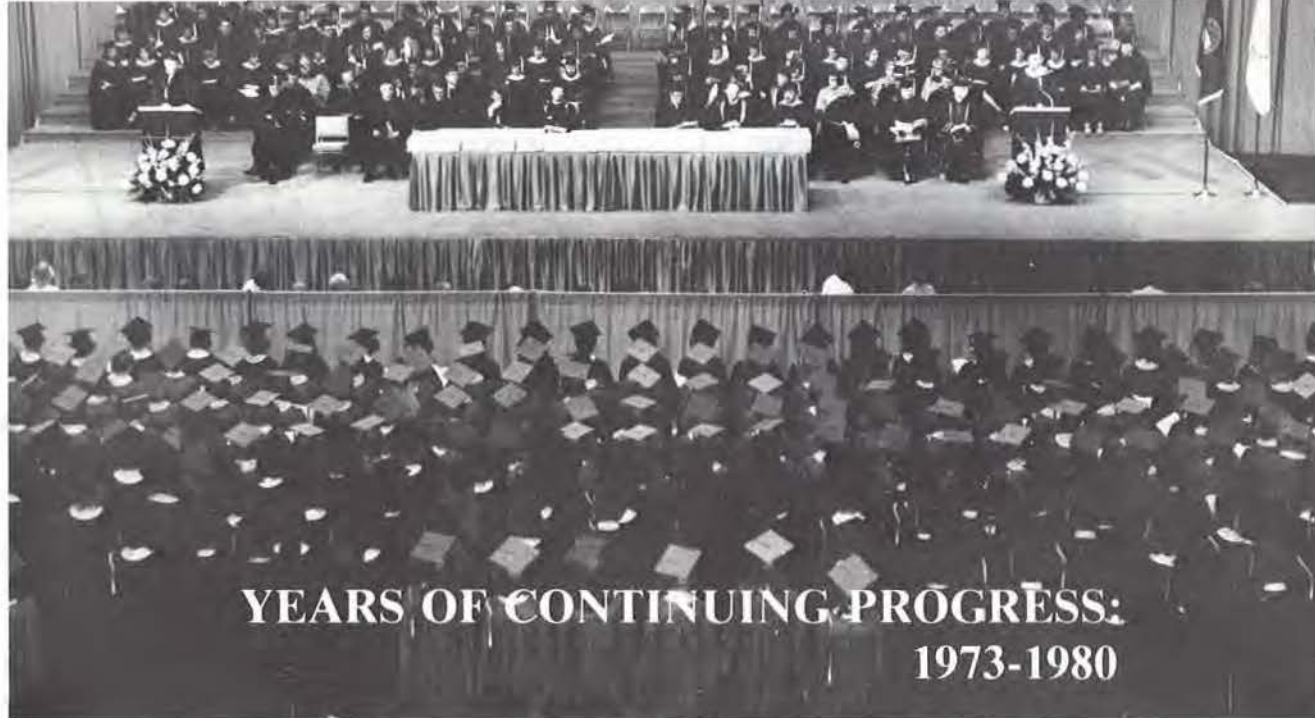


**YEARS OF  
CONTINUING PROGRESS  
1973-1980**





*Aerial view, campus, 1979.*



*Medical Center Graduation, Omaha Civic Auditorium, May 1979.*

## **The Last Decade**

After the great growth and many changes that took place during Chancellor Wittson's tenure, the remainder of the decade of the 1970's was primarily a period of strengthening programs and reaffirmation of the University's basic commitments of education, service, and research. In the early 1970's, there were continuing serious shortages of health care professionals in the rural areas of Nebraska, and the state looked to the Medical Center to supply manpower to give primary care. At the same time, the Medical Center needed to maintain and expand its capacity to provide highly specialized tertiary medical care, both as a service to patients and for its importance to the educational programs and research activities.

## **Student Concerns**

During this period students began to assume new roles in the educational process; student government became more active, and students were appointed to various college committees and given non-voting representation on the Board of Regents. Student activities outside the classroom became more goal oriented — organized to pursue such interests as the history of medicine, rural health manpower problems, or physical fitness.

Through the years few black or other minority group medical students had been enrolled in the College of Medicine. In June of 1970, concerned members of the Medical Center faculty, student body, and administration formed a Committee on Minority Student Affairs with the aims of increasing the number of applications from minority students and of retaining those students accepted into health careers training. In 1976 Anece M. McCloud was appointed the first Minority Student Affairs Officer. This Medical Center-wide office has worked to continue the successful activities of the committee and to develop many other programs for minority students.



Dr. Robert D. Sparks, Chancellor, 1972-1976.

Lincoln Journal,  
February 6, 1975.



## Sparks Appointed Chancellor

Dr. Robert Sparks was named Chancellor of the Medical Center on July 1, 1972. His personality was well suited to the complex corporate-style governance of the institution. The center's growth, emerging constraints on funding, and new public demands for accountability required that the Chancellor be skilled at reconciling various points of view and at delegating power to bring about progress. During his tenure he would further strengthen the administrative structure of the Medical Center and continue to build the good relationships that Wittson had established with the Legislature. Cooperation with Creighton University Health Sciences programs was continued and strengthened.

Sparks also sought to increase interest and involvement of the business and professional leaders of Omaha and the state by creating a Board of Counselors for the Medical Center. This group of twenty advisors for long-range planning and goal setting held its organizational meeting in September of 1976.

## Residency Programs Are Enlarged

With both primary and tertiary care services expanding, Chancellor Sparks and Dean Kugel gave much attention to further expansion of residency programs for physicians. The residencies were critical as an index to the Medical Center's claim to excellence in service and education, but even more important, they were seen as one means of encouraging physicians to settle and practice in Nebraska. The Regents and Legislature provided funding to expand various departments' graduate medical education programs. As a result, the number of house officer positions grew from 179 in 1971-72 to 282 in 1976-77. Growth in the primary care specialties was particularly emphasized. In the Department of Family Practice, the cornerstone of primary care training, there were nine residents in the first group admitted in 1971; by 1975 the number had increased to 30, and it reached a high of 40 in 1980.

The last group of young physicians to be called "interns" entered training on July 1, 1974. Beginning in 1975, all graduate medical education programs became residencies.



*Cardiovascular Center faculty members, Drs. Helen Starke and Barry Dzindzio, 1976.*



*"Heartline to Health," weekly public education television series, 1974-1977. Dr. Robert Eliot (r) hosts a broadcast with Drs. A. Forker and W. Nelson as participants.*

## **Growth in Cardiovascular Medicine**

In 1972, the Division of Cardiovascular Medicine was established with Dr. Robert S. Eliot as director. Two years later, the Nebraska Legislature established and funded a Cardiovascular Center at the college, as a result of Dr. Eliot's persuasive efforts to increase the potential for cardiovascular research, service, and training in the state. Because of his special interest in emotional stress related to cardiovascular disorders, Dr. Eliot, in 1980, has initiated a proposal for a new Department of Preventive and Stress Medicine to further focus on this important cardiovascular risk factor.

## **Organization of the Allied Health Professions**

As increasing knowledge made health care more sophisticated, there came a national demand for manpower in fields related to medicine. The University of Nebraska Medical Center had long been involved in training some allied health professionals; in the 1970's additional programs were established and a formal academic structure was created for them.

Allied health education had begun in the College of Medicine in the early 1930's with a class in medical technology and a class in radiologic technology. Since 1948, both programs have awarded Bachelor of Science degrees. In addition, a certificate program in radiologic technology was offered until 1972 when it was replaced by the associate degree program.

The emerging importance of allied health programs was recognized in 1968 by Dr. Wittson, who appointed D. Craig Affleck, Ph.D., as Associate Dean for allied health. Later Associate Deans were Dr. J. P. Tollman and Dr. Perry Rigby.

A program in physical therapy was established in 1970 and awarded Bachelor of Science degrees. Also in 1970, the Division of Audiology and Speech Pathology began offering a clinical practicum for students from the other University of Nebraska campuses.

In 1972, the Board of Regents created the School of Allied Health Professions within the College of Medicine. Establishment of the school provided an administrative structure for the programs, which until then were administered through College of Medicine departments. William R. Ruegamer, Ph.D., was named Associate Dean of the School of Allied Health Professions in 1974.



*Clinical instruction of radiation therapy students, 1979.*



*PA student Sid Jaeger in the nursery, ca. 1975.*



*Nurse anesthetist student receives supervised training in surgery, ca. 1979.*



*Dr. William R. Ruegamer, appointed Assoc. Dean, School of Allied Health Professions, 1974.*



*Dean Ruegamer presents first allied health awards to Mary Ellen Sacksteder, Dir., Physical Therapy Educ., for outstanding service and to Mary Jean Long, Medical Technology, outstanding teacher, November 1, 1977.*

Allied health programs established since the formation of the school include: an associate degree program in nuclear medicine technology and a post-baccalaureate certificate program in biomedical communications, 1972; the nurse anesthetist baccalaureate program and the radiation therapy certificate program, 1973; nuclear medicine technology baccalaureate program, 1975; and a post-baccalaureate certificate program in medical nutrition, 1976. A baccalaureate program in health services administration was offered from 1973 to 1979.

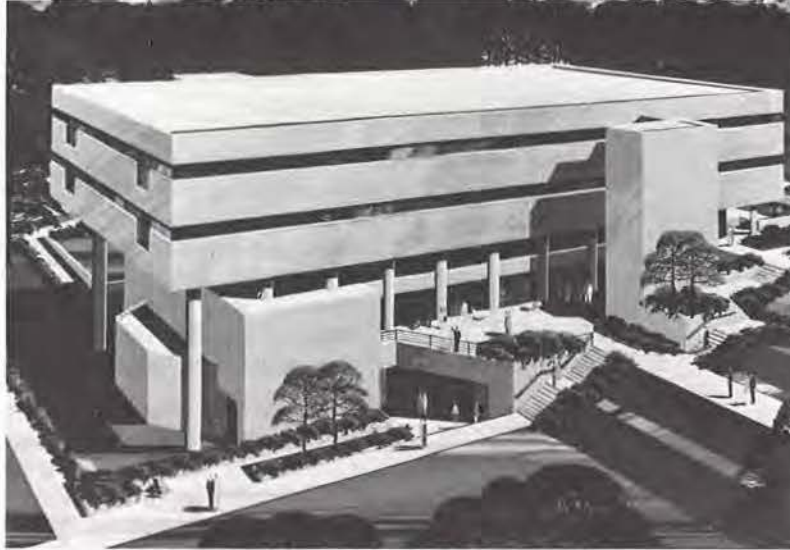
The Nebraska Legislature created one training program within the School of Allied Health Professions, the Physician's Assistant Program. State Senator Loran Schmit piloted the original bill through the Unicameral in 1972; \$96,000 was appropriated for the physician's assistant program's first year. The Division of Physician's Assistant Education admitted its first students in 1973. The goal of the program is to supply well-trained assistance to overworked rural physicians. Each year a high percentage of the P.A. graduates locate in rural Nebraska.

### **Evolution of Other Medical Center Units**

While the College of Medicine and University Hospital and Clinics were progressing in many areas, other units of the Medical Center were also finding new directions in the early 1970's. The School of Nursing became a separate College of Nursing, and the College of Pharmacy became part of the Medical Center.



*Dr. Rena A. Boyle,  
Dean, 1967-1979.*



*Rendering, College of Nursing building, ca. 1973.*



### **College of Nursing<sup>120</sup>**

Dr. Rena Boyle succeeded Irma Kyle as Director of the School of Nursing in 1967, when Nebraska faced a shortage of skilled nurses. The Nebraska Nurses Association identified 419 openings for nurses in the state that year, and projected a shortage of 1,000 nurses by 1978. In addition, there were plans to phase out several hospital-based nurse training programs. Dr. Boyle faced the challenges of expanding the School of Nursing's enrollment and restructuring the curriculum to prepare nurses for increasing responsibilities in giving health care.

In 1968, Dr. Boyle was named Dean of the School of Nursing, a title which reflected the enhanced status of the nursing education program. The school had since 1952 offered a baccalaureate program in nursing, with students required to take one year of college work at an accredited college, and their last three years of study at the Medical Center.

The Dean and her faculty set out to design a new approach to nursing education with new options and opportunities for the student. As part of these curriculum changes a master's degree program was established and the first class of nine graduate students was admitted in the fall of 1969.

The entire nursing curriculum was restructured, and in 1973 the "career ladder" or articulated curriculum was fully implemented. In this program students can enter nursing education directly from high school, and, after two years, earn an associate degree in nursing and qualify for licensure as registered nurses. Those who wish to pursue their education can take an additional two years of work and study to earn the baccalaureate degree. Nurses interested in education, administration, or advanced nursing responsibilities may apply for the master's degree program. Since its introduction, the articulated program has been hailed nationally as a model for nursing education.

In 1972, the School of Nursing became the College of Nursing, an elevation in status appropriate to the enlarged scope of nursing education.

The Board of Regents that year authorized the extension of the nursing undergraduate programs to the University of Nebraska—Lincoln campus. The Lincoln program was funded by the 1974 Legislature, and the first class of associate degree students was admitted on the Lincoln campus that fall.

As nursing education developed, space again became a problem for the school. In 1970, Chancellor Wittson requested and received funds from the Legislature, and in 1974 bids were accepted by the Board of Regents. The \$3.7 million building was funded by the U.S. Public Health Service, the Nebraska Legislature, and private gifts. When plans for the building were announced, Dr. Boyle stated, "No longer will the size of an entering freshman class be determined by a 93-seat classroom rather than the health needs of Nebraska."<sup>121</sup> The College of Nursing building on the southeast corner of 42nd Street and Dewey Avenue was dedicated on January 31, 1976.

Throughout the 1970's the College of Nursing had considerable impact as a resource throughout the state. Affiliations with hospitals and nurses across Nebraska were established, and the Colleges of Medicine, Nursing, and Pharmacy collaborated in working with community hospitals in Broken Bow and Ogallala to provide clinical experiences for students in rural areas.

Beginning in 1977, a Kellogg Foundation grant has made it possible for registered nurses throughout Nebraska to work toward the baccalaureate degree through the College of Nursing's off-campus program. In cooperation with hospitals and colleges across Nebraska, the college distributes educational materials and programs to permit nurses to take the same courses that are offered on University campuses. Off-campus training sites are in Grand Island, Hastings, North Platte, Kearney, Broken Bow, Scottsbluff, Chadron, Norfolk, Wayne, and O'Neill.

Rena Boyle's retirement in 1979 marked the end of her productive 12-year career as Dean, during which she compiled a record of achievement unparalleled in Nebraska nursing education. She left behind her a strong nursing program nationally recognized for its innovative approaches to quality nursing education.

Dean Rosalee Yeaworth was appointed in 1979 to succeed Dr. Boyle. Her administration is expected to emphasize the College of Nursing's next area of development: research to add knowledge in the discipline of nursing.



*(Far left) Dr. Rosalee Yeaworth, appointed Dean, 1979.*

*(Left) Assoc. Dean Jane M. Carney counseling students, ca. 1978.*

*(Lower left) Nursing arts lab, College of Nursing, 1976.*

*(Below) Fairfield Hall, College of Nursing, Lincoln Division, established 1974.*







*Dr. Albert R. Haskell, appointed Dean, 1972.*



*Rendering, College of Pharmacy building, ca. 1974.*

## College of Pharmacy Joins UNMC

In the late 1960's, educators were recognizing the advantages of training health care professionals in various disciplines in the same setting, so that the students could learn to function as a true team. The College of Pharmacy, then based at the University of Nebraska—Lincoln, also was seeing the importance of clinical practice in pharmacy.

When Albert R. Haskell, Ph.D., was appointed Dean of the College of Pharmacy in 1972, the College of Pharmacy was ready to be aligned with the Medical Center. Haskell quickly set in motion the planning necessary for an enlarged college with a curriculum designed for advanced pharmacy education.

The first group of pharmacy students on the Medical Center campus were seniors, who began their last year of training in 1972. At that time, plans were to convert the recently acquired Child Saving Institute at 42nd and Emile Streets into quarters for the College of Pharmacy. A dynamic and forceful man, Haskell was persuasive in winning state, federal, and private funds to construct a new building to house the college. The new College of Pharmacy building opened on the east side of 42nd Street in 1976.

At the same time, the college was instituting far-reaching changes in its curriculum. With faculty members oriented to the patient-care aspects of pharmacy practice, the new program emphasized clinical pharmacy. Instead of the Bachelor of Science degree, students completing the program were awarded a Doctor of Pharmacy degree, as the University of Nebraska became the third pharmacy school in the United States to offer the Pharm. D. as the sole degree upon graduation.

*Interior, College of Pharmacy, ground floor lounge area and main staircase, 1976.*



*Clinical pharmacist J. N. Baldwin reviews patient record with medical students, ca. 1977.*



## Medical Curriculum Modification

For a number of years the College of Medicine's Office of Curriculum Audit and Development and the college Curriculum Committee had been considering changes in the pattern of medical education. Studies led to the offering of a broader range of electives, and efforts were made to coordinate courses more effectively.

In the late 1960's, national concern regarding the shortage of physicians resulted in federal programs to support increased medical school class sizes and shortened training programs in United States medical schools. The University of Nebraska College of Medicine's response was the introduction of a new curriculum designed to educate medical students in three years rather than the traditional four (class size was also increased).

The implementation of the three-year, 12-quarter curriculum began with the Physicians Augmentation Program in the summer of 1970. Twenty entering medical students were given a defined curriculum separate from the regular freshman class. Based on the initial experience, 30 students were admitted to the augmentation program in 1971. In July 1972, the College of Medicine started its first full class of medical students in the new program, although students were given the option of extending their program to four years if they desired.<sup>122</sup>

Assistant Dean for Curriculum Perry G. Rigby explained the rationale for the change:

*The faculty of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine, like other medical educators throughout the nation, are concerned about adapting medical education to the needs of new and different times. There is an awareness of the need to improve the quality of educational experiences and conduct this process in a shorter period of time.*

*An important consideration is the fact that many students are better prepared for medical school today than in the past. Additionally the emphasis in medical education is changing from "knowing all the facts" to knowing how to acquire, correlate, and apply information. Since there is an undeniable information explosion, the student must learn proportionately fewer facts and more educational flexibility. Finally, medical school graduates continue their education proportionately longer now.<sup>123</sup>*

## Changes in Leadership

Dean Robert Kugel announced his resignation in October 1973. He remained as Interim Dean until July 1974, when he became Vice President for Health Sciences at the University of New Mexico. His administration at Nebraska had seen substantial growth in the medical, allied health, and residency training programs; maturation of the children's rehabilitation programs in which he was vitally interested; and study and implementation of a new curriculum for the College of Medicine.



*Dr. Perry G. Rigby, Dean,  
1974-1978.*



*Clinic Building, dedicated October 2, 1977.*

### **Rigby Assumes Deanship**

Dr. Perry Rigby was named Kugel's successor. Rigby had served on the College of Medicine faculty since 1964, becoming Director of the Division of Hematology in 1968. He served as Assistant Dean for Curriculum; Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, and Acting Associate Dean of the School of Allied Health Professions. With characteristic enthusiasm, Dean Rigby came to his office dedicated to a continuation and enhancement of College of Medicine progress.

Under Dean Rigby's guidance, growth continued in the number of College of Medicine faculty, both full-time and volunteer. Record numbers of students were enrolled each year. Realignment was made in some departments, and cooperative programs were initiated between the University of Nebraska College of Medicine and the Creighton University School of Medicine, resulting in joint departments of neurology and dermatology. A new Department of Neurosurgery was established in the Nebraska College of Medicine.

### **Vietnamese Physicians' Training**

In addition, in 1975 a special training program for 33 Vietnamese physicians was set up to prepare these doctors to pass the examinations necessary to begin practicing medicine in rural Nebraska. Margaret Faithe, M.D., served as academic director of the program taught by College of Medicine faculty. By mid-1978, 31 of the 33 physicians had begun practicing medicine in their sponsoring Nebraska communities.

*Twenty-two Vietnamese physicians complete their first year of study at Nebraska, July 1976.*





*Nebraska Lions Eye Institute, 1975.*



*Dr. Harry W. McFadden, Interim Chancellor, February - June 1972, August 1976 - June 1977.*

## **Nebraska Lions Eye Institute**

Construction began in March 1974 on the Nebraska Lions Eye Institute, a one-story building between Units I and II on the south side of University Hospital. Nebraska Lions Clubs financed half the construction costs; the remainder came from the Kresge Foundation and a federal grant. The Lions Eye Institute, under the direction of Raymond Records, M.D., since its establishment, provides for outpatient care, teaching of medical students and residents, and clinical research. The facility was dedicated in May 1975.<sup>125</sup>

## **Expanded Outpatient Service**

In July 1974, the Medical Center was awarded a \$5.5 million grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to construct an ambulatory clinic building at the northwest corner of the existing hospital. The building was needed to house facilities for the ever-increasing number of outpatients. In 1971-72, clinic visits numbered 139,246 and projections were that the outpatient visit census would grow to more than 200,000 within a decade. Dedicated on October 2, 1977, the Clinic Building houses clinics and offices for surgery, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, oncology, dermatology, internal medicine and radiology.<sup>124</sup>

## **Chancellor Sparks Resigns**

In 1976 Chancellor Robert Sparks resigned to direct the Health Section of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. During his four years as Chancellor, he had guided the Medical Center through a period of growth and maturation of programs. At his departure, three major buildings were nearing completion — the Colleges of Nursing and Pharmacy and the Clinic Building.

Thanks to the Legislature's support of efforts by Sparks, Kugel, and Rigby, the residency training programs were meeting the goal of educating an increasing number of primary care physicians. The larger problem of limited health care in rural areas was not yet solved, but efforts were being made to alleviate the problem through affiliations with rural institutions, continuing education of health practitioners, and educational experiences for students in rural areas.



*Dr. Neal A. Vanselow,  
appointed Chancellor,  
July 1977.*

*Symbol of the Chancellor's Club, whose  
members are generous UNMC supporters.*



## **Vanselow Chosen as Chancellor**

Dr. Harry McFadden served as Interim Chancellor until the Board of Regents appointed Dr. Neal A. Vanselow as Chancellor of the Medical Center in July 1977. A specialist in internal medicine, Dr. Vanselow came to Nebraska with administrative experiences gained at the University of Michigan and the University of Arizona.

One of the first challenges faced by the new Chancellor was the resolution of the professional fees question, which had simmered and flared throughout the middle years of the decade. At issue was the money generated by faculty physicians for services provided to patients. Several legislators proposed that a portion of these professional fees should be used for University Hospital operating expenses, since state funds were providing salary and other perquisites for the physicians. Vanselow was under pressure from the Legislature to procure a larger percentage of physicians' fees for hospital expenses; at the same time, there was the fear that a change in the fee plan would lead to an exodus of faculty physicians.

By mid-1978, Chancellor Vanselow, the Regents, and the faculty had forged a new medical services plan that was acceptable to all concerned. The plan provided for centralized disclosure of income, use of a professional fees office, auditing, and a return of a portion of collected fees to the Medical Center.

## **New Emphasis on Research**

Dr. Vanselow began almost immediately to encourage increased faculty involvement in research. In September 1977, he appointed a task force to scrutinize the role of research at the Medical Center, citing four reasons why he felt research was of substantive importance:

- 1. Advances in medical science are pioneered in large part by academic medical centers, and we at Nebraska should fulfill our obligation in this area.*
- 2. The individuals who are the most innovative and creative in the research areas are most frequently also the best teachers.*
- 3. Research programs here can place special emphasis on Nebraska's unique health problems or those common problems (i.e., cancer and heart disease) shared by Nebraskans.*
- 4. The economic impact of research support from the federal government and private foundations translates not only into new knowledge but more jobs and appropriate support services.<sup>126</sup>*



*Chancellor Vanselow, Senator Sam Cullan, Dr. Gerard Van Leeuwen, former Chairman of Pediatrics, and Dr. David Bolam prepare to cut ribbon at dedication of neonatal intensive care unit, Oct. 7, 1979.*



*Emergency Medical Services' outreach capabilities were expanded with the addition of a new mobil intensive care unit, September, 1976.*

This new focus has brought impressive results: In 1979, the College of Medicine faculty were awarded 34% more research funds than in the previous year.<sup>127</sup> This occurred in a period when such funds were becoming increasingly difficult to obtain from federal agencies and foundations.

### **Curricular, Administrative Changes**

Continuing study of the College of Medicine curriculum brought another major change in 1978, when the decision was made to return to the traditional four-year course of study. Dr. Hobart Wiltse, Assistant Dean for Curriculum, explained that the return to the four-year plan would offer students more flexibility than the shortened curriculum. Although the three-year program provided efficient and effective learning, it left the students little time for outside projects. With four years of medical school, the student could be given more time for extracurricular activities, research, community health care experience, and consideration of future specialty or residency plans.<sup>128</sup>

Dr. Perry Rigby resigned the Deanship July 1, 1978. His accomplishments in filling faculty positions, expanding the training of house officers, and developing relationships with Creighton University were important foundations for the future. Dr. F. Miles Skultety was named Acting Dean.

*Dr. Miles Skultety, Director, in the Pain Center. Unit opened February, 1973. Photo, 1975.*

*Dr. Paul Young, chairman, Family Practice Department, with medical student.*





*Dr. Alastair M. Connell, appointed  
Dean, 1979.*

### **Connell Appointed Dean**

Dr. Alastair Connell was appointed the 16th Dean of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine in February 1979. A native of Glasgow, Scotland, he received his M.D. from the University of Glasgow and held several clinical and academic positions before coming to the United States in 1970. When chosen for the Dean's position at Nebraska, Dr. Connell was Professor of medicine at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine and an Associate Dean for Clinical Affairs. He also served as Director of the Institute of Digestive Diseases at the Cincinnati General Hospital.

In his first faculty meeting at the College of Medicine, Dr. Connell focused on two of his goals as Dean: the expansion of the role of the faculty in the governance of the college and increased awareness of the importance of communication. In the Dean's words, "The College of Medicine exists to be a repository of knowledge in the medical sciences. It is our duty to be prepared to communicate effectively that knowledge and to regularly test its validity."<sup>129</sup>

### **Continuing Focus on Rural Health Needs**

As Dean Connell assumed leadership of the College of Medicine, the Medical Center's commitment to help ease Nebraska's rural health problems had begun to show some results.

In 1977, Chancellor Vanselow appointed a Rural Health Task Force to determine what the Medical Center might do to relieve the continuing problems in providing adequate health care to all rural Nebraskans. The recommendations of this group included cooperative public education programs, off-campus continuing education programs to assist practicing professionals in their communities, student loan forgiveness programs and a strengthening of the role of such aids to physicians as the physician's assistants.<sup>130</sup>

In 1980 the Task Force reviewed the progress made, as well as the continuing needs of rural health in the state. Their report indicates that the number of primary care residencies has increased, and that more residents receive part of their training at selected sites in outstate Nebraska. The physician's assistant educational program has continued to place most of its graduates as "physician extenders" in rural Nebraska communities. The Student Association for Rural Health has an active program of visiting communities to tell high school students and others about the educational opportunities at the Medical Center. Public health education and faculty outreach programs have also been developed and initiated.<sup>131</sup>



Gov. Charles Thone signs proclamation for Nebraska Rural Health Week, May 19-23, 1980, as members of UNMC Student Association for Rural Health watch.

Although needs still exist, the Medical Center has made progress in improving health care in Nebraska. Evidence of this is seen in a letter to the *Omaha World-Herald* published September 20, 1980:

*In the past several years, a great amount of progress has been made in rural medicine. The Department of Family Practice at the University of Nebraska, College of Medicine and the chancellor of the medical school have done a very effective job of orienting more medical students to establish practice in rural areas. During the past several decades the number of rural physicians sharply declined.*

*This trend has now been reversed and I think it is a great tribute to the Nebraska College of Medicine at Omaha. As former chairman of the Rural Health Commission, I can give nothing but accolades to Dr. Neal Vanselow and his staff for this achievement.*

*Ben R. Meckel, M.D.  
Burwell, Nebraska*

### **New Programs for the 1980's**

As the century has drawn to a close there have been other new thrusts and new programs. A special emphasis on emergency medicine has resulted in the development of highly effective emergency transportation systems backed up by the excellent Emergency Services Department of the hospital.

Federal funding has been awarded to promote multidisciplinary study in gerontology and services to geriatric patients. A Department of Medical Jurisprudence and Humanities has been established to focus on the legal, ethical, sociological, and humanistic considerations in medicine and its practice.

In accord with national trends, new basic and clinical research programs in nutrition have been implemented through the collaborative efforts of the Departments of Biochemistry and Internal Medicine. The Orthopedic Surgery Department continues to expand its services in such areas as children's orthopedics and microvascular surgery and has added faculty to provide a new focus in sports medicine and orthopedic research. It is anticipated that the main thrust of this research will be the study of osteoporosis, arthritis, and fracture healing.

### **Dentistry Joins the Medical Center**

To enhance the educational relationships between the health sciences professions in Nebraska, the Board of Regents of the University administratively aligned the College of Dentistry with the Medical Center in 1979. Although the college continues in its modern facility on the East Campus of the University of Nebraska - Lincoln, Dentistry is now one of the colleges of the University of Nebraska Medical Center. It offers educational programs in dentistry and dental hygiene, as well as continuing education for practicing dentists.



## The 100th Year

As the College of Medicine observes its 100th birthday, it is providing educational opportunities for 541 medical students, more than 100 graduate students, 277 physicians in house officer training, and 170 students preparing for the allied health professions. The full-time faculty of the college numbers 338, with 829 volunteer faculty serving the institution. This is the visible evidence of growth and progress; there are other evidences as well.

One hundred years of history have brought the College of Medicine a physical distance of only three miles, from a south Omaha neighborhood near the Missouri River to its location in the center of the city today. But the historical distance, measured in units of medical knowledge, is vast. In 100 years of compounding that knowledge, healing the sick, and educating physicians and other professionals to serve the citizens of Nebraska and beyond, the College of Medicine has grown from a small proprietary venture of pioneer physicians to become an integral part of a great medical center whose activities deeply influence the quality of many lives.

As the University of Nebraska College of Medicine enters its second century, its reassertion of the primacy of knowledge and its continuing emphasis on educating humane and skilled health professionals seems certain to deepen and extend that influence in the years ahead.





Centennial runner in central Nebraska.

Bassett Rock Co.  
Leader, Sept. 4, 1980

## Med students run 480 miles

Twenty five medical students will usher in the University of Nebraska College of Medicine's second century by running across the state.

The students, almost all of whom are native Nebraskans and in their second-year, will relay a lighted torch the width of Nebraska to symbolize the statewide importance of the College of Medicine's first 100 years.

Beginning Sept. 30, at Henry on the Wyoming border, the "Run to 101" will stretch 480 miles and end at the University of Nebraska Medical Center in Omaha. There, runners will use the torch to light a commemorative flame symbolizing the college's continuing commitment.

By running one-mile stints on a rotating basis, the students hope to cover approximately 80

miles a day, making stops at various communities to host dinners for community representatives and talk to residents.

The students will also sponsor programs on health career opportunities for high school students.

Communities along the route include Scottsbluff, Ogallala, North Platte, Lexington, Kearney, Grand Island, Central City, Columbus and Fremont.

The flame-lighting ceremony at the Medical Center will take place during the campus' annual Oktoberfest health fair, which features acres of scientific exhibits and events showing the latest in medical research, health care and health education.

North Platte  
Telegraph,  
Oct. 4,  
1980

## 25 students in run cross state

Twenty five medical students will usher in the University of Nebraska College of Medicine's second century by running across the state.

The students, almost all of whom are native Nebraskans and in their 2nd year, will relay a lighted torch the width of Nebraska to symbolize the state wide importance of the College of Medicine's first 100 years.

Beginning Tuesday, Sept. 30, at Henry on the Wyoming border, the "Run to 101" will stretch 480 miles and end at the University of Nebraska Medical Center in Omaha. There, runners will use the torch to light a commemorative flame symbolizing the college's continuing commitment.

Hemingford Ledger,  
Sept. 4, 1980

Columbus Telegram,  
Oct. 4, 1980

## Med Center joggers run through Saturday

A group of University of Nebraska College of Medicine students will pass through Columbus Saturday afternoon as part of a run across Nebraska to celebrate the school's

The students will arrive from Central City at 3:48 p.m. on Highway 30 and continue to Richland where they will spend the night.

## Runners near the finish line

By United Press International  
Twenty-five sophomore students from the University of Nebraska Medical Center in Omaha plan to complete their cross-state "Run to 101" in Omaha Sunday.

The runners, who began their long trek at the western end of the state Sept. 30, are covering the distance in relays.

The run on U.S. 30 was designed not as a money-generating event but as a public relations effort to promote awareness of the Medical Center's 100th anniversary, as well as its services to the people.

The marathon was organized by Jay Matzke of Sidney, who said one of the goals was to meet the people the center serves.

Members of the center...  
May...  
run...  
from...  
host...  
the...  
th...  
to...  
v...



Students who participated in the Centennial Run to One-Hundred-One: (Front, l to r) J. Lortz, B. Rodgers, K. O'Dell, D. Bozarth, G. Asay, D. Treptow, D. Ebers, N. Fuelberth; (Back) M. Murphy, E. Fobben, J. David, J. Skoumal, D. Long, J. Matzke, R. McChane, J. Wolford, S. Haswell, S. Howe, E. Blanchard, Sept. 29, 1980.



Dean Alastair Connell addresses guests at the Omaha Chamber of Commerce luncheon, Peony Park, Sept. 25, 1980.

## Epilogue and Prologue

On September 25, 1980, the Centennial celebration of the College of Medicine officially began with a luncheon hosted by the Omaha Chamber of Commerce. The concluding paragraphs of this book have been selected from Dean Alastair Connell's address on that occasion:

*The task of the College of Medicine for the future is to continue to explore, to admire and present the complexity, precision, and beauty of the process of life, and to apply our knowledge to help preserve life and relieve suffering. But we must apply the fruits of the knowledge explosion in a sensitive, humane way. We have to graft our technology onto the great humane tradition of medicine; otherwise the caring physician, the "hands-on" physician, will not survive as the essential element in health care but will be reduced to the status of a cipher, a "provider" of an impersonal health care industry. This would make us all the poorer. For this reason, the college is emphasizing again the importance of the humanities in medicine. An old French folk saying from the 15th century sums up the goal of medicine: "to cure sometimes, to relieve often, to comfort always."*

*In each medical interaction when a physician comes to the patient's side in a time of sickness, anxiety, or fear, there are three basic questions which the patient asks. "Why am I hurting in the way I am?" The second always follows, not necessarily verbally but quite intensely, "Is this illness serious?" And the patient is really asking, "Am I going to die?" And thirdly, the patient, directly or indirectly, says, "Do you mind if I lean on you while I hurt?" The knowledge and technological explosions have helped us find answers to the first question, "My illness, is it serious, Doctor?" because in contrast to the skills of the old prairie physician, training in prognosis has not developed to the same extent as diagnosis and contrast to the skills of the old prairie physician, training in prognosis has not developed to the same extent as diagnosis and therapeutics. Sometimes the outlook is bleak and the answer unwelcome, so the student needs sensitivity and compassion. It is much easier to pontificate with colleagues or students about the chemistry of life and death from the end of the bed than it is to*

*share the anxieties, fears, and ultimate tragedy of another human being. So most importantly, the physician of 1980 has to relearn the maxim, "to comfort always." Hospitals may provide some sanctuary, but most of all, the physician and his associated health professionals must be prepared to give of themselves, to allow the sick to lean on them during their time of pain.*

*In the dynamic amalgam of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine's triple challenges of training, research, and service, we will continue to train health professionals who are technically competent, who are fully armed with the latest research information, and who can compassionately utilize the ever-changing "state of the art" to embellish the lives of those fellow citizens they are privileged to serve. We are the repository of 5,000 years of medical tradition. We intend to uphold these values into the next century.*

*Alfred Lord Tennyson looked on the long historic process of change as individuals, each in their day, contributed to the total good and then handed on the torch to others.*

*Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers  
And we linger on the shore  
And the individual withers  
And the world becomes more and more.*

*Not in vain, the distance beckons  
Forward, forward, let us range  
Let the great world spin forever  
Down the ringing grooves of change.\**

*\*Tennyson, Locksley Hall, 1842.*



Pioneering the Good Life...  
A Century of Preparation  
College of Medicine Centennial

**UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA**  
**COLLEGE OF MEDICINE**  
**DEANS**  
**1881-1980**

1881-1885	Robert R. Livingston, M.D.*
1885-1889	Jacob C. Denise, M.D.
1889-1893	Donald Macrae, M.D.
1893-1895	Jacob C. Denise, M.D.
1895-1898	Harold Gifford, M.D.
1898-1902	August F. Jonas, M.D.
1902-1910	Henry B. Ward, Ph.D.
1910-1913	Robert H. Wolcott, M.D. (Acting)
1913-1915	Willson O. Bridges, M.D.
1915-1925	Irving S. Cutter, M.D.
1925-1929	J. Jay Keegan, M.D.
1929-1930	C. W. M. Poynter, M.D. (Acting)
1930-1946	C. W. M. Poynter, M.D.
1946-1952	Harold C. Lueth, M.D.
1952-1964	J. Perry Tollman, M.D.
1964-1968	Cecil L. Wittson, M.D.
1969-1974	Robert B. Kugel, M.D.
1974-1978	Perry G. Rigby, M.D.
1978-	Alastair M. Connell, M.D.

*\*Dr. Livingston is listed as President of the Faculty in Omaha Medical College Announcements.*

**MEDICAL CENTER**  
**CHANCELLORS\***

1968-1972	Cecil L. Wittson, M.D.
1972-1976	Robert D. Sparks, M.D.
1977-	Neal A. Vanselow, M.D.

*\*Harry W. McFadden, M.D., served as Interim Chancellor in 1972 and in 1976.*

**UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA  
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE  
DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN**

**November 1980**

Dr. W. K. Metcalf (1973)* Anatomy	Dr. Joseph Scott (1974) Obstetrics and Gynecology
Dr. Jerry Edelman (Acting) Anesthesiology	Dr. Raymond Records (1970) Ophthalmology
Dr. William Ruegamer (1963) Biochemistry	Dr. John Connolly (1974) Orthopedic Surgery
Dr. Ramon Fusaro (1970) Dermatology	Dr. Anthony Yonkers (1974) Otolaryngology
Dr. Margaret Faithe (Acting) Family Practice	Dr. C. A. McWhorter (1965) Pathology
Dr. Michael Sorrell (Acting) Internal Medicine	Dr. Carol Angle (Acting) Pediatrics
Dr. A. M. Connell (DEAN) Medical & Educational Administration	Dr. Manuchair Ebadi (1971) Pharmacology
Dr. Walter J. Friedlander (1980) Medical Jurisprudence & Humanities	Dr. Joseph Gilmore (1970) Physiology and Biophysics
Dr. Harry McFadden (1956) Medical Microbiology	Dr. Merrill Eaton (1968) Psychiatry
Dr. Donald Bennett (1974) Neurology	Dr. Harold Baltaxe (1976) Radiology
Dr. F. Miles Skultety (1974) Neurosurgery	Dr. Paul Hodgson (1972) Surgery
	Dr. Francis Bartone (1970) Urology

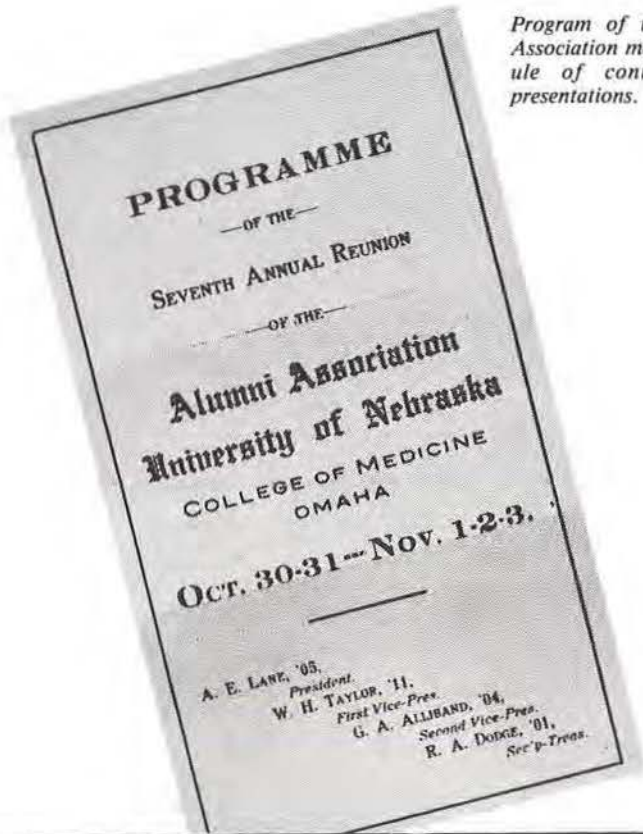
*\*Indicates year of chairman's appointment.*

**ASSOCIATE AND ASSISTANT DEANS**

Robert T. Binhammer, Ph.D.	Associate Dean for Academic Affairs
John J. Matoole, Jr., M.D.	Associate Dean for Veterans Affairs
Frederick F. Paustian, M.D.	Associate Dean for Continuing Medical Education
Judith A. Ramaley, Ph.D.	Associate Dean for Research and Development
William R. Ruegamer, Ph.D.	Associate Dean for School of Allied Health Professions
F. Miles Skultety, M.D.	Associate Dean for Clinical Affairs
Irene G. Klintberg, Ph.D.	Assistant Dean for Administration
Robert S. Wigton, M.D.	Assistant Dean for Graduate Medical Education

# THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Program of the annual Alumni Association meeting, 1916. Schedule of continuing education presentations.



	TUESDAY, OCT. 31	WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1	THURSDAY, NOV. 2	FRIDAY, NOV. 3		
<b>Monday, Oct. 30th, Registration, Dispensary 17th and Dodge Street</b>	<b>Clarkson Hospital</b> 8 to 9:30—Surgical Clinic and Conference <b>J. E. SUMMERS</b> 9:30 to 11:00—Management and Surgical Treatment of Pelvic Infections <b>PALMER FINDLEY</b> 11 to 12:30—Management and Surgical Treatment of Anterior Poliomyelitis <b>J. P. LORD</b>	<b>Methodist Hospital</b> 8 to 10—Surgical Clinic and Conference <b>A. F. JONAS</b> 10 to 12—External Affections of the Eye <b>H. GIFFORD</b> <b>Dispensary</b> 1:30 to 2:30—Blood Pressure—Clinical Significance in cases <b>W. F. MILROY</b> 2:30—3:30—The Polyglandular Syndrome with cases <b>LE ROY CRUMMER</b> 3:30—4:30—Anaphylaxis with Reference to Clinical Aspects <b>H. E. EGGERS</b> 7 to 8—Genito Urinary Clinic <b>C. R. KENNEDY</b>	<b>Wise Hospital</b> 8 to 10—Seminal Vesiculitis—Management and Treatment <b>A. C. STOKES</b> <b>Child Saving Institute</b> 10 to 12—Infant Feeding—Clinic and Conference <b>H. M. McCLANAHAN</b> Luncheon and Business Meeting—12 o'clock—The Hotel Fontenelle Grill <b>Dispensary</b> 2 to 3:30—Tuberculosis—Clinical—Diagnosis and Treatment <b>J. S. GOETZ</b> 3:30 to 4:30—Mental Deficiencies in the Young <b>J. M. AIKIN</b> Banquet—Guest <b>Dr. Arthur D. Bevan</b>	<b>Immanuel Hospital</b> 8 to 10—Surgical Clinic and Conference <b>B. B. DAVIS</b> 10 to 12—Affections of the Sinuses <b>F. S. OWEN</b> <b>Dispensary</b> 1:30—Differential Diagnosis of Affections of Upper Abdomen <b>E. L. BRIDGES</b> 3 to 4:30—Presentation of cases in Syphilis <b>ALFRED SCHALEK</b> Fraternity and Class Re-Unions	<b>Ames-Nebraska Football Game, Lincoln, Saturday, Nov. 4. Tickets obtainable at the Registration Desk</b>	
	<b>Dispensary U. of N.</b> 1:30 to 3:00—Valvular Heart Disease <b>W. O. BRIDGES</b> 3 to 4:30—Case Histories in Pathology of Pregnancy <b>A. B. SOMERS</b> Old Heidelberg					
	<b>ENTERTAINMENT PROVIDED FOR VISITING LADIES</b>					



*Omaha Medical College students pose for a photograph with their new brick and stone building, ca. 1893.*



## **The College of Medicine Alumni Association**

The University of Nebraska College of Medicine Alumni Association has existed since the first class graduated from the Omaha Medical College. The organization has had its ups and downs, sometimes being very active and at other times existing as little but a paper organization. However, the administration has remained alive and has held annual meetings ever since its beginning.

The original association was formally established at commencement exercises in 1883. Dr. J. W. Search, an 1882 graduate, was its first president; enough other offices were established to involve most of the members.<sup>133</sup> For several years this organization held an annual banquet, once in conjunction with commencement exercises. The banquet was dropped in 1899, when the secretary complained that the association was "moribund."<sup>134</sup>

In 1909, the association revived, and for several years sponsored a successful alumni clinical review and reunion week. Proceedings of these clinical reviews and conferences were printed in a booklet, which in one edition reached a length of 100 pages. The publication was discontinued in 1915 and the conferences in 1916 because of military activities. Later attempts to revive the clinical week failed. During this period, the Alumni Association's annual meeting was held on the second day of the Nebraska State Medical Association meeting, a schedule which is still in effect.

Activity declined in subsequent years, even though the Alumni Association continued its annual meetings, and was described in the college bulletin as an active organization. Perhaps its only real accomplishment between the two World Wars was the establishment in 1944 of a \$50 prize for the best senior thesis.

The somnolence of the Alumni Association changed dramatically in 1946 when E. L. MacQuiddy was elected president. He agreed to accept the office only on condition that the dues would be increased, an office would be established on the campus, and the association could become an active influence at the college. At the same time MacQuiddy prevailed upon Dean Poynter, then about to retire, to permit establishment of the first student and faculty canteen in the South Building.

After its 1946 rebirth, the Alumni Association became closely allied with the C.W.M. Poynter Foundation, and for several years helped to sponsor an annual lectureship and banquet. Annual round-up banquets and reunions begun in these years continue to be highly successful.

Activity declined in subsequent years, even though the Alumni Association continued its annual meetings and was described in the college bulletin as an active organization.

In the late 1960's, the association was active in helping Dr. Leon S. McGoogan raise funds for construction of the Library of Medicine, now named in Dr. McGoogan's honor. The association has also provided scholarship and loan funds, has contributed to the support of various library activities, and has funded a number of student projects.

The association serves as a rallying point for widely scattered graduates through its fall round-ups. Today it can boast of the active participation of more than half of the college's living graduates. Present officers are Dr. Stanley L. Davis, President; Dr. Robert M. Cochran, II, Vice-President; Dr. Edward A. Holyoke, Secretary-Treasurer (an office he has held since 1946); and Dr. Richard B. Wilson, Advisor.

The Alumni Association has supported the production and publication of this Centennial Historical Trilogy, and promises to be a continuing force in support of the future activities of the College of Medicine and Medical Center.



*Officers of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine Alumni Association, elected April, 1980: (R to l) Dr. Stanley L. Davis, President; Dr. Robert M. Cochran, II, Vice-president; Dr. Edward A. Holyoke, Secretary-treasurer; Dr. Richard B. Wilson, Advisor.*

# THE FACULTY WOMEN'S CLUB

## Wife of Dean Cutter Heads New Woman's Faculty Club at School

MRS. IRVING S. CUTTER, wife of Dean Cutter of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine, is president of the new Woman's Faculty Club.



Mrs. I. S. Cutter

is club of the school. Members are wives of the faculty doctors. The object of the organization is

Omaha Bee News, June 6, 1920.

to promote the interests of girl students. It will also interest itself in social welfare work connected with the hospital which cares for the sick and needy of Nebraska, as well as in the problems that frequently arise in a hospital, which are unrelated to the physical needs of patients.

Mrs. Cutter called the meeting of doctors wives Tuesday at the University club. Other officers elected include Mrs. A. F. Jonas, vice president; Mrs. J. E. Summers, second vice president; Mrs. C. W. Pollard, secretary, and Mrs. A. A. Johnson, treasurer.

Luncheon will be served Wednesday at University hospital for the group, following a trip through the hospitals and nurses' home. Mrs. G. Alexander Young has charge of arrangements for a meeting to be held at Manawa Boat club early in July, when both the doctors and their wives will participate.

### PAST PRESIDENTS

1920-23 Mrs. Irving Cutter*	1952-53 Mrs. Ed Holyoke*
1923-24 Mrs. A. F. Jonas*	1953-54 Mrs. Dewey Bisgard
1925-26 Mrs. C. W. Pollard*	1954-55 Mrs. John Schenken*
1927-28 Mrs. C. Poynter*	1955-56 Mrs. Herbert Davis
1928-29 Mrs. W. A. Willard*	1956-57 Mrs. James Benjamin
1929-30 Mrs. C. A. Roeder*	1957-58 Mrs. Vincent Hascall*
1930-31 Mrs. B. B. Davis*	1958-59 Mrs. Roy Holly
1931-32 Mrs. Jay Keegan*	1959-60 Mrs. Willis Taylor, Jr.
1932-33 Mrs. H. B. Hamilton*	1960-61 Mrs. Robert Grissom
1933-34 Mrs. John R. Nilsson*	1961-62 Mrs. John Filkins
1934-35 Mrs. Rodney Bliss*	1962-63 Mrs. Stanley Pederson
1935-36 Mrs. Clarence Rubendall*	1963-64 Mrs. M. M. Musselman
1936-37 Mrs. Frank Conlin	1964-65 Mrs. Edward Malashock
1937-38 Mrs. Herman Johnson	1965-66 Mrs. Leland Olson
1938-39 Mrs. Edwin Davis*	1966-67 Mrs. Milton Simons
1939-40 Mrs. Willis Taylor, Sr.*	1967-68 Mrs. Warren Pearse
1940-41 Mrs. F. J. Murray	1968-69 Mrs. Alan Blotcky
1941-42 Mrs. Ross McIntyre	1969-70 Mrs. John R. Jones
1942-43 Mrs. Fred Niehaus	1970-71 Mrs. Donald Skoog
1943-45 Mrs. E. L. MacQuiddy*	1971-72 Mrs. Paul E. Hodgson
1945-46 Mrs. Charles Frandsen*	1972-73 Mrs. Frank Menolascino
1946-47 Mrs. Perry Tollman	1973-74 Mrs. Perry G. Rigby
1947-48 Mrs. Chester Thompson, Sr.	1974-75 Mrs. Chester F. Singer, Jr.
1948-49 Mrs. Howard Morrison	1975-76 Mrs. F. Miles Skultety
1949-50 Mrs. John F. Nilsson	1976-77 Mrs. Joseph Scott, Jr.
1950-51 Mrs. George Robertson	1977-78 Mrs. Thomas Norris
1951-52 Mrs. A. L. Bennett*	1978-79 Mrs. Thomas Gallagher
	1979-80 Mrs. Robert Eliot

\*Deceased



(Right) Decorated corridor, Unit II, hospital, 1928.



(Above) Children's ward decorated for Christmas by the Faculty Women's Club, 1928.

### Faculty Women's Club\*

Service and sociability have been the purposes of the Faculty Women's Club in the 60 years of its existence. The club was organized on June 1, 1920, chiefly through the efforts of Mrs. Irving Cutter, wife of the College of Medicine Dean and first president of the organization. The group's first meeting was held in the University Hospital dining room. Fifty-six charter members were enrolled; they included wives of faculty members, women faculty members, and directors of the nursing school, dispensary, and social service.

The club's original constitution stated its purpose:

*The object of this club shall be to promote good fellowship among its members, to cooperate with and encourage student body activities, to foster social life in the College of Medicine of the University of Nebraska, and to have constantly in mind and to work zealously for the advancement of the college and hospital of the University of Nebraska.*

The women immediately began planning their activities. They held parties for medical students, interns, patients, and nurses. Their first fund-raiser was "a picture show in Conkling Hall, using the machine from the laboratory." Profits bought a Victrola for the nurses' home.

In 1921 the Faculty Women's Club began a tradition of decorating University Hospital for Christmas. Christmas trees were set up in each ward, wreaths decorated hospital windows, and each patient was given gifts. The club planned parties, supplied Santa Claus, and in many ways made the hospital a more festive place during the holiday seasons.

Another tradition began in 1922, the annual Washington's Birthday party for the members' husbands. These formal affairs, including gourmet dinner, entertainment, and dancing or cards, were held in the Conkling Hall gymnasium until 1951, when they moved off-campus.

During World War II, the Faculty Women's Club increased their volunteer service to include helping in the Dispensary office, sewing, working with the local TB health camp committee, and preparing surgical dressings. Social events in these years became more conservative and informal. Many members felt that the annual Washington's Birthday party should be suspended, but Dean Poynter urged them to continue the event. The party was held each year, but on a much simpler scale.

\*Excerpted from a manuscript, "A Parade of the Decades," edited by Helen W. Reihart. Authors: Helen W. Reihart, Margaret Thompson, Kate Robertson, Olga Davis, Virginia Grissom, and Bess Ogborn.

After World War II, the club increased their service commitment to the institution. They refurnished areas of the campus, sewed garments for the Needlework Guild, and helped in many other ways.

The decade of the Fifties brought a broadening of the club's sphere of interest. Activities to help students continued, and, guided by Mrs. James Benjamin, a Student Exchange Shop was established in 1955. Members solicited donations from stores and individuals, and stocked the shop with everything from baby items to furniture, appliances, and clothing. Students could purchase the merchandise for very small prices, and proceeds were given to the Student Loan Fund.

The changes in the campus during the 1960's were also reflected in the Faculty Women's Club and its activities. Students did not seem to need the social and recreational events that had previously been planned by the club. The Student Exchange Shop closed in 1964, when its space in the machine shop building was needed for other purposes. However, the club continued its tradition of serving students in a very tangible way — with scholarships and loan funds.

With tremendous growth in club membership as the Medical Center expanded, the Faculty Women's Club organized "interest groups," so that members with similar interests could become better acquainted and carry out projects related to those interests. These smaller groups have become a focus of the club's activities for members.

In 1971-72 the club organized the first Art and Medicine Project, an exhibit of art created by Medical Center personnel and their families. Mrs. Frank Menolascino, president of the club in 1972-73, originated the idea for Oktoberfest, the Medical Center's annual open house with exhibits, demonstrations, tours and entertainment. The Faculty Women's Club sponsored the event for its first several years, and Mrs. Menolascino remained as chairman or co-chairman of the event through 1979.

The group's projects for the Medical Center in the 1970's included production of large cartoon and storyboard cutout figures for the walls of those areas serving children, furnishing the hospital Meditation Room, and donation of a sculpture by a prominent Omaha artist.

In recent years, the Faculty Women's Club has placed increasing emphasis on providing loan and scholarship funds for students. Although financial aid has long been an interest of the group, their support has grown in the 1970's to approximately \$4,500 annually.

*Oktoberfest activities, Oct. 5, 1975.*



<i>1980-81 OFFICERS</i>
<i>PRESIDENT</i>
<i>LaVonne Fusaro</i>
<i>PRESIDENT-ELECT</i>
<i>Shirley Sorrell</i>
<i>REC. SECRETARY</i>
<i>Joan Zetterman</i>
<i>CORRES. SECRETARY</i>
<i>Alice Friedlander</i>
<i>TREASURER</i>
<i>Elaine Reimer</i>

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*The Good Shepherd gymnasium provides recreational facilities for UNMC faculty and students, photo ca. 1978.*



*The Good Shepherd Home, 40th and Jones, purchased by the Medical Center and razed December 1976.*



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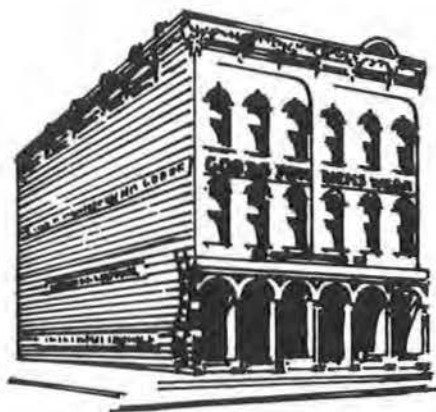


ALUMNI OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA  
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE









## Nebraska School of Medicine, Preparatory

1881

Charles F. Webb  
Edward Diedrich  
Fred D. Haldeman  
William H. C. Stephenson  
Mrs. J. F. L. D. Hartzman  
Elmira J. Hertzman  
James E. Hadley

Andrew P. Johnson  
H. J. Leisenring  
Emmett Holy  
Robert Monteith  
Mrs. G. W. Whipple  
R. C. Elvin

## Omaha Medical College

1882

Edward Diedrich  
George V. Ellis  
James E. Hadley  
Fred D. Haldeman  
Werner Hemstead  
Robert Monteith  
Urban H. Norris  
James W. Search

1883

Georgia A. Arbuckle  
Howard Dew Brothers  
Alvin H. Keller  
Harry G. Leisenring  
George F. Lloyd  
Lemon R. Markley  
James S. Shaw  
Charles F. Webb  
Josephus Williams

1884

Alice E. Huff  
Mathew O. Ricketts  
John W. Roe  
Stacy C. Youngman

1885

William T. Dalby  
George M. Hill  
Andrew N. Jackson  
S. H. Knowles  
Theodore P. Livingston  
Walter Q. Webb  
Edward Wirth  
E. L. Waterman

1886

Alois Hinz  
James Norrish  
Samuel G. Painter  
William H. Smith  
Heinrich G. Wiese

1887

Joseph Blickensderfer  
Charles B. Dittebrandt  
J. W. Frazier  
Louise Frese  
D. C. Gibbs  
H. S. McGavren  
P. E. Norwood



1888

Ira E. J. Atkinson  
Frank Dooley Burgess  
Andrew Crawford  
Joshua Shipley Devries  
Homer Frank Fort  
Sherman J. Hadley  
Robert R. Livingston, Jr.  
Joseph Henry Miller  
Joseph Edward Noon  
Edward Jackson Taggart

1889

Frederich Lisander Burbank  
Charles Eugene Coffin  
Edgar Dean Cummins  
Francis Andrew Graham  
Alfred Perviance Haynes  
William Thomas Mason  
George Albert Yates

**1890**

Alfred Hakanson  
 Andrew Johnson  
 William Robert Lavender  
 Louis Richardson

**1891**

John Willis Archard  
 Adda Bowerman  
 Charles Wilbur MacConnell  
 William Ross Martin  
 Charles Love Mullins  
 John Wright Straight  
 William Joseph White  
 William Gerhardt Ziegler

**1892**

Andrew Jackson Baker  
 Thomas Edwin Barron  
 Davis Josia Bartlett  
 Mads Christian Christensen  
 William Ellsworth Dixson  
 Vilena Sewall Henderson  
 William Albert Lusk  
 Phillip Herman Metz  
 George Roeder  
 Julius A. Roeder  
 Uric Dahlgren Stone  
 William Owen Wisner

**1893**

Harry S. Breevort  
 James F. Davies  
 John F. Leeper  
 Hubbard Linley  
 Samuel E. Leard  
 Max L. Rich  
 Frederick C. Rugg  
 Frank A. Stockdale  
 Henry C. Wheeler  
 Edward W. Wiltse

**1894**

Robert Birton Armstrong  
 Frederick Earl Beal  
 James Bisgard  
 John Larren Brown  
 Joseph Milton Curtis  
 William Alvin Hostetter

Frank Warren Johnson  
 James Alba Johnston  
 William Clinton Kenner  
 Hiss Peter Lauritzen

**1895**

George Bicknell  
 George Bjorkman  
 George R. Butchart  
 Ernest S. Case  
 Willis W. Dean  
 Fred J. Driver  
 A. P. Fitzsimmons  
 E. A. Haden  
 Lawrence Hick  
 Ernest M. Hickok  
 I. Diller Jones  
 Dora Mena Judkins  
 Joseph S. Lepard  
 Voorlees Lucas  
 Charles C. Maloney  
 Walter L. Morrill  
 Herbert O. Munson  
 John R. Pringle  
 William S. Reiley  
 Charles C. Stevenson  
 Ella P. Sumner  
 Mary Louise Tinley  
 James L. Somerville  
 Edwin M. Wilson

**1896**

Herbert Augustus Abbott  
 Edson Lowell Bridges  
 Albert Butler  
 George Pigeon  
 Charles C. Crawl  
 George Richardson Gilbert  
 Paul Ernest Koerber  
 William Herod Lawrie  
 Thomas James Lawson  
 Frank Edward Liliedahl  
 Roy Harry McCarl  
 Maud Mead  
 Thomas Joseph O'Toole  
 Mary Arvilla Quincy  
 Charles Bane Spates  
 Andrew Victor Stephenson  
 George W. Strough  
 Ernest J. C. Sward  
 Louis Swoboda  
 Harry George Thomas  
 Ernest LeRoy Verley

**1897**

Joseph Eugene Benton  
 David Wallace Beattie  
 Schuyler Colfax Borom  
 Chi Chung Chan  
 Alma J. Chapman  
 Frank Ratford Childs  
 Kingsley Willard Clark  
 Harry A. Cunningham  
 Charles Frederick Dietz  
 Jay W. Fry  
 Janus Orval Ganoe  
 Harlie L. Gregg  
 George Alvin Ireland  
 Johann Heinrich Jessen  
 Gustav Adolf Koerber  
 Frederick E. Kraft  
 John Irvin McGirr  
 Leonard R. McIntyre  
 William Perry Montgomery  
 William Posey Mowrer  
 Edmund Delos Putnam  
 Mary Elizabeth Rosenburg  
 Carl L. F. Swanson  
 Willis Edward Talbot  
 Jesse P. Truax  
 Sherman Augustus Yule

**1898**

Carl Ali Anderson  
 George S. Betts  
 Stuart A. Campell  
 Nellie L. Clark  
 William W. Frank  
 Libbie L. Fitch  
 Harry A. Fulton  
 Thomas Gillespie  
 John Benjamin Joyce  
 Robert Claud Knode  
 Henry Bassett Lemere  
 John Stuart Livingston  
 Dana B. McMahon  
 Reuben B. Mullins  
 Russell John Murdock  
 Florence Neal  
 Byron L. Pampel  
 William James Pinkerton  
 Frederica A. Phillips  
 Elmer R. Porter  
 George F. Pugh  
 Collins H. Ross  
 David Jackson Smith  
 Seymour Harry Smith  
 Lee Bradley Van Camp  
 Ernest Alfred Weymuller  
 Ross Everton Wright

**1899**

Harry Bauguess  
 John Ray Beatty  
 Harry E. Burdick  
 Harry Silsby Finney  
 Charles Stanton James  
 John Franklin Kelly  
 Nelson S. Mercer  
 Albert Olaf Peterson  
 George L. Strader  
 Noel W. Spencer  
 Arthur C. Stokes  
 Elmer James Updegraff  
 John G. W. Westerhoff

**1900**

Graue Willis Bartlett  
 William Henry Betz  
 Frank Albert Brewster  
 William James Douglas  
 Homer Davis  
 Alfred Jefferson  
 Adolph Bernard Lindquist  
 Oswald Henry Magaret  
 Morris Nilesen  
 Anders Peter Overgaard  
 Sylvester Atkinson Preston  
 Edward Louis Rohlf  
 Herman Frederick Thulin  
 Roy Verner Witter

**1901**

Silas Gilbert Allen  
 Andrew Roy Dodge  
 Arthur Glen Emerson  
 Sam'l Van Doozer Fitzsimmons  
 Christian Thomas Gritzka  
 Thomas Massie Gilmore  
 Stacey Bertrand Hall  
 Byron Webster Hall  
 Floyd William Herron  
 Robert Acheson Hawthorne  
 James Franklin Jones  
 William Henry Loechner  
 Luther Martin Leisenring  
 John Rudolph Nilsson  
 Byron Lincoln Perlee  
 Henry Andrew Reichenback  
 Andrew Alexander Robertson  
 Eugene Herbert Smith  
 George Curtis Shockey  
 Amasa M. Tower  
 Jugurtha Samuel Wainwright  
 Francis Allen Wells  
 William Law Wilmoth



**University of Nebraska  
 College of Medicine**

**1902**

F. M. Barnes  
 G. F. Bartholomew  
 H. W. Benson  
 A. W. Carlile  
 Wm. H. Chapman  
 C. J. Christensen  
 B. W. Christie  
 A. H. Cooper  
 W. T. Craft  
 Miss Frida Drummer  
 A. W. Fitzsimmons  
 E. J. Fleetwood  
 D. G. Griffiths

J. E. Hansen  
 F. H. Hanson  
 Miss F. D. Henderson  
 Louis L. Henninger  
 H. D. Hully  
 P. E. James  
 W. Y. Jones  
 R. R. Kennedy  
 William Kerr  
 E. C. Keyes  
 F. W. Kruse  
 D. A. Lee  
 F. A. Lemar

M. B. McDowell  
 Hugh Mantor  
 Milan S. Moore  
 C. F. Morsmand  
 Jno. A. Peters  
 C. W. M. Poynter  
 Grove Rathbun  
 David J. Reid  
 David Rundstrum  
 Mathew A. Tinley  
 Frank Tornholm  
 E. A. Van Fleet

### 1903

James Clarence Agee  
Arthur Leslie Barlett  
Frederick Louis Beck  
Harry William Benson  
Emil Claudius Black  
Oliver Chambers  
Josiah Shaftesbury Davies  
Christian S. Erickson  
Earl Eugene Gage  
James Robert Graham  
David Isaacs  
John Christian Iwersen  
Jens Peter Jensen

Clatilla Bernice Job  
Edward Christian Jungbluth  
Max Jon Henry Koettner  
Augustus Bernard Kuhl  
Clair Leone LeMar  
Rufus Ashley Lyman  
Robert Claudius McClymonds  
Joseph William Sylvester Martin  
Charles Campbell Morison  
Halbert Fletcher Neal  
Marie Anna Nielsen  
Frank Ely Osborn  
Owen Dale Platt

Mrs. Rose Hammond Rice  
Charles Henry Root  
Otto George Smersh  
Mames Westfall Barnum Smith  
George E. Spear  
Royal Scott Stuckey  
Francis Everett Townsend  
Thomas Truelsen  
Joseph Walker  
Howard Phillo Warner  
William Penaluna Wherry  
V. Verne Vance

### 1904

George Arthur Alliband  
Smith W. Bellinger  
John Fred Bening  
Rosco Campbell  
Jay C. Decker  
Roy Paxson Dempster  
Charles Daniel Eby  
James Archibald Edwards  
Oliver W. Everett  
Frank Vernon Gates  
John Franklin Hart

Warren Lee Hummer  
Fred William Karrer  
Johnston Harper Kerr  
Ray Archibald Knode  
Joseph A. Kohout  
Hector McArthur  
Jacob Edward Meisenbach  
Edwin Atkins Merritt  
Neil David Nelson  
Mark Alva Nye  
Robert Carpenter Panter

Peter Marius Pederson  
James McDowell Patton  
Henry Gerhard Penner  
Louis Penner  
John Elry Prest  
Francis Petr  
Thomas Edward Sample  
Albert Berry Stuart  
Isadore Simon Trostler  
Robert Borden Underwood

### 1905

Burton Abel Adams  
William Hugh Anderson  
Hoye John Arbogast  
Milan Daniel Baker  
Ernest Sidney Empey  
Oliver Walsworth Everett  
Harrie Sanburn Garland  
William Howard Heine  
Adolph Hjalmer Holm  
Bertrand Frederick Jeffers

Charles Rex Kennedy  
Joseph A. Kohout  
Arthur Ernest Lane  
Edward Simon Lauzer  
Grundy E. McDonald  
Claude William Mason  
Arthur Edwin Merkel  
Clinton James Miller  
George Henry Morris

George Andrew Morrison  
Hans Christian Pedersen  
Nina D. Plevoy  
George Benjamin Potter  
Arthur Clark Rumery  
Eldon Jesse Smith  
Franz Swoboda, Jr.  
Cornelius Isaac Wainwright  
Harrison Alonzo Wigton

### 1906

Edward Lewis Brush  
Nora May Fairchild  
John Andre Fuller, Jr.

Leslie William Morsman  
Claude Palmer  
Edwin Norris Robertson

Guy Percival Stokes  
Claude Leroy Wills

### 1907

John F. Allen  
Elmer Arnold  
Edzor D. Banghard  
John Buis  
Edgar Christy  
John J. Fosler

Robert A. Hammie  
John F. Hyde  
John B. Potts  
Charles Stein  
Charles S. Stoakes

Guy P. Stokes  
Edward Miller Ware  
M. B. Wyatt  
Charles A. Willis  
J. M. Woodard

### 1908

E. C. Hayman  
William H. Henney  
Joseph J. Hompes

T. J. Kerr  
Charles Lieber  
F. H. Morrow

James F. Premer  
G. W. Prichard  
C. Rubendall

L. T. Sidwell  
George W. Sullivan  
S. L. Taylor  
Charles C. Tomlinson  
Henry P. Wekesser

Albert A. Fricke  
J. B. Redfield  
E. D. Skeen  
Harry A. Taylor  
Brownlaw B. Miller

J. Clyde Moore  
D. B. Mullikin  
Irvin L. Thompson  
G. H. Walker

### 1909

L. R. McIntyre  
Harry E. Mantor  
Carl D. Nelson  
Ada Platz

Joseph H. Sayer  
O. W. Wyatt  
E. M. Stansbury

Ralph C. Christie  
LaZelle B. Sturdevant  
Benjamin L. Myers

### 1910

William Nance Anderson  
Fredric L. Barbour  
George Buol  
Harry Raymond Carson  
Ralph Conklin Christie  
Irving Samuel Cutter  
Charles Lieber  
Harry Lyman Mantor  
Robert Glenn Miller

Benjamin Lee Myers  
Meyer Harris Newman  
Justus Edgar Olsson  
John Beekman Potts  
George Winthrop Prichard  
Roland Ray Reed  
Charles Edward Remy  
Frank Waldo Scott  
Bryant Robert Simpson

Robert James Stearns  
Charles Roy Stewart  
Charles Stewart Stokes  
Samuel August Swenson  
Jeanette Throckmorton  
James Clyde Waddell  
Orren William Wyatt

### 1911

Arno Albert Bald  
Herman Böcken  
Frank Asahel Burnham  
Lorenz William Frank

Roy David Martin  
Erick Martin Paulus Sward  
Willis Harvey Taylor  
Mary Winifred Tucker

Archibald Walter Ward  
Reginald Myron Wildish

### 1912

William Nance Anderson  
Andrew Dobbie Brown  
Ralph Phillip Higgins  
James Taliaferro Maxwell

Walter Chafey Moodie  
Clark L. Phillips  
John Beekman Potts  
Weaver Aldus Rush

George Irving Sellon  
Jesse Day Taylor  
James C. Tucker



### 1913

Walter Frank Hammitt  
Andrew Harvey  
Joseph Wilson Laughlin  
Milton Frederick Arnholt  
Elliott Cunningham Cobb  
Frances Edith Haines  
Ward Hughes Powell  
Olga Frances Stastny  
Alfred Edward Westervelt

### 1914

Hiram Delaney Burns  
Earl Bradley Erskine  
John Harland Goodnough  
Ralph Clifford Gramlich  
Charles Wesley Warren Harms

Dexter D. King  
Frank John Kotlar  
Charles Franklin Moon  
Torrence Calvin Moyer  
Charles Edward Pinckney

William Scholten  
Mildred Carnahan Williams  
Blaine Augustus Young

### 1915

A. C. Barry  
Harriet Druis  
A. Greenberg  
O. D. Johnson

J. J. Keegan  
R. H. Kerr  
Bessie P. Mason  
C. H. Meyer

R. A. Moser  
A. J. Young  
Charles E. Pinckney

## 1916

William E. Alten  
Carl H. Bastron  
George Hoffmeister  
Durward B. Park  
Wilbur K. Riley  
Ruth A. Warner  
Adin H. Webb

Ralph E. Curti  
Paul J. Flory  
William R. Galbreath  
Louis E. Hanisch  
Fred L. Horton  
William W. Walvoord  
C. Rex Fuller

Earl R. Leonard  
John L. Linn  
William Shepherd  
Clyde A. Udine  
A. S. Rubintz  
Friedrich Wilhelm Niehaus

## 1917

Niels Nedergaard  
J. A. Johnson  
Earl C. Montgomery  
William T. Wildhaber  
J. Calvin Davis  
Lydia Louise Schaum

Andrew Sinamark  
Frederick S. Salisbury  
A. E. Brix  
R. E. Kriz  
Lilburn B. Lake  
Otis W. Martin

Leonard O. Riggert  
Wilbur K. Riley  
Raymond G. Sherwood  
Vernon V. Talcott  
Charles W. Way

## 1918

E. W. Bantin  
Clark E. Beede  
Emelia H. Brandt  
G. E. Burman  
W. A. Cassidy  
Kenneth S. Davis  
Andrew G. Dow  
Ralph B. Eusden  
Frederick A. Figi  
Frank G. Folken

Charles Frandsen  
Sanford R. Gifford  
E. C. Hanisch  
Carl Hollenback  
R. Eugene Johnson  
A. A. Larsen  
Ray R. Losey  
R. T. Mauer  
Lloyd Myers  
Donald R. Owen

Arthur J. Ross, Jr.  
Lumir Safarik  
Isaac S. Schembeck  
K. L. Thompson  
H. H. Walker  
John W. Wear  
Guy L. Weigand  
Raymond P. Westover  
S. M. Weyer

## 1919

Mary S. Bitner  
Victor R. Dacken  
Emil J. Krahulik  
Ernest H. Morris  
Carl Rusche  
Elvin Sederlin  
E. S. Wegner  
Joseph A. Weinberg  
Max Block  
Roland G. Breuer  
F. D. Coleman

Albert L. Cooper  
George M. Cultra  
William F. Deal  
John S. Deering  
Rudolph O. Griess  
Lloyd O. Hoffman  
John Walter Hough  
Philip Kline  
Harry E. McGee  
Glenn Miller  
Arthur L. Nielson

Martin J. Nolan  
Lawrence C. Northrup  
Sam A. Osheroff  
Abram M. Puris  
Clarence E. Rodgers  
Robert L. Sands  
Harry M. Shipley  
Howard L. Updegraff  
Earl V. Wiedman

## 1920

R. D. Balcom  
Dan W. Bolton  
J. A. Borghoff  
Earl F. Camp  
Leo W. Chain  
Ira O. Church  
Floyd M. Collins  
Freeman S. Coolen  
William H. Fahnenbruch  
O. W. French  
Wallace A. Gerrie  
Alfred C. Graham  
Manuel Grodinsky  
H. E. Harvey

W. C. Harvey  
Charles B. Huestis  
Katherine M. Hunt  
Darleinn Ivers Johnson  
Ernest D. Johnson  
Glenn A. Jones  
Samuel L. Keller  
Milton E. Kirkpatrick  
Edmund H. Lissack  
Lawrence R. McCormack  
Bernard E. McGovern  
William H. Melcher  
Walter C. Miller  
Harold Mulligan

Bradford J. Murphey  
F. J. Murray  
Nathan Muskin  
J. William Neville  
Floyd L. Newcom  
Andrew M. Pedersen  
Paul H. Priest  
Sol Ravitz  
F. X. Rudloff  
Howard C. Stewart  
Frank R. Surber  
Phil G. Walters  
Charles R. Weeth  
Charles A. Weymuller

## 1921-1922

Roy Perry Allerton  
Carl Gideon Amick  
Allen Byford Anderson  
Pedro J. Arcilla  
Howard Byron Baer  
Gerald Henderson Beck  
Abram Elting Bennett  
Ernest Madison Burns  
John Ambrose Clark Busby  
Barbara Churchill  
Frank G. Crandall  
Albert D. Davis  
Eskild Karl Eskildsen  
Esteban y Astraquillo Fabie  
Irvin Isadore Finkenstein  
David True Ford  
Ralph Mitchell Fouch

Charles Frank Heider  
Raymond Kenneth Hoover  
Harry Gusten Huffman  
Fred Augustine Humphrey  
Richard Carl Albert Jaenike  
Chester Arthur Johnson  
William Thomas Johnson, Jr.  
Wendell Allensworth Killins  
Frank Lawrence Krampert  
Searle Henry Lanyon  
Ernest James Larson  
Linford Henry Lee  
Wilmer Ovla Lewis  
Michael Joseph Lipp  
Richard Otto Lucke  
Diosdado Luces Luna  
Ernest Lynn MacQuiddy

Erwin Phelps Miller  
Donal Hobart Morgan  
Allan William Mulligan  
Oliver Clark Nickum  
Burton Theodore Norall  
Oscar Evald Olson  
Jerome VanHorne Pace  
Clarence E. Rice  
Arnold Edgar Robinson  
Leo Dow Rose  
Eugene Earl Simmons  
Edwin Christian Sorenson  
David Daniel Stonecypher  
Edward Emmett Sweeney  
Ralph Leslie Troup  
Harold Harrison Woods

## 1922-1923

David Enrique Algorta  
Clare Raymond Anderson  
Cornelio Blancaflor  
K. Lionel Botleman Brown  
Jerald J. Bruce  
William Andrew Bunten  
Horace Emerson Campbell  
William Andrew Campbell

Robert Bruce Eldredge  
James Gwynne Fowler  
Curtis Martin Galt  
Alex Frederick J. Hansen  
Clyde Clarence Hardy  
Otto M. Husted  
John L. Jenkins  
Teodorico S. Kintanar

Charles Howard Laugharn  
John Theodore McDonald  
Roy Cecil Noble  
Homer Royal Palmateer  
Emmet Albert Pearson  
John Wixer Schwartz  
Leonard August Swanson  
William Taylor Webber

## 1923-1924

James G. Allen  
Henry Smith Atwood  
Homer M. Barron  
Conrad John Louis Baumgartner  
Ivyl Clare Bedwell  
Herman Charles Bodemer  
Mary Bratt  
Elizabeth Louise Broyles  
Burt T. Church  
Roland W. Dahlgren  
Neil J. Dau  
Warren Herbert Eller  
Harry Richard Elston  
W. Max Gentry  
Joe Goldstone  
Donald Alexander Graham  
William Wayne Graham  
Richard W. Hille  
Warren I. Hinkel  
John Roderick Chase Hoover  
John Ernest Jackson  
Herman M. Jahr

Arnold L. Jensen  
Hannah C. Johnson  
Walter H. Judd  
Jacob Kaminsky  
Dominick Benjamin Kantor  
Frank Kohn  
Otto Alvin Kostal  
Lambers Krahulik  
Harry H. Kretzler  
Paul Carey Lawyer  
Earl F. Leininger  
Demetrio C. Macasa  
Morris Margolin  
Earl Edgar Miller  
Frank J. Munk  
Guy Hart Moates  
Allen Richard Moritz  
Cedric Henry Nelson  
Frank Arleigh Nelson  
Mirardo P. Obias  
Charles Austin Owens  
Claude F. Peters

Miriam M. Pool  
Willard Munson Pratt  
Edwin A. Reils  
Ernest Robert Reinsh  
Ted Eugene Riddell  
John B. Rogers  
Emily M. Rorer  
Jenny Belle Rozell  
Hercules Ruffolo  
Henry H. Sealey  
Bretislav Sedlacek  
Ralph W. Shirey  
Fernando Soberano  
Harry Sophus Stahr  
Abraham Steinberg  
Herbert E. Stroy  
Walter Roberts Taylor  
William Brooks Vance  
Vester Ray VinSant  
Dean Quigley Waddell  
Sophia E. Alice Warner  
Walter Christian Zulauf

## 1925

Elmer Burkett Reed  
Clyde G. Reynolds  
Larry Dewey Rider  
Joseph Cullen Root 2nd  
Ralph Swisher Russell  
Leslie Earl Sauer  
Millard Franklin Schafer  
William Harold Scoins

John William Scott  
William John Shaw  
Dionisie Mathew Sirca  
Meyer Smernoff  
Austin Henry Smith  
Robert Alexander Steven  
Felipe Parco Sucgang  
Rudolph Herbert Sundberg

Julius Albert Weber  
Caryl William Wiggins  
John Floyd Wikstrom  
Luther Harmon Wilmoth  
Donald Jasper Wilson  
Donald King Worden  
William Elza Wright  
Guy Frederic Zarbaugh

## 1926

Miriam Alverta Albertson  
Clarence Lorimer Bain  
Melvin William Binger  
Donald A. Bitzer  
Cyril Carroll Brown  
Bernardo Lunicia Beunafe  
Augustus David Cloyd  
Elwin Iris Conner  
Lawrence Leroy Davidson  
Chester Darwin Dixon  
Austin Gibbons Dunn  
George Arthur Milton Eychaner  
George Matthew Fredericks  
Ralph Atherton Gilfry  
Richard Warner Good  
Niels Marius Hansen  
Leland Potts Hawkins  
Walter Wesley Herrmann  
Max Himmelfarb  
Ladd E. Hoover  
Roland Alfred Jefferson  
Nevill Joyner

Edwin Katskee  
Esley Joseph Kirk  
Smith Christian Kirkegaard  
Lewis Alfred Koch  
Frederick William Krueger  
Gerald Milton Kunkel  
Lawrence Dewey Lee  
Lucas Hugo Lucie  
Joseph Frederick Lukovsky  
Elmer Edward Ellsworth  
McClelland, Jr.  
Kirby Clayton McGrew  
John Harold McMillin  
Bernard Joseph Macauley  
Charles Mandel  
Eugene Blake Maxwell  
Bradford Walter Miller  
John Howard Newton  
Juil Christian Nielsen  
William Fred Novak  
Charles Willis Oakes, Jr.  
Frederick William Orvedahl

Richard Hollis Overholt  
Eugene William Pape  
Edward Clarence Person  
Donald Marion Pillsbury  
Paul Stowell Read  
George Edwin Robertson  
Louis Luster Robinson  
Laurie Guy Rowley  
Charles John Shramek  
George Pence Sims  
Theodore Calvert Stander  
Gurn Thompson Stout  
Hardin Sherman Tennant  
Stanley Paul Wallin  
Stanley James Walters  
Carl Fletcher Ward  
Ralph Lowell Weaver  
Carl Reinard Wegner  
Walter Robert Wegner  
Victor Johannes Weiss  
Louis Ernest Weymuller  
Charles Rollin Williams

## 1927

Dee L. Abbott  
Hodson Alexander Abbott  
George William Ainlay  
Theodore Melvin Barber  
Ralph Franklin Blecker  
Irineo Blanco Bringas  
Donald Edwin Burdick  
Raymond Barzillia Burr  
Nancy Catania  
Stuart Hosmer Cook  
James Charles Dickson  
John Theo Eagleton  
Robert Reeve Estill  
William Patten Garrison  
Emmanuel Raymond Gelvin  
Plomer Julius Gustin  
Elmer Marion Hansen

Harvey Bruce Harris  
Robert Edward Harry  
Judson Martin Hughes  
Carson Edward Hunt  
Thomas Corwin Kenaston  
Orval Clair Kreymborg  
Karl Emil Krueger  
Verne I. Lacey  
George Kenneth Lewis  
Edward Joseph Liska  
Roscoe Paul Luce  
Esther Isabella McEachen  
Ruffino Nisperos Macagba  
Arthur Weston Miller  
Jesse Walter Miller  
Rose Rena Minkin  
Charlotte Anne Mitchell

Meade Mohun  
Clifford Veryl Morgan  
Harry Merrill Murdock  
John Raymond Nagle  
Charles Lindsay Nutzman  
Margaret Josephine O'Sullivan  
Oliver Paul Rosenau  
Edwin Ernest Sawyer  
Hans Emil August Schroeder  
Reuben Zeiten Schulz  
Edward Harry Stahly  
Richard Amos Steere  
Joseph Stanley Swoboda  
Joseph Browning Thornell  
Ambrose Roy Wanamaker  
Joseph Francis Whalen  
Frank Edward Wiebe

## 1928

Leland Clayton Albertson  
Chauncey Leroy Anderson  
Richard Max Arkwright  
Kenneth Charles Baker  
Glenn Orval Beach  
Clyde Rolland Bennett  
William Edward Bennett  
Helge Borre  
Donald Lyman Burlingame  
John M. Christlieb  
Roy Spencer Cram  
Henry Clay Crozier  
Joseph Oliver Dean  
Leonard Adolph Dewey  
Alice Dorothy Edstrom  
Gregory Lawrence Endres  
Earl Herbert Engel

Arthur Reginald Everett  
Henry Napoleon Gemoets  
James William Graham  
Ben Greenberg  
Theodore Ephraim Heinz  
Howard Leslie Hopkins  
David Ichio Katsuki  
Harry Konterwitz  
Joseph Kuncel, Jr.  
Joseph Albert Lanspa  
Reuben David Leavitt  
John Kay Martin  
D. Evelyn Miller  
D. Herbert Miller  
John Richards Moritz  
Arlo Alfred Morrison  
Esther Malinda Morse

Thomas Mellish Mossman  
Arthur Montgomery Mulligan  
Rhoda Ursula Musgrave  
Gustav Nils Nilsson  
Charles Carl Pelikan  
Arthur Edward Peterson  
John Chaney Peterson  
Eric Paul Pfeiffer  
Kenneth Eugene Prescott  
Robert Louis Preston  
Bert William Pyle  
Robert Houston Rasgorshek  
James Paul Rigg  
Clarence Willard Sabin  
Arthur Kazu Saiki  
Jerome Hartzly Smith  
Regnar Michael Sorensen



Samuel Ross Taggart  
Ralph M. Thompson  
Linville Franklin Valentine  
James Clark Van Valin

Carl Philip Wagner  
William Welsh Webster  
Thomas Wells  
Edwin Hamilton Willmarth

Marion Edward Wilmoth  
David Edgar Wynegar  
Joseph Albert Zahorchak  
LeRoy Lloyd Zierott

### 1929

Otis Leon Anderson  
Eugene Lester Aten  
Edwin Blair Banister  
Harold Lewis Bollig  
Elton Poole Bozarth  
Harold Ivan Brown  
Edward Frederick Bruning  
Lauren Fletcher Busby  
John Hargreaves Calvert  
Harold Eastman Coder  
Kaho Daily  
Floyd Earl Dillenbeck  
James Plumer Donelan  
Theodore Drdla  
Thomas Molesworth Gairdner  
Albert William Glathar  
Henry James Green  
Marls Caulkins Green  
Charles Wayne Guildner  
Allen Clay Gwinn, Jr.  
Arthur B. Halliday  
William Rudolph Hamsa  
Douglas Edwin Hansen  
William Edward Heilesen  
Harry Michael Hepperlen, Jr.  
Herman Mehrens Hurdum

Frederick Merrill Karrer  
Sanford Sadao Katsuki  
Harold Vinton Larson  
Homer Cleveland Lawson  
Ernest Verdon Lewis  
James Tyree Lewis  
Claude Harry Linsley  
Isaiah Lukens, Jr.  
Harold Bradley Luscombe  
Lawrence Sevier McAlister  
Charles Christian Madsen, Jr.  
John Warner Malzacher  
William Rudolph Mechtenberg  
Harold Nathan Miller  
Robert John Moes  
Francis John Murphy  
John Tennyson Myers  
Victor Delmer Norall  
Herman Victor Nuss  
Horace Harold Porter  
Steven Alfred Porter  
Lloyd Elmer Ragan  
Raymond Maine Rice  
Robert Lyle Rodwell  
Alton Joseph Saxton  
Ralph Leonard Schroder

Marie Neilsine Simonsen  
Clifford Lamar Smith  
Merle Everett Smith  
Thomas Regula Stander  
Jerrold Frank Stibal  
Cecil George Stillinger  
Philip Maus Strowbridge  
Frederick Franklin Teal, Jr.  
Charles Edward Thompson  
Paul Wayne Tipton  
James Perry Tollman  
Wilson James Troup  
John Guy Tucker  
William Duncan Turner  
Roland William Tyson  
Glen Fredrick Waltemath  
Clayton Guy Weigand  
Dorwin Burdette Wengert  
William David Wessly  
LaMont N. Whittier  
Vernon Melvin Winkle  
Herbert Westbrook Worthman  
Merlin Ralph Wyatt  
Wray Adla Yoder

### 1930

Payson Stone Adams  
Samuel Donald Aiken  
Edward Alberts  
Herbert Frederick Anderson  
Joe William Baird  
Charles Preston Baker  
DeWitt Clinton Beebe  
Winfred Reynolds Blume  
Melvin Cooper Bolender  
Robert Gale Boyd  
Frank Wayne Brewster  
Everett Guy Brillhart  
Gene Delmar Caldwell  
Clarence Everett Crook  
Robert Raymond Donley  
Clarence Hams Drummond  
Harold B. Dye  
Orrin Cecil Ehlers  
Olin Austin Elliott  
Dorothy Jane Fawthrop  
Glen Keith Folger  
William Porter Forcade

Frank Spencer Furman  
Mahlon William Garrison  
Francis Kenneth Gates  
Lloyd Eugene Griffis  
Thomas Laurin Gritzka  
Charles Ernest Gurney  
William Newlon Hahn  
Leland Jack Hanchett  
William Edwin Hay  
Lloyd Perry Hetherington  
Robert Lee Hook  
Arthur Emanuel Jensen  
Delbert Kenneth Judd  
Clifford Foster Kent  
Jerry Christensen Kildebeck  
Leslie Homer Knomiller  
Raymond Gerald Lewis  
Rose Linsman  
Oliver Dale Lloyd  
Lloyd Scott McNeill  
Edward Merle Mark  
Louis Edward Marx

Willard Merle Meininger  
Ralph Samuel Metheny  
Robert Hollingworth Moore  
Lloyd Harvey Mousel  
John Marshall Neely  
Lyle Arford Newton  
Kyuro Okazaki  
William Emanuel Olson  
Alan Randolph Reff  
Howard Royer  
Albert Charles Schmidt  
Omer LeRoy Seng  
Wilfred Lyle Shaw  
John McFarland Sheldon  
Robert Earl Staley  
Gilbert Carl Struble  
William Wayne Waddell  
Horace Halsey Whitlock  
George Warren Wright  
Richard Hart Young

### 1931

George Erwin Baker  
Ramey M. Baker  
Floyd William Baugh  
Norbert George Benesh  
Donald Armand Betz  
Herbert Alva Blackstone  
Henry Blum  
Lelland Roy Brady  
James Whitney Carr  
Robert Marshall Collins  
Horatio Vosburgh Crum  
Theodore Martin Ebers  
Daniel Snell Egbert  
Warren Henry Fairbanks  
Ray Bennett Farnsworth  
Fred John Fricke  
Arthur Alfred Fuhlbrigge  
Ralph Henry Fuller  
Landon Greene Gant  
William Johnson Gentry  
Harold Gifford, Jr.

Albert Parker Graham  
John Dryer Green  
Holly Hartung Heitzman  
James William Hervert  
Carl Ferdinand Hille  
Elmer Theodore Hobbs  
George Haruto Kodama  
Lloyd Nelson Kunkel  
Guy Robert McCutchan  
Kenneth Loer McShane  
Jacob Otto Mall  
Raymond William Mangels  
Herbert Hamlin Miller  
George Howard Moranyville  
Leonard Byron Moyer  
Marvin Nerseht  
Vernal Clarence Norine  
Harold Edward Petersen  
Marc Ray Petersen  
Harvey Elmore Pinto  
George LeRoy Porter

Harvey Daniel Runty  
Harold Russell Sandstead  
Walter Phelps Senter  
Shelby Edward Shannon  
Lynn Edward Sharrar  
Sion Frederick Sherrill  
Richard James Silvis  
Cecil Francis Simmons  
Roy Davis Sinclair  
James Campbell Soderstrom  
Kenneth Malcolm Soderstrom  
Rex Miller Strader  
Albert Theodore Sudman  
Thomas Dick Thompson  
Maurice Daniel Vest  
Irving Manford Waggoner  
Henry Ware Walters  
Ernest Alfred Weymuller  
Ernest Earl Wise  
Willis Dean Wright  
Kaname Yoshimura

### 1932

Ronald Clifford Anderson  
Bruce Robert Austin  
Ellis Ellsworth Baker  
Carl John Baumgartner  
Warner Fremont Bowers  
Arthur Ward Bowles  
Arthur Willard Burgess  
Arnold Gehman Burnham  
Robert LaShore Callison  
Howard Duncan Cogswell  
James Randall Cooper  
Carroll Wright Dewey  
Stanley Drasky  
Harley Sven Eklund  
Gordon Glenn Feldman  
Con Fenning  
Bryan Thomas Fenton  
Howard I. Frisbie  
Erling Sverre Fugelso  
Earl Emery Gingles  
Milton Jackson Groat  
Max Harrison Grow  
Millard Edwin Gump  
Robert George Handerson  
Bruce Herbert Holmes Hay  
J. Bruce Henriksen

Roscoe Carson Hildreth  
Eugene Scott Hill  
Floyd Ira Hohnstein  
Clark Paul Jeffers  
Paul Hamilton Jenkins  
Glen Howard Joder  
Tyre Kenneth Jones  
Ralph Enoch Jorgenson  
Louis William Katzberg  
Ross Clarence King  
Serapion Buenafe Ledesma  
Frederick Lemere  
Tim Daniel Leon  
Theodore Loken  
John Thomas McGreer, Jr.  
Norval Wertman McKittrick  
Donald Claude Malcolm  
Werner Walter Mall  
Julius Milton Margolin  
Claude Theodore Mason  
James Anders Mason  
Foster Louis Matchett  
Ray Meidinger  
Noah Richard Miller  
Ferrall Harmon Moore  
Hamilton Henry Morrow

Paul Newton Morrow  
Floyd Carl Nelson  
William Theodore Nygren  
Enoch Reed Oakley  
Clarence Robert Osborn  
Peter Carl Petersen  
Sherman Spalding Pinto  
Paul Campbell Platt  
Gordon Allen Prachar  
William George Rathmann  
Merrill John Reeh  
Louis Mayo Rosenblatt  
William Frank Sercl  
John Charles Sharpe  
Alfred George Spencer  
Herbert Frederick Frank Staubitz  
John Noel Stewart  
Freeman Linn Stillman  
Clarence Johnson Strand  
Charles Oliver Sweet  
John Henry Taber  
Wallace Daniel Thornbloom  
Randolph Henry Tibbels  
Harry Glenn Williams  
Arthur Vance Wortman

### 1933

Raymond Robert Andersen  
Milan Daniel Baker  
Paul Quinn Baker  
William Young Baker  
Lowell Colvin Barr  
Meyer Beber  
Samuel Parker Benbrook  
Ralph Wendell Bigger  
Howard John Black

Harvey Lee Casebeer  
Howard Michael Chaloupka  
John Harold Clements  
Elmer Theodore Coates  
Carl Burton Cone  
Joseph Merle Cowen  
Edward Valentine Davis  
Harold Albert Ducey  
Coburn Hudson Ellis

Albert Herman Fechner  
Earl Everett Feind  
Everett Jesse Garrison  
Frank Ira Gilliland  
Kenneth Dell Grace  
Arthur Morton Greene  
Chauncey Alexander Hager  
Austin Preble Haller  
William Morgan Haller, Jr.

Orlando Jacob Hawkins  
John Orland Heald  
Lyman Howard Heine  
George Richard Hrdlicka  
Roland Forrest Hubner  
Leslie Loran Huntley  
Harry Anderson Jakeman  
Marshall Nelson Jensen  
Leo Edward Jewell  
Harald Norlin Johnson  
Edwin Myron Kahn  
Boyd G. King  
Ronald Fisher Kirk  
Richard Alfred Krause  
Lester Clayton Krotcher  
Joseph Calvin Lawrence, Jr.

Leonel Lewis Loder  
Albert Franklin Luppens  
John Joseph McCarthy  
Warren Samuel McClatchey  
Pauline Rebecca McConnell  
Frederick Lloyd Meeske  
John King Miller  
Willard Hammond Pennoyer  
Robert James Ralston  
Roy Carl Rehder  
Percy Allison Reitz  
Verne Johnson Reynolds  
Roscoe Davis Roadruck  
Stanley Warner Roberts  
Curtis Lovene Rogers  
Theodore Eugene Sanders

Jacob Ferdinand Schultz  
George Lucien Sears  
Norman Clifford Shoemaker  
Angeline Frances Simecek  
Victor Hugo Simecek  
Fay Smith  
Eldon Carl Swanson  
Gerald Frederick Thomas  
Clarence Joseph Toohy  
William Grant Ure  
John Howard Waterman  
Hugh Herbert Williams, Jr.  
Martin Palmer Williams  
Charles Norman Witte  
Leigh Hubbard Womble, Jr.

### 1934

John Carl Aarni  
Donald Marr Alderson  
Bruce Vernon Andersen  
Edgar Emmet Anderson  
Walter Lyman Anderson  
Louis Arthur Azorin  
Leo Genimore Baisinger  
Robert Joseph Benford  
Miriam Crowell Benner  
Robert Parks Best  
Joseph Meredith Boomer  
Marion Frances Booth  
Charles Olin Bruce, Jr.  
John Milton Butler  
John Andrew Chapman  
Howard Malin Coe  
Delmar Lee Coffman  
John Milton Coletti  
William Louis Coon  
John Russel Curry  
C. Braxton Davis II  
Jack Lewis Diamond  
Louis Everett Dickinson  
Harold Chester Dix  
Arthur Axtell Enos  
William Cyril Ferguson  
Burhl Babbitt Gilpin, Jr.  
Dagmar Jorgensen Glood  
Walter Cheney Graham

Frank Theo Herhahn  
Milton Roger Himalstein  
Leo Lobson Hoevet  
Ralph Booth Hogan  
Edward Augustus Holyoke  
Clifford Dale Howard  
Charles William Ihle, Jr.  
Robert Shizuo Kinoshita  
Harold Andrew LaFleur  
Walter Elam Landis  
Kenneth Joy Loder  
George E. Loupee  
Daniel Pollard McCleery  
Harold Arthur McConahay  
Arch Stinson McMillen  
Harry Wayne McNerney  
Ernest Carl Magaret  
Clyde Simpson W. Martin  
James Wicher Martin  
Glenn Henry Mathis  
Lawrence Milford Mattison  
William Howard Morrison  
Erroll Allen Moss  
John Dwight Munsell  
Sylvester Preston Norman  
Kenneth Adelbert Ohme  
Joseph Knight Orr  
Hyman Richard Osherooff  
Charles William Pemberton

John Paul Person  
Millard Theodore Petersen  
Kenneth Harvey Prescott  
John Nicholas Round  
David Ivan Rutledge  
John Fred Sanders  
Roy Franklin Schall  
Frederick Carl Schlumberger  
Elvin Vavrinec Semrad  
George Oliver Shaner  
Francis Lenocker Simonds  
Wayne Benjamin Slaughter  
Daniel Denver Smith  
Karl Franklin Stefan  
Carl H. L. Stehl  
Robert Johnston Stein  
Mary Lucille Swayze  
Charles David Thompson  
Walker Thompson  
Robert Grant Thornburgh  
Charles Archibald Tompkins  
Maxwell Theodore Wainwright  
William Philip Warner, Jr.  
Arnold Irving Webman  
Ernest Lloyd Wilbur  
Opal Lester Wood  
Reginald James Young

### 1935

Frederick F. Ackerman  
Blair Stone Adams  
Carroll Omar Adams  
Donald Roy Adams  
Paul Emanuel Anderson  
Wilbur Guy Ball  
Paul Martin Bancroft  
Leonard Hobbs Barber  
Frederick White Beck  
Orlo Keely Behr  
Frank Jerry Bertonceij

Richard Fuller Birge  
Hollis Harrison Brainard  
Donald Clarence Campbell  
Porter Shelby Cannon  
Julius Byron Christensen  
Louis Allan Cohen  
John Russell Darrah  
Robert Foster Day  
Douglas Dwight Dickson  
Kenneth Richard Drewelow  
Dorothy Evelyn Ekstrom

Clyde Wilmer Everett  
Eugene Graham Ewing  
James Edward Feldmayer  
Norton Lewis Francis  
Palmer Roger Gallup  
Julius Charles Goldner  
Meyer Zachary Goldner  
Gordon Andrew Gunn  
Frank Wilson Gwinn  
Donald Macrae Harris  
Maxwell Joseph Harris

Bernard Joy Harvey  
Linus Worth Hewit  
Harold Francis Hoefler  
Paul James Huber  
Glenn Dale Hutchinson  
Julian Erich Jacobs  
Marvin Anthon Johnson  
John Addison Kahl  
George John Klok  
Harris Vincent Lilga  
John Irwin Limburg, Jr.  
Joseph Francis Linsman  
George Hammond Lord  
Robert Allan Lovell  
Kenneth Floyd McDermott

Kenneth Calder McLeod  
Arnold Carl Niemeyer  
Howard Louis Penning  
Robert Adonijah Powell  
Olon David Prentice  
Elton Walter Recroft  
Allen Wirth Riedesel  
Earl Alvin Rogers  
Forrest Ivan Rose  
William Einar Rosen  
John Arthur Rosenau  
Martin Joseph Rucker  
Gilbert Lee Sandritter  
Norvin Richard Smith  
Forrest Benjamin Spieler

Joseph Byron Steward  
Robert John Streitwieser  
Harold Leslie Temple  
Lloyd Leslie Thompson  
Frank Wilson Threadgill  
Irvin Leroy Tilden  
Harry Randall Tollefsen  
George Logan Tracewell  
Frank George Travnick  
David Harney Waterman  
Walter Joseph Wherry  
Gordon Charles Whiston  
Robert Spencer Wigton  
Raymond Joseph Wyrens

### 1936

George Thomas Alliband  
Lawrence Lloyd Anderson  
Martin Frederick Anderson  
James Edward Bailey, Jr.  
James Harry Bena  
Robert Sol Bernsteine  
Francis Randolph X. Byron  
Dale Corbin Cameron  
Darrell Arthur Campbell  
Donald Edgar Carle  
Charles Maxwell Coe  
Albert Paul Condon  
Glenn Delroy Crook  
Urban James Dowling  
Houghton Francis Elias  
Herman Irwin Faier  
Richard Paul Fitzgerald  
Harry Orwin Frazier  
McCleery Glazier  
Howard Wilbur Granden  
Chester Floyd Green  
Benjamin Hayes Grimm  
Warren Dean Hansen  
Frederick Raymond Hanson

Oliver William Hasselblad  
Paul Wesley Hayes  
Alice Grace Hildebrand  
Frank Anthony Inda  
Robert Eugene Karrer  
William Charles Keettel, Jr.  
Richard Clyde Kiltz  
LeRoy J. Kleinsasser  
Reinhold Henry Kohtz  
Herbert Dietrich Kuper  
Robert Ramsay Livingston  
Leonard Charles Lund  
Bernard Edward McConville  
George Sherill McMillan  
Eugene Joseph Maire  
Walford Daniel Marrs  
Wesley Long Mays  
Clinton Charles Millett  
John Oden Milligan  
Howard Eugene Mitchell  
Grant Fletcher Mollring  
George William Morris  
Frank Andrew Morrison  
Claude Michael Mousel

Maurice Lewis Pepper  
Archie Campbell Powell  
Robert Walker Robinson  
James William Saunpson  
Wayne Julius Schall  
Edwin Webster Shearburn  
Warren Audrey Shoecraft  
Earl Charles Slaughter  
Joseph William Still  
Charles Lyon Sturdevant  
Eugene Lumir Tepley  
Lowell Irving Thomas  
Ernest Frank Tinetti  
Robert Emmet Tinley  
Frank Arthur Uridel  
Chester Hill Waters, Jr.  
John Henry Wear  
Harry Bernard Weinberg  
Russell Irenus Williams  
George Alexander Young, Jr.  
Edward William Zeman  
Wiley Carl Zink

### 1937

Warren Harrison Alden  
Roy Johnson Allen  
Lennart Emmanuel Almer  
Max Gordon Altschuler  
LeRoy Charles Askwig  
Cecil Francis Baisinger  
Harry Edward Beagler  
Richard Coar Boyer  
Willard Clouse Brinegar  
Carroll Adkins Brown  
James Matthews Brown  
Clayton Edwin Buhl  
Lester James Buis  
Ruth Reuben Burroughs  
Louis Scott Campbell  
George Colling Cash  
Willard Joseph Chandler

George Paul Charlton  
Raymond Cornell Chatfield  
Donald Walker Cheff  
William Richard Coleman  
Donald Orie Craig  
Ralph Thomas Cunningham  
James Zimmiri Davis  
John Barnes Dressler  
Richard Leonidas Dunlap  
Wilbur Smith Eaton  
Harold Everett Eggers, Jr.  
Russell William Enos  
Jack Matthews Farris  
Alister Ian Finlayson  
James Vincent Flaherty  
Maurice Doyle Frazer  
Shelby Garrett Gambie

Edward Thomas Gerin  
Walter Ernest Goehring  
Harold Buffington Graves  
Richard Walter Gray  
John Dayton Hamer  
Joe Tynt Alimo Hama  
Richard Spaulding Heath  
John Warren Henderson  
Joe Maurice Horwich  
Charles Gregory Ingham  
Robert Benjamin Johnson  
Karl George Kastl  
Harold Douthitt Kautz  
Max Rudolph Kiesselbach  
Jack Adrian Killins  
Clair Michale Kos  
Don Clare Koser

John Bell Krahl  
Orville Charles Kroger  
John Dewey LeMar  
Robert William LeVine  
Joseph Francis McDonough  
Lee Fred Martinson  
Paul Donald Marx  
Ralph Cory Moore  
Horace Varnum Munger  
Henry Dey Myers  
Donald McColl Norquist  
Harold Jay Panzer

John Sheridan Anderson  
LeRoy Judson Ayers  
John Langdon Batty  
Wesly Lyman Bayles  
Chris U. Bitner  
Donald Berthold Blume  
Elmer Henry Borck  
Emery Wilbur Carlson  
Vincent Gustave Cedarblade  
Morgan Russell Colbert  
Wilber Dale Currier  
William Albert Day  
Henry Livesey DeLong  
Leo L. Diamond  
George Raymond Dornberger  
Max Walter Emmert, Jr.  
Garfield Francis Hawlick  
Robert Max Lailman  
Walter Ray Hill  
Beryl Hirschfeld  
William Esburn Holmes  
Joe Edward Holoubek  
Charles Chester Impey  
Elgie Karl Johnson  
Elmer Bernard Johnson

Harry Hubbard Andrews  
Herbert Gordon Barber  
Robert Eli Barton  
Harry Spencer Beckwith  
Edward Lloyd Binkley, Jr.  
Eugene Woodrow Black  
James Berl Blair  
Ralph Ledwich Blair  
Thomas Wayne Brewer  
Clarence Raymond Brott  
William Woodward Bruce  
Donald John Bucholz  
Neal Maynard Burr  
Stewart Kahn Bush  
Edward Michau Cannon  
Oscar Carp  
Adolph Bohumil Cimfel  
Keith W. Corpe  
Henry Graham Crellin  
Dale Henley Davies

George Francois Pinne  
Nicholas Peter Plechas  
Lester Junior Pope  
William Bently Potter  
George William Pugsley  
Raymond Ralph Rembolt  
William Jay Resniek  
Robert Rolland Rigg  
Anthony Theodore Rose  
William Joseph Rosenblatt  
Harold Richard Rossmiller  
Louis Franklin Saylor

### 1938

Franklyn Henning Johnson  
Rush William Karrer  
John Charles Kennedy  
Adolphe Joseph Kerbel  
Frank Joseph Klabens  
Frederick Dee Koehne  
Edward Ernest Lindell  
Harold Haze Macumber  
William Robert Malony  
Roy Martin Matson  
Jack Eldred Maxfield  
Donald Wesley Miller  
Herbert Charles Modlin  
John James Modlin  
Orville Morris Moore  
Orvis A. Neely  
Lawrence Meier Nelson  
Kenneth Anthony O'Connor  
Paul Bryant Olsson  
William Osheroff  
Charles Lieben Park  
Paul Milton Pedersen  
Wendell Case Peterson  
Roy Fredolph Pierson  
Marvin Irwin Pizer

### 1939

Louis Tookey Davies  
Warren Miller Dilworth  
Ellet Haller Drake  
John Hoagland Easley  
John Erbes  
Marjorie Marie Everett  
Ben Edward Ewing  
Henry Douglas Feusner  
Albert Edward Freed  
Charles Craig Gass  
John Edwin Gilmore  
Charles Robert Hankins  
Albert Molzahn Harris  
Robert Crossett Hawkins, II  
Clarence Scheie Hoekstra  
Nathaniel Rogers Hollister  
John Cyrus Ivins  
Wilbur Edward Johnson  
William Andrew Johnson  
William Frank Kimmell

Woodrow Warner Schmela  
Floyd Wayne Schow  
Marcellus Clay Shurtleff  
Rolland Bernard Sigafoos  
Guy Peter Slaughter  
Dorothy Helen Thompson  
Frank Blaine Truesdell  
Donald Clay Vroman  
Glenn Harvey Walker  
Robert Edward Williams  
Theodore Winship  
Floyd Lem Woolcott, Jr.

Richard Carney Porter  
Lumir Louis Ptak  
Ross Campbell Pyle  
Albert Edward Raitt  
Delbert Reed  
Robert Chace Reeder  
Francis Lee Richards  
Edward E. Rosenbaum  
Donald Ross  
Herbert Eugene Salsburg  
Willard George Seng  
James Koken Shafer  
Alfred Paul Stappenbeck  
H. Ivan Stearns  
Richard Mathias Still  
Yean Melford Stone  
Edgar Elmer Struve  
Frank Harold Tanner  
Ross Van Valkenburg Taylor  
Ronald Wilmer Thompson  
Olfert Winther Topp  
Floyd Glenn Warrick  
Clarence Roland Weber  
Murray Otto S. Westerbeck  
Clarence Swan Youngstrom

Thomas Albro King  
Keith Frederick Krausnick  
Leroy William LaTowsky  
Robert Earl Lloyd  
Harry Alfred Lotman  
James Deloss Loudon  
Robert Ellsworth Lovgren  
Clarence Andrew Luckey  
Deane Sidney Marcy  
John Meier Meeske  
Willis Arthur Melcher  
Harlon Emerson Moore  
Merle McNeil Musselman  
Milton Nelson Neibrief  
John Erwin Patton  
Sanford Gifford MacArthur Rathbun  
Mark Richard Rhea  
Richard Henry Schaefers  
Rudolph George Schmidt  
Robert Harry Schock

Rudolph Fred Sievers  
Mary Katherine Smith  
Morris Arthur Sonderegger  
LaVern Craig Strough

Henry A. Sydow  
Robert Daniel Warnke  
Jack Kenneth Wickstrom  
Charles Bennett Wills

Wendell Thomas Wingett  
Robert Carl Winter

#### 1940

Walter Alwin Georg Armbrust  
Maurice Joyce Ayres  
Wallace Edgar Baker  
Joseph Harold Barr  
Charles Mervil Bonniwell  
Herman Henry Brinkman  
Kenneth Winston Brown  
Norville Lawrence Butler  
Wayne Webster Carpenter  
Robert Lawrence Casebeer  
Ernest Anthony Cerv  
Sidney Alexander Chait  
W. Harold Civin  
Robert Morris Cochran  
Alfred Lyman Cook  
Robert Francis Corkle  
Richard Corbin Cullen  
Robert Jerome Day  
Thomas William Deakin  
Wilford Joel Deweese  
Edith Eason  
John Edgar Farner  
Robert Henry Fishbach  
Philip Andrew Fuqua  
Jess Franklin Gamble  
William Vincent Glenn

Henry Christian Grabow  
Oscar William Haffke  
Arthur Boydston Hardy  
Harmon Thomas Harvey  
John Paul Heinke  
Carl Augustus Heise, Jr.  
Victor Adam Herrmann  
Robert Antoine Hillyer  
John Bartlett Holyoke  
Frank Gilbert Johnson  
Julius Max Kantor  
Harry Alvin Knauff  
John Frederick Knox  
William Pierce Logan  
Robert Stanley Long  
Lucile Elise Loseke  
Vincent Sieber Lynn  
Raymond Cronin McIllece  
Stuart Johnson McWhorter  
Thomas Emmett Mangum, Jr.  
Gordon Mather Martin  
Robert James Morgan  
Cynthia Trammell Morton  
Frank David Mossman  
Wendell James Newcomb  
Robert Earle Nuernberger

Dan Atchison Nye  
Ralph Lyle Oppen  
Edward Joseph Clarence Panzer  
Ralph Burton Pfeiffer  
Elizabeth Roberta Philips  
Reginald Clark Randall  
Charles Erskine Richards  
William M. Rosenbaum  
Lawrence Joe Ruzicka  
Stanley Herbert Schonberger  
Alfred Harold Shamberg  
Howard Clarence Slaughter  
John Clark Slaughter, Jr.  
Melvin Lawrence Sommer  
Clarence Nicholas Sorensen  
Richard Lee Spradling  
Frank Ashbrook Stewart  
Hubert Clare Stewart  
Charles Campbell Stuart  
Philip Russel Teal  
Robert Hadley Townley  
Merlin Lee Trumbull  
Francis Vaclav Vesely  
Clare Coulter Wolf

#### 1941

Verne Hugo Alder  
Vernon Krueger Anderl  
Leo Eugene Anderson  
Clifford Howard Babbitt  
Stanley Monrad Bach  
Nicholas Edward Bailey  
Carl Cecil Barr  
Paul Victor Bartos  
Robert Francis Biglin  
Eldon Charles Blizard  
Jacob James Brenneman  
John Andrew Brown, III  
Robert Ward Chamberlain  
Carl Eugene Chism  
Harvey Gayle Copsey  
Guy Harman Crook  
Roger Trafton Drew  
Frank Lewis Eagle  
James Franklin Embick  
Robert Halbert Finley  
Richard Arthur Flebbe  
Harold F. Friesen  
Frank Arthur Goss  
William Gray  
Frank Stewart Greenslit  
Lawrence James Gridley

George William Hardt  
Robert Charles Hasty  
Kathryn Dodds Hill  
Jerome Herbert Hirschmann  
William Gray Hollister  
Lee Chader Holmes  
Harold Harper Kerr  
Joseph John Koutsky  
Jacob Thomas Krieg, Jr.  
Clifford Earl Lierman  
Kenneth A. Lightbody  
John Lewis McFee  
Kenneth Tidyman McGinnis  
Charles Lafayette Marsh  
Guy Melvin Matson  
Harold Kenneth Merslis  
Robert Earl Morris  
Alvin Thomas Nelson  
Joseph John Novak  
William Edwin Nutzman  
Willard Raymond Peck  
Richard Earl Penry  
Harry Perelman  
Paul Leland Peterson  
Matthew Ashton Pilling  
Stanley Ernest Potter

Donald Frederick Purvis  
William Earl Redfern  
Walter M. Reiner  
Ronald Reuben  
Nathaniel Charles Scott  
Vance Edward Senter  
Robert Deems Shepard  
Paul Francis Shirey  
Sanford Orville Staley  
Edward Manning Stoll  
Charles Rodney Stoltz  
Harold Robert Stowe  
Estel George Surber  
Samuel August Swenson, Jr.  
Willis Heacock Taylor, Jr.  
Robert Browning Venner  
Glenn Quintin Voyles  
Carruth John Wagner  
John Prentice Wendland  
Charles Marvin White  
Clare Cottrell Wiley  
Julius Langson Willson  
John Maurice Wilson  
Burton Sinclair Wilt  
Glenn Randolph Wright



## 1942

Ethel Irene Adler  
 Richard Fortune Altman  
 Gustave Theodore Anderson  
 Charles Ferg Ashby  
 Lesem James Baer  
 Donald Fordyce Bellamy  
 Eleanor Maxine Bennett  
 Wilbur Keith Bennett  
 Norman Bolker  
 Robert Bruce Bradshaw  
 Richard Fredrick Brendel  
 Lewis George Bunting  
 Louis Bernard Bushman, Jr.  
 Rex Nele Carr  
 Jean Clark  
 Erwin Leroy Conry  
 George Cullen  
 Thomas Hayes Davidson  
 Roger Ernest Drown  
 Norman Edward Dyhrberg  
 Fay Lorenzo Garner  
 Howard Henderson Gessford  
 Donald Ferdinand Griess

Hodson Arthur Hansen  
 Theodore Marcus Hansen  
 Fred Wilson Harb  
 Frederick Bowen Hawkins  
 Carl Herbert Heldebrand, Jr.  
 Howard Hadden Hildebrand  
 Evans Zack Hornberger  
 Loren Edwin Imes  
 George Nick Johnson  
 Richard Moltzen Johnson  
 Harold William Jones  
 Lawrence Bernard Kuhlmann  
 Harry George Lammell  
 Vance Eugene Link  
 Ivan Albert May  
 Duane Alva Meier  
 James William Murdoch  
 Arnold Kenneth Myrabo  
 John Cassius Nelson  
 Claude Wilbur Otto  
 Wilbur C. Overmiller  
 James Richard Paul  
 Hubert Oscar Paulson

Donald Henry Penner  
 Frank John Peter  
 George Edgar Place  
 Jonas Alfred Proffitt  
 Margaret Jo Prouty  
 John Josiah Redfield  
 Harmon Elliott Rider  
 Elliott William Schilke  
 Dean Harold Schufeldt  
 Paul Milton Scott  
 William Skokan  
 Arthur Aaron Spar  
 Lavern Donahue Sprague  
 Clyde Everett Stanfield  
 Richard Fredrick Stappenbeck  
 Robert Leo Stuart  
 Maurice Tatelman  
 Edwin Lawrence Taylor  
 Lynn Wirt Thompson  
 George St. George Tyner  
 Eugene George Van Ackeren  
 Jacob C. Wagner  
 Thomas Harden Willcockson

## 1943

Burnell Howard Adams  
 George William Ainlay, Jr.  
 James Burns Anderson  
 Sven Aage Bach  
 Gordon Dale Bell  
 William Samuel Bivens  
 Donald Eugene Brewster  
 Marion Porter Broisma  
 John Hobart Brush  
 Robert Charles Byers  
 Blaine Peter Carey  
 Richard William Carroll  
 Howard C. Cowlshaw  
 Donna Coleen Cowgill  
 Gerald Martin Eastham  
 Thomas Spencer Elliott  
 John Joseph Feehan, Jr.  
 Robert Clark Fenstermacher  
 Vernon Warner Filley  
 Carl Laughlin Frank  
 Muriel Naomi Frank  
 Charles Roger Freed  
 Louis William Gilbert  
 Louis James Gogela  
 Joseph Leonard Goldner

David Kalil Haggar  
 Robert Wade Hall  
 John Kenneth Hamel  
 Oliver Adolph Horak  
 Charles Eugene Hranac  
 Myron Clinton Johnson  
 Theodore Henry Koeftoot, Jr.  
 Max Sanborn Lake  
 James Lauridsen  
 John Gould Lavender  
 Richard Leroy Lawton  
 Robert Allison Lehmer  
 Patrick Robert Leonard  
 George Jefferson Lytton  
 Charles Schindel McCulloch  
 Millard Blair McGee  
 John Irwin McGirr, Jr.  
 John Anderson McMillan  
 John George Markle  
 Harold Andrew Mattson  
 Samuel Fredrick Ernst Moessner  
 Albert William Monovitz  
 William Elbert Morris  
 Austin Edward Mutz  
 Frederick Martin Nebe

Stanley Roy Neil  
 William Evans Neville  
 Edward George Panter  
 Arthur Sterling Paris  
 Earl Stanley Pederson  
 Stanley Schoolcraft Peterson  
 Arthur Francis Reimers  
 Wilbur Louis Reimers  
 Donald Thomas Rice  
 John Alton Robb  
 Erwin Heldt Roeser  
 Paul Carl Roock  
 Richard Hathaway Smiley  
 Edward Joseph Smith  
 Richard Dale Smith  
 Robert Sigel Squires  
 Emil Synovec  
 Bowen Eacritt Taylor  
 Richard Louis Thomas  
 Clifford Simpson Wear  
 Stuart Paul Wiley  
 Norman Joseph Wisner, Jr.  
 Reginald Matt Wurtz

## 1944

James Wilson Allely  
Harlan Burnell Anderson  
Harvey Chris Anderson  
Milton Henry Anderson  
Elmer Jacob Artist  
Harry Clay Barton, Jr.  
Joseph Delmar Beck  
William Albert Blank  
Rosalie Eva Breuer  
William Charles Brown  
Dwight Willard Burney, Jr.  
Stuart Douglas Campbell  
Russell Malachi Cashen  
Howard McGinnis Clemmons  
John Paul Dahlstet  
Robert Hugh Dickinson  
Eugene Dobrin Erman  
John Howard Freed  
Ivan Merwyn French  
Elmer Erwin Glenn  
Carrol Wilson Goss  
Daniel Edward Greene  
Paul Condon Griffith  
John Embree Haworth  
Ervin Nicholas Heiser

Harland Thomas Hermann  
William Alden Hinrichs  
Cedric Cloys Johnson  
Orlin Harry Jorgensen  
Clyde Louis Kleager  
Laurance Dean Lane  
Warren Chancellor Lewis  
Harry Neis Lindell  
Richard Harry Linn  
Harry Webber McFadden, Jr.  
Paul Jean Maxwell  
Robert Bruce Merrick  
Leslie Carl Meyer  
Lloyd Frederick Miller  
Oscar Warren Miller  
Haskell Morris  
Gordon Leigh Neligh  
Wallace Warner Nelson  
William Burritt Niehus  
Richard Stanley Osterholm  
Elmer Louis Penner  
Roy Marvin Peters  
Donald Martin Petersen  
Harold Raymond Peterson  
Marven John Pollard

Max McCoy Raines  
Emmett Clair Rankin  
John Arthur Rasmussen  
Billy Elmer Reasoner  
Raymond Hazen Ridenour  
Wilfred Nolan Sanders  
Donald Paul Schulz  
John Howard Scofield  
Edwin Curtis Segard  
Keith Walker Sheldon  
Owen LeRoy Slaughter  
Ted R. Smalldon  
LaVerne Christian Steffens  
Harry Elmer Stickler  
Frank Paschal Stone  
Kenneth William Teich  
Robert Charles Therien  
Austin Lorenzo Vickery, Jr.  
William Franklyn Wagner  
Kathleen Ruth Wickman  
Kenneth Paul Wittstruck  
Bradley Burton Woodruff  
Donald Edward Wyrens

## 1945

Herbert George Ahrens  
Arthur Thomas Austin  
Raymond Carl Beethe  
Dwight Peter Bent Brigham  
Loy Thietje Brown  
Jared Leigh Bryngelson  
Nelson St. Clair Butterworth  
Jack Lloyd Colglazier  
Henry Morgan Cook, Jr.  
Murray Humiston Crouse  
Abram Eugene Dansky  
Philip Augustus Deffer  
Henry Edwin Devnich  
Russell Alvin DeVol  
Verne Frederick Deyke  
Donald George Dickson  
Robert Bruce Dodd  
Nicholas George Douvas  
William Arthur Ehlers  
Norma Taylor Ellingwood  
Grace Edwina Evans  
Max William Flothow, Jr.  
Adrian Alan Foe  
Samuel Isaiah Fuenning  
Leroy Turner Gathman  
August Charles Gauchat

Ray O'Herin Gillies, Jr.  
William Ernest Graham  
Edward Carl Hanisch  
Karl Bruno Hansen  
Robert William Herpolscheimer  
Dale Wayne Hurley  
David Emanuel Nelson Ikast  
Michael Z. Irvin  
Herbert Saul Jackson  
Donald Robert Jackson  
Lynn A. James  
Marlin John Elof Johnson  
Walter Leland Johnson  
Aubrey Harris Jones  
Robert William Keast  
James Maurice Keirnan  
Fred Ervin King  
Gerald August Kuehn  
Vincent William Lauby  
Robert Hilton Lemmon  
Rufus Ashley Lyman, Jr.  
Willis Eugene Mease  
Richard Kewenige Miller  
Karem John Monsour  
Nathan Leonard Morgenstern  
Arnold Thorvald Nielsen

Paul David Pedersen  
Frank William Pirruccello  
John David Pollack  
Richard Frederic Raasch  
John Wright Redelfs  
Richard Clair Ripple  
Russell Brian Rundquist  
Roland Edmunds Schneckloth  
Edward Elmer Shev  
Kenneth Andrew Storsteen  
Charles Turman Streeter  
John William Unruh  
Robert David Vickery  
Donald John Wagner  
Harvey Harmon Waldo  
Floyd John Walter  
James Harvey Watts, Jr.  
John Carl White  
Carlyle Everett Wilson, Jr.  
Richard Barr Wilson  
Ray Gardner Witham  
Justin Jacob Wolfson  
William Peter Yoachim, Jr.  
Charles Dean Yohe

## 1946

John Anton Adamson  
Charles William Arnot  
John Lucian Barmore  
William Claire Barritt

Lloyd Leslie Barta  
Jack Louis Berman  
Lucien Harding Blattspieler  
Kenneth Adams Blinn

William Carl Boelter  
Joseph Kent Boughn  
Roger William Boulden  
Edward Robert Brousseau



Byron Lester Brown  
Vernon George Bugh  
Billy June Carter  
Wallace Leroy Chambers  
Robert Ashley Chesnut  
Kenneth George Chinburg  
Frank Dixon Conlin  
Edwin Davis  
James Allan Davis  
Jack Samuel DeBusk  
William John Dickerson  
Merton Leon Ekwall  
John Clayton Filkins  
Marvyn Bliss Francis  
Richard Elliott Geesaman  
Harold LeeRoy Guard  
Dale Caldwell Hathaway  
Robert Herman Heise  
Edward John Hinrichs  
Charles Robert Holm  
Leo Thomas Hood

Mary Elizabeth Anderson  
Dean Robbins Archer  
Richard Lee Bartley  
Marcus Richard Beck  
James Dennis Bell  
Robert Bennett Benthack  
Lloyd Donald Bridenbaugh, Jr.  
Charles William Broders  
Elroy Alfred Brugh  
Malcom Sexton Byers  
Leonard James Chadek  
Melville Louis Chaloupka  
Frederick Gene Collins  
Edwin Theodore Cooke  
Robert Dean Dalager  
Robert Russell Davies  
Albert Frederick Degner  
Lloyd Londrosh Downing  
Robert Wayne Ehrlich  
Louis Leroy Ericson  
William Nathan Fawell  
Robert Ellsworth Fitch  
David Wright Flory  
Robert John Foley  
Cletus Troy Frerichs  
Donald Delby Haase

John Hesla Aga  
Marion Edward Alberts  
Frederic Ray Allen  
Charles Granville Beede  
George Franklin Canady  
Charles Iams Cerney  
Paul Ronald Crellin  
Roger Ackard Cutshall  
Joseph David, Jr.  
Byron Howard Demorest  
Louis Boyce Edelman

George Marlin Horner  
Theodore Franklin Hubbard  
Robert Hunter Hughes  
Richard Arthur Jones  
Richard Warren Kalmansohn  
Ray Ernest King  
Nathan Daniel Kline  
Edward Langdon  
Sherwood Lee Larson  
John Francis Latenser  
John Fred Laws  
Kermit Leonard  
Robert Warring Ludwick  
Dean Allen McGee  
Waldean Chester McIntire  
Ernest Lynn MacQuiddy, Jr.  
William Michael McQuillan  
Edward Marvin Malashock  
John Albert Meier  
Harold Baker Miller  
William Reece Elton Newman

### 1947

Burton Ray Hall  
Robert Wiese Hanisch  
Howard Edward Hansen  
Harold Elmer Harvey  
Walter Carlton Harvey, Jr.  
Charles Frank Heider  
Charles Gordon Hermann  
Arthur E. Hertzler  
Edward Emil Houfek  
Gerriet Arthur Janssen  
Aldis Adelbert Johnson, Jr.  
Verner Stanley Johnson  
Donald Charles Kent  
Robert Reese Koefoot  
Carl Donald Koutsky  
Willard George Kuehn  
Edwin John Loeffel  
George Walter Loomis  
Robert James Lynn  
Thomas Joseph McGuire  
Patricia Elizabeth McIllecan  
Esar Gordon Margolin  
Lee David Meese  
Homer Curtiss Merrick, Jr.  
Lyle David Milliken, Jr.  
Marvin Christensen Nelson

### 1948

Gordon Noble Farner  
Harold Allen Fenner, Jr.  
William Melvin Fitch  
Shaun Dennis Gunderson  
Henry Shields Haerle  
Louis Everett Hanisch, Jr.  
Charles Leroy Hedberg  
Clarence Raymond Heidenreich  
Billy Jay Hill  
John Riale Hornberger  
Seward Keith Imes

Byron Bay Oberst  
Frank Boyd O'Connell, Jr.  
Gordon Quentin Olsson  
Donald Olin Osborn  
Deane Alfred Petersen  
Dale Orville Proter  
James Edgar Ramsay  
Ronald Franklin Rebal  
Elmer Howard Reeves  
Arthur Udell Rivin  
Hubert Harmer Rodman  
Myron Earl Samuelson  
Preston James Shafer  
LeRoy James Sides  
Craig Raymond Sigman  
George William Thatcher  
Thomas Ralph Viner  
Roger Keith Wallace  
Joseph Berry Wildhaber  
Lincoln Edward Wilson  
Verla Ellen Worthing

Arthur Morris Pedersen  
Samuel Huntington Perry  
Byron Douglas Petersen  
Kenneth Pierson  
Kenneth Dwight Rose  
Myron Ethan Rubnitz  
Donald Herbert Sallenback  
Herbert Samuel Salzberg  
Robert Henry Scherer  
Frederick Paul Schnell  
Gilbert Carlyle Schreiner  
Melvin M. Schwartz  
Milton Simons  
Merle Eugene Sjogren  
Maxey Jean Smith  
Wesley Austin Soland  
Wayne Orin Southwick  
Edmund Arthur Steenberg  
Leon Ethelbert Steiner  
Paul Abraham Stoesz  
Oliver Matthew Storsteen  
Frank Darwin Sundstrom  
Ernest Otto Theilen  
Edwin Jay Westfall  
John Gantt Yost  
Clarence Zimmer

Robert Warren Jerner  
Robert Bruce Johnson  
Robert Walter Johnson  
Robert Bruce Kalmansohn  
Betty Hall Kane  
Alvin Katsman  
Kenneth Francis Kimball  
George Wilbert Kleinschmidt  
Robert Ray Kopecky  
John Montgomery Kroyer  
James Florenz Lage

William H. Leask  
John Franklin Leeds  
Holton Charles Letson  
Arthur Fulton Lincoln  
Ward Alexander McClanahan  
Raymond Howard McCoy  
Robert Harry McIntire  
Russell Junior McIntire  
Philip Doty McIntosh  
Robert Allyn McShane  
William Dave Maixner  
Frederick Ernest Marsh, Jr.

Albert Riley Abbott  
Gordon Luke John Bartek  
Richard Requartte Beckwith  
Elaine Marguerite Benthack  
Charles Reck Bogue  
Irvin Bernard Braverman  
Foster Donald Bucher  
Robert Henry Butler  
Robert Chester Calkins  
James Williams Chappell  
Floyd Duane Christensen  
Robert H. Christensen  
James Allen Cobb  
Robert LeVerne Cranny  
Leo Joseph DeBacker, Jr.  
William Alton Doering  
Joseph Francis Donahoe  
Wallace Edward Engdahl  
Donald Gene Fletcher  
Marjorie Marilyn Fouts

Elvin Marion Amen  
Franz Ervin Amman  
Arthur Otis Bachman  
John Nolan Baker  
Robert Edwin Benner  
Henry Joseph Billerbeck  
Frank James Brakel, Jr.  
Merlin Ulysses Broers  
Stephen Marion Brzica  
Lawrence Robert Buckley  
Donald Clayton Carter  
Fletcher Farley Conn  
Paul Elroy Crantz  
Vernon Hayes Cutshall  
George Henry Davies  
Neal Balbach Davis  
Lowell Stephens Devoe, Jr.  
Albertus Frederick Dodson  
James Hildreth Dunlap  
Donald Edward Eberle  
Richard Eugene Elston  
Robert Walter Gillespie  
Loran Clifton Grubbs  
John Robert Hahn  
Ross Stanley Harris  
Alexander Thom Harvey

Norman Barnard Metcalf  
Murray Franklin Minthorn  
Byron Leon Nestor  
Clitus Wilbur Olson  
Robert William Pollock  
Floyd Orval Ring  
Arnold Edgar Robison  
Gordon Eli Sawyers  
George Lester Scholnick  
Ralph Ernest Shambaugh  
Willard Blake Skrdla  
Jules Albert Slunicko

#### 1949

Lee Darrell Gartner  
Walter Clark Giles  
Robert Francis Glock  
Charles William Graham  
Ernest Louis Graveline, Jr.  
LeRoy Edward Groshong  
David Frank Hall  
Wendell D. Hamlin  
Lester Lee Hoaglin, Jr.  
Melvin Summer Hoyt  
Richard Henry Jesse  
Robert Charles Jones  
John Anthony Kalin  
Charles William Landgraf, Jr.  
Isaac Jacob Levine  
John Michael Levitsky  
Llewelyn Lloyd Long  
Robert Ashley McGowan  
Rex Ofal McMorris  
Roger Franklin McNeil

#### 1950

Mary Josephine Henn  
Robert Ellsworth Holland  
Lawrence Royce James  
Raymond Wilbur Jensen  
Richard Dawson Johnson  
Richard Nicholas Johnson  
Robert Orville Johnson  
Raymond Foidell Johnston  
Kenneth Jack Kenney  
Stanley August Kerkhoff  
Richard Bruce Koefoot  
Joseph Lewis Kovarik  
Verner Eugene Lamb  
Donald Arthur Limbeck  
Donald Monroe Love  
Frank Chalmers McClanahan  
John Donald McCrary  
Robert Randall McGee  
Francis William Morgan  
Harold William Mueller  
Robert Glenn Murray  
Dean David Nywall  
Olin Matthew Odland  
Victor L. Overholt  
Robert William Parry  
Curtis Bryant Pillsbury

Barton Taylor Smith  
Robert Cole Smith  
Winifred Ruch Smith  
Frank Eardley Stander  
Virginia Mae Stuermer  
Eric Malcom Swanson  
Charles John Tupper  
Vincent Joseph Vaughn  
William Holmes Weingarten  
Dudley Edsel Wilkinson

Murray Eugene Markley  
Gerald Dee Mauk  
Lunetta Anna Memming  
Charles Henry Miller  
Margaret Jane Miller  
Frederic Olney Paine  
Henry Gerhard Penner  
Robert Dee Preston  
Lee Edward Rice  
Fred John Rutt  
Richard Parrish Schellinger  
Carroll William Schoen  
Joseph Raymond Simmons  
Emmett Driscoll Simonson  
Martin Henry Sterk  
Gerald Charles Wells  
Bernard Frederic Wendt  
Robert Hile Willard

Clifford Conkling Pinkerton  
Otis Boyes Platt  
Maynard Howard Porter  
George Peter Post  
Everette McClure Rogers  
Douglas Charles Ronald  
Seymour Rosenblatt  
Sybil Jean Schellhase  
Rupert Arnold Schroeder  
Halbert Herman Schwamb  
Floyd Harvey Shiffermiller  
Robert Allen Silverman  
Rodney Allen Sitorius  
Roy James Smith  
David Keith Sutton  
Edward William Swenson  
Jerry X. Tamisiea  
Theodore Atherton Tristan  
Clarence Lee Tunberg  
Keith Edward Vincent  
Loyd Raymond Wagner  
Norval Martin Westby  
Wilbur Gunsaul Wiedman  
Alan Robert Zempel

## 1951

Albert Burrell Albee  
 William Cecil Allen  
 Arthur Wesley Anderson, Jr.  
 James Alfred Anderson  
 Jean Lyon Bader  
 John Cornelius Baker  
 Harris Wilmot Barber  
 John Lear Beattie  
 Neil Benjamin Bentley  
 John Milton Boulware  
 Russell Charles Brauer  
 Mildred Renee Breuer  
 Jack Mortimer Buffington  
 John Archibald Campbell  
 Robert Leroy Carlberg  
 John Dale Chapp  
 Dalls Vincent Clatanoff  
 Harold Franklyn Daum  
 Reuben David  
 Harold Le Roy Davis  
 John Byron Davis  
 Lawrence Taylor DeBusk  
 Richard Ferd DeMay  
 Donald Max Fitch  
 Donald Arthur Fuesler  
 William Augustine Geiger, Jr.  
 Russell LeRoy Gorthey  
 Donald Richard Hagel

William Gordon Hansen  
 James C. Patrick Harkin  
 Theodore Richard Jacobson  
 Rupert Mitchell Jastram  
 Keith Charles Jeffery  
 Robert Dale Jones  
 Robert Lester Jones  
 Harold Daniel Jourdan  
 Milton Lee Kaiser  
 Robert Charles Kreischer  
 John Edwin Kysar  
 William John Lear  
 John O. McCarthy  
 Margaret Louise McHenry  
 William Chris Mannschreck  
 Harold Nathan Margolin  
 Paul Raymond Martin  
 Otis William Miller  
 Robert Greer Mitcheltree  
 Nyel Harold Moss  
 Charles George Muffly  
 Wilbert Earl Myers  
 Donald Tsugio Nakashima  
 Donald Charles Niederluecke  
 Robert Dudley Olney  
 Viggo Brandt Olsen  
 Robert Orville Olson  
 Robert Carl Ovington

Richard Addison Pettee  
 Eugene Francis Pischke  
 Milton Wallace Plucker  
 John William Posey  
 George Robert Pullman  
 Don Richard Reed  
 Frederick Kent Remington  
 John Wesley Rogers  
 Phyllis Marie Rosenau  
 Robert Carl Rosenlof  
 Gilbert Ernest Ryder  
 Robert Rhyle Sawtell  
 Colin Burwell Schack  
 John Charles Schutz  
 Herbert Iman Singer  
 Robert Aikin Slabaugh  
 Willis Franklin Stanager  
 James Earl Thayer  
 Richard Carl Toren  
 Wallace John Vnuk  
 Robert Paul Waldmann  
 Frank Gilbert White  
 Howard Rex Wilcox  
 Erwin Witkin  
 Ruth Ethel Wright  
 Ernest Arthur Yeck, Jr.

## 1952

Carl Richard Aschoff  
 Paul Jule Beithon  
 Robert Leslie Bierbower  
 Marvin Dean Bordy  
 Zane Rex Boyd  
 David Dean Bronder  
 Robert Enos Butler  
 John Douglas Carson  
 Bruce Frederick Claussen  
 Betty Grace Elizabeth Clements  
 David LeRoy Edelman  
 Milton Dwight Faul  
 John Richard Finkner  
 James Robert Frans  
 Harold Ellis Gentry, Jr.  
 Harris Breiner Graves  
 Earl George Greene, Jr.  
 Russell Gilbert Gustavson  
 Keay Hachiya  
 George James Haslam  
 Orin Robert Hayes  
 Marquis Warren Hineman  
 Kenneth Clyde Hoffman  
 George Frederick Hoffmeister  
 Leo A. Hrnicek  
 Patricia Alynne Hunt  
 Morris Blaine Johnson  
 Robert Hugo Johnson

Robert Warren Johnson  
 Stanley Logsdon Johnson  
 Benjamin Keith Karas  
 Henry Joseph Kellogg  
 William Clinton Kenner, III  
 Philip Sheridan King, III  
 Philip Kolnick  
 Theodore John Lemke, Jr.  
 William Bradford Long  
 Thomas Harry Luby  
 Donald W. McIllece  
 Joseph Ernest Marvin  
 Roger Dale Mason  
 Georgia Elizabeth May  
 Clyde Avery Medlar  
 Ramona Jean Middleton  
 Warren Robert Miller  
 John Gregory Minder  
 Donal Harlan Morgan  
 James William Morrow  
 Robert Benton Muffly  
 Lester John Nathan  
 Patricia Jean Neely  
 Parry Swan Nelson  
 Salvatore Luciano Nigro  
 Merle Lewis Otto  
 Wayne Wilson Owens  
 John Edward Peckler

Robert Kimball Phillips  
 Robert Vernon Plehn  
 Ernest Howell Price  
 Robert Orville Ralston  
 Hans Rath  
 Dale Crosser Reynolds  
 William Edward Reynolds  
 Jerrold Sidney Rice  
 George Raymond Rieth, Jr.  
 Kenneth Dale Rodabaugh  
 Gordon Boyd Roget  
 Alvin Richard Scheffel  
 Gerhard Traugott Schmundk  
 Clayton Marion Shors  
 Earl Shrago  
 Robert Nelson Smith  
 Kenneth Claire Stout  
 Donald Trojan Stroy  
 William L. Sumption  
 Damaris Elisabeth Suttle  
 John Rutherford Thompson  
 John Richard VaVerka  
 Joseph Raymond Volk, Jr.  
 James LeRoy Vose  
 Roger Edward Wehrs  
 Leland Blaine Wilson  
 Herbert Jerome Winter

## 1953

Leonard Eugene Alkire  
William Melvin Barelman  
Edwin H. Barnes, III  
Robert Sullivan Behrns  
George Robert Bell  
Sterling Berg  
Thomas Edward Bilon  
George Alfred Breon  
Richard Arndt Bunting  
Richard Burton Capek  
Russell Philip Carter  
James Heath Coffey  
Ruth Iliene Cook  
David Winningham Davis  
Gordon Edward Dean  
Dale Edwin Dominy  
Fenworth M. Downing  
John Raymond Conrad Eisenach  
John Charles Finegan  
Clark David Fobes  
Roy Edward Fredericksen  
Richard Gruver Gelwick  
Francis Howard Hague  
Donald Elmer Heins  
Albert Ellis Herman  
William A. Ingram  
Edwin Peter Isacson  
Royal Francis Jester, Jr.  
Gordon Frederick Johnson

Merle Richard Walter Johnson  
John Frank Kahle  
Coll Quigley Kamprath  
Wilmar Martin Kamprath  
John Raymond Kantor  
Glen Donald Knosp  
Robert John Koza  
Robert Hugo Kurth  
Hugh LaMaster  
Muriel Jean Lamkee  
James Walter Landers  
Dwight Leroy Larson  
James Andrew Laugharn  
Theodore Henry Lehman  
Gene Sheldon Lewallen  
Fred Otto Loeffler  
Walter Christian Loeffler  
James S. Lydiatt  
Delmar Blake McKittrick  
Donald Royal Marples  
Donald Elmo Matthews  
Dace Bolyan Mitchell  
Lyman Dwight Moell  
James William Morrison  
Daniel Millard Moschel  
Thomas Bernard Murray, Jr.  
Sidney Nearensberg  
Richard Curtis Nelson  
Karl Friedrich Niehaus

William Charles Niehaus  
George Loer Osborne, Jr.  
Frederick Franz Paustian  
Alvin Charles Peterson  
Richard Martin Pitsch  
Alice Bro Racher  
James Paraman Ramsaran  
Donald Edward Rice  
Benjamin Robinson  
Earl Forrest Rose  
Pauline Doris Royal  
William John Russum  
Kenneth Kazuwo Sato  
Richard Daniel Sautter  
Edward George Schaumberg, Jr.  
George William Schosow  
Robert Marenus Sorensen  
Houtz Gillilan Steenburg  
Jerold Frank Steinhour  
Verlyn William Steinkruger  
Donald Eugene Taylor  
Conrad James Thomas  
Richard Lee Tollefson  
Kenneth Ray Treptow  
Kenneth Lewis Urwiller  
Vernon William Vogt  
Sherrill Lenore vonBergen  
Howard Fulton Yost

## 1954

Allen J. Alderman  
Philip Daniel Anderson  
Charles Robert Beber  
Alyce L. Bezman  
Edward Allen Brewer  
William Henry Bunstock  
Robert Campbell Chase  
Donald Wilterdink  
William John Chleborad  
Ruth Ellen Christensen  
Edgar Milton Cleaver  
Elwin Kerr Conner  
Donn Howard Crilly  
Harold Dean Dahlheim  
David Rodney Davis  
Earl Joy Dean  
Carl George DeBelly  
Keith Frederick Deubler  
Howard Arthur Dinsdale  
James William Dinsmore  
Jasper Lee Dyer  
Howard Lyle Fencil  
John William Foft  
John Franklin Gentry  
Frank Chandler Giddings  
Leslie Irl Grace, Jr.  
Max Eugene Harris  
Carl Masamitsu Hasegawa

Clifford James Haskin, Jr.  
James Edward Hazelrigg  
Thomas Frederick Hegert  
Robert Louis Heins  
Lawrence Layton Hyde  
James Stanley Jeffrey  
Oscar Guy Johnson, Jr.  
Thomas Errol Johnston  
Phillip Henry Jones  
Frank Kamm  
Edward Arthur Kantor  
Max Crawford Karrer  
Roy Jackson Kelly  
Edward B. Kiolbasa  
Alton Andrew Knosp  
Arnold Norman Krause  
John LeRoy Lang  
Donald Joseph LaPorte  
Ernest John Larson, Jr.  
Donald Edward Lee  
Kenneth Ordell Leonard  
George Everie Lewis, Jr.  
James Spencer Long  
Thomas Lucas  
Isaiah Kimberly Lukens  
Richard Thomas McDonald  
Bernard Magid  
Reynold Robert Maixner

Ralph Justin Malott, Jr.  
John Bishop Maxwell  
James Robert Scott Miller  
Edson Bridges Moody  
Mayer Moskovitz  
Allan Elias Nachman  
Charles Harold Newell  
George Lee Newkirk  
Tom Stanley Ochsner  
Clyde Eugene Penner  
Byron Eugene Peterson  
John Wesley Porter  
Leslie Carroll Potts  
Thomas Theodore Powell  
Harold Eugene Resinger  
Steward Frank Richardson  
Paul H. Richter  
Jacob David Samler  
Charles Joseph Saults  
Allen Fred Scheuneman  
Bryce George Shopp  
Herman Shyken  
Gene Slichter  
Kayo Smith  
Robert Charles Speckhals  
Wesley Franklin Springer  
Harlow Don Standage  
Clarence Hilding Swanson, Jr.

John Andrew Swenson  
Otto Saeger Troester  
Ronald Edgar Waggener

Leo Melvon Adams  
Richard Fred Adamson  
Edward Herman Ahlemeyer, Jr.  
James Ray Allan  
Derald Gene Anderson  
Clifton Earl Baker  
John Dewey Baldwin  
Douglas Harrison Beath  
Robert Clarence Beckman  
Warren Lee Berggren  
James Milton Blankenship  
S. F. Blattspieler  
John Keith Blincow  
Albert James Brauer  
Charles Moorhead Bressman  
Glenn Wayne Brown  
Richard Harrison Bruner  
Robert Curtis Carnahan  
David Hampton Cloyd  
Virgil Raymond Condon  
William Wilson Davis  
Robert Warren Delaplane  
Warren Harding DeVere  
Dale Walter Ebers  
Saeed M. Farhat  
Donald Alva Forinash  
Gordon Dean Francis

Gordon Dewey Adams  
William Richard Basler  
Robert Laverne Bass  
Daniel George Bitner  
Larry Lee Bosley  
John Hargreaves Calvert, Jr.  
Earl Victor Carlson  
Stephen Walker Carveth  
Jerry Dee Colling  
Melvin Duane Cook  
Marilyn Louise Cowger  
Jesse Franklin Crump, Jr.  
Charles Paul Curtiss  
Daniel Joseph de la Vega  
William Bryan Eaton  
Hugh Crawford Follmer  
Richard Duane Frisbie  
John Allison Galloway  
Robert Paul Gentry  
William Thomas Griffin  
Paul Vollrad Gustafson  
David James Halliday  
George Andrew Harris  
Henry Theodore Haye  
Charles William Hendrickson  
Howard Duane Herrick  
Burt Eugene Hyde  
Donald Ole Inslee

Hiram Robert Walker  
Vernon Graves Ward  
Victor Robert Watson

### 1955

Richard George Gere  
Robert Fowler Getty  
Harold Christian Halvorson  
John Ernest Hansen, Jr.  
Clinton Daniel Heine  
Wilbur Dean Hilst  
Leonard L. Hoffman  
Rex Todd Hoffmeister  
Thomas Walter Jensen  
Ruth Alice Johnson  
Max Williams Kinney  
Lars William Kleppe  
Donald Leopold Kuxhausen  
Arthur Lee Larsen  
Mary Irene Larson  
George G. T. Leih  
Patrick Thomas McGowan  
John Franklin McLeay  
Robert Lynn Mastin  
Derald Glen May  
Richard Harris Meissner  
John Webster Mills  
Robert Ellis Mockett  
Matthew Liutauras Namikas-Cary  
Harold Martin Nordlund  
John Robert O'Neal  
David Dean Peatrowsky

### 1956

Paul Gerhard Isaak  
Elizabeth Anne Johnson  
Ernest Eugene Johnson  
Luther Palmer Johnson  
Samuel Kais  
James Lorin Karel  
Frederick William Karrer  
Jack Edward Kaufman  
Vivita Krievis  
Harold Lee Leitel  
James Ernest Loukota  
Myles Emerson McKittrick  
Thomas Garland Magruder, III  
Philip Wayne Marsh  
William Christian Melcher  
Charles Lee Mendenhall  
David William Minard  
Roland Reese Morgan  
Harold Austen Oberman  
Raymond Henry Olson  
Robert George Osborne, II  
Jack Irland Paap  
Donald Eugene Parkison  
Robert Charles Pfeiler  
Stanley Eugene Pollman  
William Abbott Pratt  
George Webster Prichard, Jr.  
Frank Otto Raasch, Jr.

Jack Daryl Welsh  
Gerald Devereaux Young, Jr.

Otto Gottlieb Rath  
Clelland Lee Retelsdorf, II  
Sidney Lee Rubin  
Harry Walter Russell, Jr.  
Paul Wesley Saltzman  
Jack Victor Scholz  
Lloyd Raymond Schulz  
John William Scott, Jr.  
Clarence B. Smith, Jr.  
Jeannine Elizabeth Stewart  
John Huntington Story  
Merlin Ladean Sucha  
Robert Bruce Synhorst  
Harold Frank Taylor  
Lawrence Carol Taylor  
William Everett Thompson  
Robert Craig Warner  
Curtis Ramon Weatherhogg  
Howard Dean Wesley  
Robert Harris Westfall  
Alice Ruth Williams  
Theodore Elder Wills  
William Earle Wiltse  
Robert John Winchell  
Alton S. K. Wong  
James Mac Woodward, Jr.  
William E. Wright

Thomas Monroe Recht  
Herbert Erazim Reese  
William Henry Rice  
Robert David Rieth  
John Cuddington Sage  
Irving Shapiro  
Arnold William Siemsen  
Phyllis Steidly Simunds  
Jerald E. Smith  
John Wallace Smith  
Lloyd Dean Smith  
Charles Dean Soucek  
Calvin Stanley Steever  
Wayne Ernest Stevens  
Lowell Philip Swisher  
Rodney Miller Thompson  
Richard Dean Urwiller  
Dale Eugene Van Wormer  
Milton George Waldbaum  
Leonard Eugene Wallace  
James Russell Wamsley  
Frederick Ware, Jr.  
Joseph Westmore Weber  
Donald Earl Wilkinson  
Robert LeMoyné Wolf  
Charles Robert Wolfe  
Wayne Lee Zlomke

## 1957

Donald George Allely  
Robert Clifford Anderson  
Harold Kent Axtell  
Lawrence William Bauer  
Bernard Arthur Beber  
Jerome Jacob Belzer  
Dean Merrell Bloch  
Lloyd Edward Carlson  
Marshall Donald Chefetz  
James Christensen  
Donald Weller Cline  
Julius Stanley Conner  
Marion Robert Cosand  
Mark Edwin Crawford  
George Herbert Dahnke  
Robert Eugene Danner  
John Calvin Davis, III  
Robert Winter Doering  
Richard Dworsky  
James Weldon Fergus  
Donald Dean Fisher  
John Franklin Gaskill  
Richard David Gentry  
Gerald Edwin Glenn  
Norman Stephen Goldenberg  
Robert Allan Grant

Charles Gene Gross  
Charles Wayne Guildner  
Clem William Hagedorn  
Clif Struthers Hamilton, Jr.  
Donald Andrew Harvey  
Joseph Carl Heinlein  
Gerald Robert Holcomb  
C. Richard Hulquist  
Oscar Max Jardon  
Warren Richard Jones  
Charlton Rex Latta  
Victor Carl Marquardt, Jr.  
William Alexander McCall, Jr.  
Frank Joseph Menolascino  
Victor John Meyer  
Yancey Scott Moore  
James Arthur Morse  
Arnold V. Mueller  
Christopher John Muller  
Merl Eugene Needham  
Lyle Wilbur Nilson  
Ralph Eugene Paul  
Gerald Hart Payne  
William Lawrence Pfeiler  
Donald E. Pisar  
Donald Frank Prince

Jack Lee Pulec  
Merton Albert Quaife  
Henry John Quiring  
Speed Roland Rathbun  
Glenn Carl Rosenquist  
Monte Myrl Scott  
Richard Allen Serbousek  
Donald Ray Silverman  
Dean Gordon Smerhoff  
Robert Louis Stiehl  
Raymond Arthur Sundell  
Edwin Percy Sweet  
Bernie David Taylor  
Archibald Wallace Templeton  
Keith Richard Treptow  
Allen Dale Unvert  
Charles Fred Veverka  
Robert George Volz  
Fred Thomas Waring  
Robert William Waters  
James Ray Weber  
Irving Edwin Weston  
Clark Denzler Wieland  
Ghim Leong Yeoh  
DeLyle Roy Youngman, Jr.

## 1958

Nathan Richard Adkins  
Philip Stanley Alberts  
Rai Bahadursingh  
Robert Bruce Barnwell  
William Lorne Beck  
Jackson Junior Bence  
Joseph Francis Berberian  
Edward Eugene Biever  
Elliott Gordon Boisen  
Bernard Charles Burns  
Bill Doyle Burr  
Thomas Dale Calvert  
James David Collins, Jr.  
Howard Leslie Copas  
James Michael Donovan  
Manis Cecil Edwards  
John Eule, Jr.  
Robert Gerald Faier  
Frank Falloon  
Bill Gene Farmer  
Robert Blakeslee Faust  
Donald E. Gatch  
Gretchen Mary Glode  
Michael Lee Greenberg  
John Leland Greene  
Kiyoshi George Hachiya  
Norman Lyle Hagberg  
Donald Lee Hammes

William Rudolph Hamsa, Jr.  
Lumier Erving Hanzel  
Edick Haroothernian  
Boyd L. Harris  
Eugene J. Hesse  
Richard Paul Hill  
Ward Lane Hinrichs  
Keith Hadley Johansen  
Gordon O. Johnson  
Guintier (George) Kahn  
Joseph Ralph Kantor  
Daniel Kenneth Kemp  
Lydell Craig Kiplin  
Alan Campbell Landers  
Marvin K. Lawton  
Philip Charles Lehman  
Hal Kennedy Mardis  
Joseph Leo McDonald  
John Thomas McGreer, III  
Donald Charles McKee  
Benjamin Reuben Meckel  
Carl Don Miller  
Charles Robert Myers  
Lyle Herman Nelson  
Orval Pilgrim Nesselbush  
Robert Eric Nordling  
Donald David Nuss  
William Frank Nye

Richard Henry Otteman  
John Walker Pemberton  
Clayton Lloyd Pettipiece  
Robert Dean Phelps  
Robert Eugene Quick  
David Rafat  
Walter Edward Reiss  
Donald Wesley Rohren  
Carl William Sasse, Jr.  
William Joseph Schibly  
William Henry Schumacher  
Richard Blaisdell Seymour  
Morris Frederick Skinner, Jr.  
Donald Paul Skoog  
Edgar Harold Smith  
Leroy Richard Smith  
David Van Buren Stephenson, Jr.  
Robert Morrison Stryker  
Robert Lawrence Tupper  
John Henry Wachal  
Leon Donald Wanek  
David Sherill Weeks  
Harry Wallace Weigel  
Hobart E. Wiltse  
Robert Lemoyne Yekel, Jr.  
Duane Alvin Young  
Paul Ray Young

## 1959

Lefkos Thrasos Aftonomos  
Allen Byford Anderson  
Ephraim I. Axelrod

Gary Lee Bannister  
Jergen Leroy Barber  
Dale Vernon Bass

Dwight Russell Bass  
Robert Lee Beshore  
Harry Martin Blacker

Ernest Basil Blease, Jr.  
Earl Robert Blue  
Daniel Gerald Bohi  
John Frank Bookhardt  
James Edward Bridges  
James Gilbert Carlson  
James Stanford Carson  
William John Cirksena  
Richard Paul Clemens  
Richard Alan Cottingham  
Donald Andrew Davis  
John Carl Denker  
James Spelbring Donelan  
Charles Severeid Dresher  
Martin Paulsen Dumler  
Gerald Leonard Engelsgjerd  
Eugene Tarlton Everett  
Arnold Raymond Foulk, Jr.  
Gordon Eric Frederickson  
Al Walton Gothard  
Robert LeRoy Haig

Bennett Irvin Alberts  
James Repass Alexander  
Robert Christian Andersen  
Kenneth Charles Bagby  
Ralph Eugene Bellar  
Nicholas Charles Bethlenfalvay  
Leon Arleigh Bjerke  
Rex Clair Bosley  
Fredric Martin Boyden  
Philip Owen Bridenbaugh  
Jerald Steven Brodkey  
Kimball Floyd Brown  
Donald Duane Campbell  
Nancy Carolyn Carmody  
William Shepherd Carter  
Harvey Lee Casebeer, II  
Leslie Lee Chisholm, Jr.  
Shirley Ann Claasen  
Wesley Dean Clark  
Gerald Evans Cooney  
Sigurd Sigmund Daehnke  
Richard Hugh Daley  
Arlo Robinson Edmundson  
Ralph August Ewert  
Rex Rolland Fischer  
Robert Kenneth Fryzek  
Jerome Arthur Fuhrman

James Richard Adamson  
John Robert Allely  
Kaye Don Arrasmith  
Noe Authier  
Jerold Casper Baumgartner  
Thomas Arthur Beck, III  
Mark Frederick Blum  
Paul Dewaine Boschult  
Harper John Buck

Sayed Kadry Hamed  
John Stuart Hinman  
Ronald Paul Hoff  
Robert Lee Hook  
Kenneth Lee Johnson  
Harlan Jorgensen  
Frederic Carl Kramer  
Harry Daniel Kuska  
Richard Lee Lamphere  
Roderick Rees Landers  
Wallace Marven Landholm  
Paul Farquhar Leonard  
Rudolf Walter Link  
John Burton McAndrew  
Maurice Damon Mathews  
Gordon Frank Moor  
Marilyn Gladys Myers  
Robert William Norton  
Merlin Glenn Otteman  
Martin Frank Petereit  
Margaret Hancock Peterson

### 1960

Francine Leigh Wisner Gallawa  
Joseph Henry Gardner  
Elbert Lawrence Hanson  
Haakon Odin Haugan  
Michael Albert Hickey  
Robert LeRoy Howe  
Thomas Sever Hutcheson  
Roger Herrick Hutchings  
Nelson Robert Jensen  
Paul Whitney Jewett  
Werner Henry Kramer  
Herbert Charles Lemon  
John Keith Lewis  
Kirk Chase Lewis  
Joseph Alfred Longo, Jr.  
Joyce Ann Walla Lynch  
Richard Harold Lynch  
John Edward McDermott  
James Dale McGath  
Patrick John Madden  
Stanley Lew Magid  
Delmar Hermann Mahrt  
William Francis Manke  
Benjamin Oscar Martin  
C. Robert Miller  
Kenneth Dale Moorhead  
Willis Philip Mundi

### 1961

William Walter Burgin  
Richard Campbell Carleton  
Roger Philip Cook  
George Dale Cooper  
John Smith Copley  
Dale Alan Cruise  
Marshall Irvin Denenberg  
James Francis Donovan  
Richard Edward Ellis

Ronald Ivar Peterson  
Brooks Joseph Poley  
Joseph Hollis Poynter  
Donald Adolph Prescher  
James Albert Rogers  
James Amos Ruder  
James Paul Schlichtemier  
Stanley Anthony Serbousek  
Dean Clair Sloan  
Harold Glenn Smith, Jr.  
Michael Floyd Sorrell  
Jerome Sheldon Spitzer  
Leonard Alan Swanson  
Carol Joan Swarts  
Robert Williams Turner, Jr.  
Eugene Dennis Van Hove  
Donald Hugh Wahl  
Thomas Herbert Wallace  
Robert Clark Weldon  
John Benjamin Westmore  
David Eugene Williams

Louis Lee Murdoch  
Richard Chadwick Olney  
Warren Harold Orr, Jr.  
Carl Marvin Pedersen  
Richard Chris Piiner  
Leslie Dwight Rivers  
David Edward Rosenberg  
Gerald Wayne Rounsberg  
Rodney Ray Rutt  
Reuben S. Smani  
Edward Warren Sandall  
Richard Theodore Satterfield  
Dennis Aldon Schmidt  
Steven Abram Schwid  
Robert Sherman Sette  
Maurice Donald Skeith  
Berl Warner Spencer  
Robert Allen Stratbucker  
Robert Edward Taubman  
Herbert Shogo Uemura  
August Eugene Van Wie  
Donald Dean Watson  
Philip William Weingart  
James Warren Wengert  
Thomas Caryl White  
Fay Eugene Whitla

Larry Alan Epstein  
Eugene Carl Fisher  
Donovan Byrne Foote  
Gerald Francis Geiger  
Alfred Dean Gilg  
Malcolm Esmay Gillespie  
Donald Wayne Goin  
John Maurice Grier  
Paul Jene Hallgrimson

Robert Everitt Heiss  
Lee Kennan Hermann  
William George Heusel  
Thomas Frederick Hinrichs  
William Curtis Jensen  
Franklin Charles Johnson  
Joel Theodore Johnson  
John Ralph Kirchner  
John Henry Knutzen  
Howard Frederick Koch  
John Harry Krickbaum  
David Lee Kutsch  
Martin Richard Lohff  
Stephen Spencer Lowe  
Duane Francis Mabeus  
Robert James Martin

Walter Martin Arthur  
David LeRoy Bacon  
James Everett Bare  
Melvin Dean Bechtel  
William Floyd Becker  
Carter Vance Beghtol  
James Horton Bell  
Edward Gordon Belzer  
Ronald Lee Bendorf  
Paul Fay Bottom  
Gary Eskil Carlson  
Richard Eugene Cottrell  
LaRue Verloy Dahlquist  
Tom Charles DeBerry  
Charles Arthur Dobry  
Alan Harvey Domina  
John Davey Douthit  
Ardean Joe Ediger  
Norman Lee Ekberg  
Charles Eugene Fellows  
Norman Albert Gosch  
Paul Robert Gregory  
Dillard Ray Griffith  
Ronald Jordan Grossman  
Ernest Arthur Haffke

Brandon Lowrie West Adams  
Robert Benner Albee  
Charles David Anderson  
John Daniels Ashley  
Kenneth Delmar Austin  
Phillip Leonard Baker  
William Hobart Bancroft  
Edwin Byrl Bercovici  
Mona Ruth Bomgaars  
Kenneth Raymond Brizzee  
Vicente Franklin Colon  
Doyt LaDean Conn  
Marshall Steven Cook  
Ely Jay Crary  
Stanley Lavelle Davis  
Stanley Edwin Deal

LeeRoy Edward Meyer  
Burdette John Moor  
Stanley Thomas Mountford  
Donald Francis Nickman  
John Edward O'Connor  
Maybelle Satoko Okawaki  
Richard Bickley Osborne  
James Whitford Peck  
Robert Gordon Pelley  
Jerry Greely Price  
Lee Gilbert Pulley  
John Landon Reed  
Edward Allen Rhodes  
Daniel Keith Roberts  
Blaine Yale Roffman  
Ben Rubin, Jr.

### 1962

David Kline Haggard  
John Andrew Haggstrom  
James Wesley Hall  
Bobby June Harris  
Douglas DeRuyter Harris  
Jerry Richard Haskin  
John Thorvald Henningsen  
Frank Ted Herhahn  
Lloyd Thomas Hunter, Jr.  
Vincent Ellsworth Kershaw  
Theodore Charles Kieckhaefer  
Robert Lewis Kollmorgen  
Donald James Larson  
Glen Fredrick Lau  
Donald Henning Lindeman  
Wallace Stanley Marsh  
Louis Chapman Martin  
Richard Bruce Maxwell  
Daryl Eugene Murdoch  
John Edward Murphy  
William Alexander Nerud  
Norman James Nickman  
Lowell Thomas Niebaum  
John Patrick O'Gara  
James C. Opitz

### 1963

Joseph Franklin Drecker  
Daniel Phillip Deneberg  
James Raymond Dolan  
Richard Emil Dolbec  
Douglas Eugene Downey  
George Van Eisenhart  
Robert James Ellingson  
Kenneth Wilson Ellis  
Charles Gilbert Erickson  
Thomas George Erickson  
Wendell Lee Fairbanks  
Herbert Dean Feidler  
Bernard Harry Feldman  
John Jay Ford, III  
Keith Owen Garner  
Thomas Daniel Gensler

Lawrence Rudolph  
James Edward Saulsbury  
Myron Wayne Scheflo  
Lawrence Ray Schwartz  
Lee Aylott Skaggs  
Milton Nels Stastny  
William McIlvain Steen  
Ronald Duane Suiter  
Jack Everett Talsma  
Hugo Uhland  
Gail Eleanor Walling  
Paul Frederick Walter  
Mary Ruth Weisel  
John Herbert Worthman

John Gilmore O'Rourke  
George William Orr  
Robert Milton Penor  
Rodney Holmes Peterson  
Gary Thomas Prohaska  
Robert Vernon Radin  
Robert Henry Rasmussen  
James Gordon Reisner  
John Rosholm  
Robert Henry Settles  
James Austin Shane, Jr.  
Joseph J. Sobotka  
John Lee Swanson  
Frederick Franklin Teal, III  
Thomas Victor Toft  
Terry Jean Tushla  
Barton Dean Urbauer  
John Herman Weninger  
Lloyd Marvin Westerbuhr  
Gene Curtis Wilkins  
Jere Lynn Williams  
Harry Kern Wisner  
Jerry D. Wolf  
Chokuro Yoshida

Harrison Gill  
John Charles Goldner  
John Dwight Griffiths, Jr.  
Robert Frank Hamilton  
Charles Edward Hamm  
Leon Glen Handke  
Richard Gustav Hanisch  
Ronald William Hansrote  
William Bruce Henry  
Calvin John Hobel  
Gerald Albert Hoffarth  
Marcus Alan Johnson  
Arnold Neil Kanter  
Ralph Henry Keill, Jr.  
Roger Franklin Kennedy  
Gilbert John Kloster



Rodney Arp Larson  
Jerry Walter Lawson  
Darroll Jay Loschen  
Robert Dean Lynch  
James Edmund Mabie, Jr.  
Jerry Alan Margolin  
Andris Matisons  
Terence Joseph McDonnell  
James Robert McFarland  
Donald Oakford McIntyre  
David Kent Merrick  
Marlene Ruth Meyer

Harold Quincy Adams  
Ivan George Althouse, Jr.  
Donald Arthur Argo  
John Hurst Ball, Jr.  
William Charles Barr  
Donald Dudley Bell  
John Robert Bragonier  
Thomas Charles Bush  
Mardelle Marilyn Buss  
William Ernest deAlva  
Donald Victor Diehsen  
Roger William Dilley  
William Benton Elfeldt  
Charles Edward Evans  
Richard Harvey Fair  
Rose Fidelis Faithe  
Michael Lew Field  
Lynn Reginald Frary  
George Ernest Gammel  
Merrill Anderson Godfrey  
Richard Kenny Green  
Robert Ted Hall  
Eugene C. Hermanson  
William Homer Hoewing  
Douglas Charles Hubner  
Bruce Parker Hutson

John William Annable  
James Kermit Anthony  
Wallace John Arringdale  
Kenneth Paul Barjenbruch  
Dennis Duane Beavers  
Ronald Courtney Bell  
Irvin Sam Belzer  
Krishna Aloysius Birusingh  
Bruce Stephen Bloom  
Ronald Walter Braun  
Cecil Theodore Bromfield  
Lloyd Stephen Brookstein  
Richard Francis Brouillette  
Ellis Neal Brown  
Frank Gaylord Burgeson  
James Charles Cadwallader  
Stanley Ray Chard  
Donald Lee Chilcoat  
James Charles Comstock

Roger Hubert Meyer  
Otto Bryan Nelson  
James Ervin Nickel  
Michael Thomas O'Neil  
Dean Leslie Parks  
Neal Stanley Ratzlaff  
Jerry Anderson Reed  
Dwight Franklin Richard  
Dale Burdette Riepe  
Harold Wallace Rounsborg  
Douglas Lawrence Schumacher  
James Stuart Shapiro

#### 1964

Ernest Delano Kovarik  
Thomas Richard Laird  
Thomas Homer Largen  
Earl Kenneth Larson, Jr.  
Marlene Emilie Lengner  
Howard Lee Lipton  
Louis Neil Ludington  
William Edward Lundak  
William Robert Marsh  
Leo Joseph McCarthy  
Lewis Al McCormick  
Dormond Eugene Metcalf  
Gale Wayne Miller  
Gerald Charles Miller  
Gerald Lee Morris  
James Raber Mouer  
Ronald Gene Nelson  
Myrna Carol Anderson Newland  
Dale Lloyd Nitzel  
Michael Joseph Noonon  
Richard Kenneth Ohme  
Charles Thomas Olsen  
Alan Duane Patterson  
Keith Elam Peterson  
Wayne Howard Phillips  
Franklin Glade Pratt

#### 1965

William Amiable DeRoin  
Colleen Willert Dilley  
Byron Michael Dillow  
Donald Anthony Dynek  
Charlotte Christine Erickson  
Roger Dittman Fellows  
Roger Lee Fink  
Carl Thomas Frank  
Gerald C. Freedman  
Donald Eugene Freeman  
John Edwin Gardner  
Vernon Ford Garwood  
Roberta Drexel Godfrey  
Howard Edward Hagglund  
Barry Richard Hillmer  
Kenneth Donald Hirsch  
Louis Richard Hoyer  
Wayne Leroy Jackson, Jr.  
Lawrence Michael Janeway

Allen Samuel Shukert  
Jerome Hazen Smith  
Marilyn Kay Stauber Smith  
Kenneth Alan Stormo  
Charles Ray Vest  
Donald Edward Waltemath  
Roger Ewing Ward  
Dennis Edward Weiland  
Robert Harlan Wintroub  
Philip Gibbs Young

Richard Tobin Rappolt  
Jerry Delano Renfroe  
Bruce Cecil Rhoades  
Joseph Michael Rush  
James Edward Ryan  
James Burr Shields  
Donald Eugene Short  
Keith Willis Shuey  
Robert Dunbar Sidner  
Darrel Wayne Siebert  
William James Simic, Jr.  
Shirley Ann Simmons  
Vale Heide Sorensen  
Ralph Hames Stearman  
George Minoru Takushi  
Robert Raymond Taylor  
Chester Quay Thompson, Jr.  
F. Cleveland Trimble, III  
David John Weingart  
Carl Wesley White  
Mark Lamar Whitney  
Jerome Donald Wiedel  
Robert Leon Willice  
George Alexander Young, III

Kenneth M. Johannsen  
David F. Johnson, Jr.  
Harold Gene Johnson  
Roger Leon Jorgensen  
William John Kanger, Jr.  
Harold Wallace Keenan  
David K. Kentsmith  
Dennis LaMoine Lower  
Glenn LeRoy Madsen  
William Francis McManus  
Donald Gene Metzger  
Ronald Blaine Minkin  
Roy Newton Neil  
Adrian Fisher Newens  
James Robert Newland  
Maurice John Niebaum  
Monte Clinton Nowak  
Leo Edward O'Brien  
Delwin Keith Ohrt

Albert Peter Olson, II  
David Michael Palrang  
James Frederick Panzer  
Franklin Jay Pepper  
Douglas Wayne Peterson  
Eugene Roy Regier

Paul William Anderson  
Sheridan Tracy Anderson  
David Charles Babbitt  
Justin Lee Ban  
Lee Harvey Blatt  
Bernard Howard Bloom  
Werner Allan Boade  
Carl Lacton Boschult  
James Conrad Buell  
Patrick Eugene Clare  
Larry Wayne Cole  
Paul Edward Collicott  
Leon Donald Cunningham  
Calvin W. Cutright  
Edward Diamond  
Marvin Leroy Dietrich  
John Youngren Donaldson  
David Richard Dyke  
Larry Richard Evertson  
Robert Gershon Fellman  
James Benjamin Fowler  
William Lee Fritz  
Joseph Ruggles Gerdes  
Ronald Jay Gould  
Bruce Walter Gray  
Howard Eugene Gross

Payson Stone Adams, Jr.  
Jerry Allan Adler  
Richard Arthur Ahlstrand  
John Michael Anderson  
Alvin Alfred Armstrong, Jr.  
E. Eugene Baillie  
Gordon Dell Bainbridge  
Donald Bruce Beerline  
Kathleen Anderson Bliese  
Bruce Clarke Bressler  
Frank Albert Brewster  
Morris Irvin Brodkey  
William Arthur Buckendorf  
Jan Clayton Buhl  
James Howard Cogswell  
Randall Thomas Curnow  
Kent Rodney Eakins  
Kendall Stewart Early  
Jerry Dwayne Edelman  
Richard Henry Engelbart  
Gerald Clyde Felt  
Donald Marvin Gammel  
Rex David Glover  
James Howard Greenan  
William Fritz Gust

Philip Gordon Rosene  
David Alton Sell  
Robert Francis Shapiro  
Carroll Eugene Sinnard  
Dwight Leroy Snyder  
Noble Leroy Swanson

#### 1966

Klemens Elden Gustafson  
Stephen Lloyd Hansen  
Guy Thomas Haven  
Joseph Sandsted Hendersen  
Frederick Cheung-Po Ho  
John Henry Hoehne  
Ted Earle Hoff  
Philip John Hofschire  
Marvin Eugene Holsclaw  
Lloyd Camp Jones, III  
Richard Dale Juel  
Virgil Andersen Keith  
Russell Alan Knott  
Duane Gerhard Koenig  
David Herbert Kuper  
Leonard Kenneth Lamberty  
Martin Robert Lipp  
Thomas Henry Loecker  
John Carroll Lund  
Richard Errol Marsan  
Frederick Francis Martin  
Leonard Jay McIntyre  
Robert Reed Menter  
Thomas Alton Merrick  
Robert Harvey Nelson  
Charles William Newman

#### 1967

Rudolf Vaclav Hamsa  
Gary Don Harris  
Judith Lee Knapp Harris  
Lawrence Joel Hoberman  
John Joseph Hoelsing  
William Lee Hoebet  
David Michael Holloway  
Roger Allen Jacobs  
Loren Henning Jacobsen  
Bruce Everett Johnson  
Harold Kaiman  
Brent Douglas Kehn  
Duane Walter Krause  
Shirley Ann Langhus  
Jack Keith Lausterer, Jr.  
Robert Joseph Lauvetz  
Richard Dean Maca  
Galen Dean Marks  
Ronald Lee Marshall  
John Lewis McFee, Jr.  
George LaVerne McLean  
Donald Malcom McMilan  
Thomas Rankin McMilan  
Robert Charles Nelson  
Roy Nobuji Niimi

Robert Gordon Travnicek  
Neil Delavan Wainwright  
George Theodore Wall, Jr.  
Lonne Lee Waltner  
Ronald Wax  
Wayne Kirk Weston

Craig Richard Nolte  
Eugene Way Peck, Jr.  
Gayle Eugene Peterson  
James Hill Peterson  
Robert Joseph Prokop  
Gary Alan Rada  
Edgar Curtis Ransdell  
Phillip Rodney Reiff  
Bruce James Rice  
William Ernest Ricker  
Larry Gene Rotert  
James Joseph Schwedhelm  
Bruce Alan Sebek  
Ronald Lewis Seeley  
Harlan Charles Shriner, Jr.  
Mark B. Sorensen  
John Alston Stansbury  
James Andrew Stewart  
Terrence Edward Tibbels  
Gary Glen Troyer  
John Edward Truell  
Samuel LeRoy Watson  
Jon Darrell Wilmoth  
Larry Walker Wood

William Harte Northwall  
Henry David Patterson  
Jack Warren Pearson  
Gary Lee Pease  
Robert Ray Penkava  
Larry Lee Penncy  
Peter Salvador Quintero  
Jack Vernon Richard  
John William Roberts  
Timothy J. Rutz  
Bryan Dale Spader  
Charles Linford Sweet  
Ronold Ralph Tesch  
Norman Lavern Thompson  
Thomas Randolph Tibbels  
William Henry Tiemann  
Byron Victor Toot  
Donald Ray Townsend  
Raymond Emil Turek  
Richard James Tushla  
Gary Louis Vance  
William Michael Vosik  
John Skelly Watson  
Thomas Roger White  
Dennis Owen Wright



### 1968

John Fordyce Aita  
 Gary Lee Almy  
 Joseph Charles Anderson  
 Robert James Anderson  
 Harry Bloom Andrews  
 Joe Lyman Auch Moedy  
 James Edward Ayers  
 Robert Warren Ayres  
 Duane Ellis Baker  
 Lawrence Charles Bausch  
 David Albert Baxter III  
 Gary LeRoy Biesecker  
 Joy V. Bliss  
 Max Elvin Brennehan  
 Bruce Bailey Brost  
 John Robert Burnett  
 Steven Randolph Byars  
 Phillip William Carmody  
 Carroll Winston Cederburg  
 Richard Elmo Collins  
 Dean Raymond Conley  
 Ward Benton Copple  
 George Ellis Dasher  
 James Allan Davis, Jr.  
 Wallace Edward Duff  
 William John Eichner  
 James Robert Fackelman  
 Richard Olin Forsman  
 William Lewis Fowles  
 Roger Lee Freed  
 Roger Dale Friedman  
 Charles David Fritch

Bernard B. Gadwood, Jr.  
 Henderson Ernest Galbreath, Jr.  
 Donald Max Gentry  
 Roger Raymond Goodenough, Jr.  
 Stephen H. Gould  
 Sandra Elaine Grummert  
 Michael Lee Grush  
 Robert Dexter Harry  
 Alfred Erich Hartmann  
 Thomas William Hepperlen  
 Linda E. High  
 Jon Joy Hinrichs  
 Richard Kent Holmes  
 Miles Hubbard Humphrey  
 David Ernest Jenny  
 Roger Milborn Johnson  
 Gregory John Kadlec  
 John Walter Karrer  
 Dudley Harlan Kersey  
 Steven Thomas Knee  
 Marilyn Claire Pickett  
 Terrence James Kolbeck  
 Charles Anthony Longo  
 Edward Antrim Lottick  
 Larry Joe Marshall  
 Edward Clarence McElfresh  
 Gary Lee Mosher  
 Edmund Joseph Murphy  
 Loren Alva Olson  
 Robert Frederick Park  
 Richard Keith Parker  
 Bruce Reuel Pearson

Stephen Rex Plymate  
 Rick Ray Redalen  
 Roy Ernest Redmond  
 Earl Jay Reppert  
 Elizabeth Maier Reynolds  
 John Chain Rogers  
 Charles Hugh Rohren  
 Dorothy Dee Miller Rumer  
 Norman John Schafer  
 Sally Lorraine Schneider  
 Eugene Robert Schwenke  
 Carol Lou Scott  
 Armen Avet Shahbazian  
 Larry Lee Sittner  
 William J. Smith  
 Stephen John Sommer  
 Stuart Allen Souders  
 Dennis Franklin Strauss  
 Charles Edward Stuckey  
 James Karr Taylor, Jr.  
 Dean Ernest Thomas  
 Joseph Tyson Tim Thomas  
 Craig Lester Urbauer  
 Mylan Roscoe VanNewkirk  
 John David Wahl  
 Clyde William Wilcox, Jr.  
 Gerald Lee Wilks  
 Clarke Dean Witt  
 Kuang Chung Wong  
 Merrill Nicholas Workhoven

### 1969

James Robert Adwers  
 Randell Edward Bauman  
 Samuel George Benson  
 Charles Emmett Blair  
 Richard Allen Blatny  
 William Michael Botkin  
 John William Brazier  
 Robert Windsor Buchanan

Kelly Byron Byrd  
 James Lynn Casey  
 John Harrison Casey  
 Eli S. Chesen  
 Richard Daniel Clark  
 Frank Christopher Cooper  
 Albert Edwin Cram  
 Max Arnold Dean

Gordon Hugh Ehlers  
 Stuart Paul Embury  
 George Edward Farley  
 Arnold Charles Fellman  
 Richard Dennis Fitch  
 Larry Lee Fletcher  
 Harold William Forbes  
 David Allan Fredstrom

Susan Gasteyer  
Gordon Clyde Ham  
David Francis Hazuka  
Richard Allen Hirschler  
Richard Edwin Imm  
Richard Edwin Jackson  
Gerald Dwain Janulewicz  
James Melvin Kagan  
John David Klarich  
Thomas Paul Kleinkauf  
Brent Elroy Krantz  
Henry Franklin Krous  
James Byron Kullbom  
Dennis Frank Landers  
William Jay Lawton  
Kanchan Lal Lodhia  
David Ernest Magaret  
John Richard Maggiore  
Wayne Robert Markus

Clifford Joe Anderson  
Dale Burr Anderson  
James Clayton Barber  
James Avery Bard  
James William Bauer  
William Gerald Bennett  
Donald Kenneth Boehm, Jr.  
David Lloyd Bolam  
Roger Harrison Bower  
Robert Wayne Buckland  
Louis William Burgher  
James Edmund Call, Jr.  
Jack Aldrich Cates, II  
Ronald Dene Craig  
Everett V. Cunningham  
Larry Loren Dotson  
Joseph Peter Drozda, Jr.  
Robert Michael Elliott  
Gerald David Evans  
William D. Flock  
Patricia Jane Forstman  
William Paul Foster  
Herman Gerhardt  
Charles M. Ginsburg  
Gary Douglas Graham  
Thomas Ward Griffin  
Larry L. Hald  
Roderick Eugene Harley  
Klaus Hartmann  
Lowell Lloyd Harvey  
Robert Lee Hausserman

Bruce Floyd Bachus  
John Louis Baldwin  
John Timothy Baller  
Rodney Steven W. Basler  
David Allen Bigler  
Lewiston Wilbert Birkmann  
Thomas Glenn Brewster  
Elvin Gene Brown

Dee Roy Mattley  
Keith Earl McReynolds  
Philip Steven Metz  
Lance John Mikkelsen  
Dale Leverage Mock  
Merlin Walter Montgomery  
James Ridgway Morgan  
Paul Jonathan Nelson  
Stephen Morris Nielsen  
John Edward Olney  
Orrin Douglas Osterholm  
Dennis Victor Passer  
Richard George Patton  
Chester Neil Paul  
Judith Ann Kubsch Pester  
Thomas Lowell Pester  
Paul Edgar Plessman  
Lawrence Michael Rice  
Terry Ried Rusthoven

### 1970

Frank Owen Hayworth  
Bernard Charles Hillyer  
Allen Ray Hohensee  
Edward Augustus Holyoke, Jr.  
Joel Francis Hutchins  
Carroll Dale Isburg  
Thomas Guy Jenkins  
David Michael Johnson  
John Kent Jones  
Ernest Richard Kaufman  
John Douglas Kaufman  
William Thomas Kort  
Richard Duane Krause  
Douglas Martin Laflan  
William Jennings Landis  
David Leslie Little  
Earl Lee Loschen  
John Roherty Luckasen  
Roger Palmer Massie  
Kenneth John Maxwell  
Martin Daniel McDermott  
Charles E. McMinn  
Bruce Rankin McMullen  
Kenneth Myron Olds  
Daniel Raymond Olson  
Steven Neil Parks  
Lars Andreas Pedersen  
James Halford Perrin  
Kenneth Dale Peters  
David Bruce Policky  
Donald Eugene Pont

### 1971

Robert Kelley Burlingame  
Robert Thomas Byington  
Kaye Bern Carstens  
David Henry Chait  
Robert Morris Cochran, II  
Gary Lee Conell  
James Michael Craig  
Douglas Wayne Curry

Jerry George Schaaf  
Alvin Lee Schlichtemeier  
Richard David Schmidt  
Jimmy Dale Seng  
Harvey Neal Sievers  
Dick Roswell Smith  
William Walter Smith  
Eugene Archer Stevens  
Richard Collins Strand  
Steven Michael Sydow  
Kenneth Allen Vogele  
Terry Ray Vogt  
Loren Stephen Vranish  
Ronald Maurice Wachter  
Robert Swift Wigton  
Jon Fletcher Wubbena  
Rowen Kent Zetterman

Jose Luis Prendes  
Wallace Edward Radtke  
Janet E. Reed  
David Richard Samson  
Richard Andrew Savage  
Richard Schindler  
Brent Lee Scott  
Robert Craig Seiler  
Patricia Anne Shreves  
Gary Mac Smith  
John Grover Spangler  
James Peter Speichinger  
John Paul Steg  
John Howard Stevens  
James Milton Talbot  
Victor James Thoendel  
Steven Ray Thomas  
Thomas Clinton Tinstman  
Joseph Steven Unis  
Van Edward Vahle  
John S. VanCampen  
Daniel G. Vogt  
H. Nicholas Vondrak  
Laurence Seaton Webster  
William B. Wignall  
Robert Lyle Wilburn  
David Edward Wilhelm  
William Frederick Willner  
Willis L. Wiseman  
Stephan Kermit Woodman  
Daniel Detlef Zimmerman

Timothy Boy Denzler  
Richard Everett Donaldson  
Paul Harrison Duray  
John Stewart Dyhrberg  
Keith David Flacksbart  
Rodney Charles Froehling  
Richard Maurice Fruehling  
Robert Joel Fulton

Gary James Gadwood  
Robert O'Neil Gingery  
Charles Richard Goetowski  
Dennis Michael Hannon  
Kenneth D. Hatch  
Sue Ann Hall Hausserman  
Clark Frederick Hehner  
John William Hilton  
Saskia von Waldenburg Hilton  
Barbara Jean Hurlbert  
Richard Kelly Imes  
Bruce Wayne Jensen  
Milton Roger Johnson  
Neil Clark Jouvenat  
Ernest Wayne Kazato  
John Warner Kenagy  
James Lovgren Kinyoun  
Thomas Earl Kirk  
James Creighton Kisicki  
David Walter Kittams  
Robert William Koepke

**May 28, 1972**

George Maynard Adam  
Adrian Kavan Almquist  
David Carleton Anderson  
John Ronald Apthorpe  
Mark H. Backlund  
Barbara J. Berry  
Steven Bitters Black  
Harold Edward Bland  
Jan Michael Bogard  
Gail Everett Burbridge  
Charles Randolph Burket  
David Allen Burnett  
Ernest Karl Bussinger  
Lance Joshua Caddy  
Benito Morena Camacho  
Jim Campbell  
John Joseph Cannella  
Gary Roger Carlton  
Charles Thomas Chapin  
James William Chapin  
James Alan Conroy  
Melvin Albert Churchill, Jr.  
John Willard Cromer, Jr.  
Jane Brush Dahlke  
William M. Dean  
David Craig Dennis  
Terry Lee Dodge  
Max Arthur Elliott  
Carol Elese Fetty  
Robert John Fonda  
Bruce D. Forney  
Gary LeRoy Franssen  
Mark Robert Frazier

Patrick J. Abbott  
R. Stephen S. Amato  
Douglas Alton Anderson

Dennis Frank Koziol  
Steven James Lagerberg  
Leland Fred Lamberty  
Richard Lee Liliedahl  
Ann Elizabeth Blackstone Lott  
Charles Wendell Marlowe  
Richard Allan Martin  
Timothy Howard Martin  
Merle Thomas McAlevy  
Gerald F. Moore  
Robert Evan Morris  
Ward Melvin Newcomb  
Thomas Malvin Norum  
Donald Robert Owen  
Allan M. Parham  
Thomas Charles Patterson  
Garold Lynn Paul  
Kenneth Dale Petersen  
Floyd Homer Pohlman  
David John Reed  
John Degner Rochrs

**1972**

William Clark Fuller  
C. Stephen Goetz  
Michael J. Guerin, Jr.  
Roger Albertus Gunn  
Bruce Leonard Halbridge  
John Charles Hall  
Darrel Dean Handke  
Gregory L. Hanson  
Juliet Ruth Hanson  
Gordon James Hrnicek  
Daniel Ralph Ireland  
David R. James  
Jan Venell Jensen  
G. Nicholas Johnson  
Steven Philip Katz  
Thomas Francis Knight  
Rodney Keith Koerber  
Alan Wayne Langvardt  
Robert Henry Laugen  
David Vaughn Leaming  
Gernon Alfred Lingo  
Newton Eugene Mack  
Paul Raymond Madison  
Robert Paul Maixner  
Floyd M. McCaffree  
David Clark McMaster  
Carol Ruth Mischnick  
Michael James Moran  
Wayne Louis Morton  
Curtis William Nelson  
John Howard Oakland  
Lance Gordon Oberg  
James Dean Oggel  
David Lee Olson

**1973**

Arthur Steven Annin  
Donald Leo Arkfeld  
James Olen Armitage

William F. Rogers  
William Andrew Rouse  
Hope L. Johnson Sass  
Raymond Lawrence Schulte  
Ron D. Scott  
Thomas Paul Senter  
Kenton Leslie Shaffer  
Todd Shepard Sorensen  
Bruce Albert Staats  
Lowell Alan Stratton  
Dudley Augustus Syre  
Julianne Hilda Thomas  
Barry Dean Turner  
James William Wahe  
Richard Carl Wecker  
Craig David Weeks  
Benjamin Martin Welch  
John Curry Yeakley  
William Braden Young  
Margaret Mary Yungbluth

Edmund Harold Olson  
Jeffrey Alan Passer  
Bradford Amel Paulson  
Samuel Huntington Perry, II  
James Andrew Peterson, Jr.  
Roger Dwight Pumphrey  
Gary Lynn Rademacher  
Richard Allen Raymond  
Herbert Al Saloum  
Theodore Jay Sanford, Jr.  
Frank T. Saulsbury  
Lawrence A. Schachner  
Leslie Kay Schumacher  
Kenneth Randolph Sebbey  
James Neil Shreck  
Boyd Edgar Smith  
Michael Lee Songer  
David Lloyd Sudduth  
George Tom Surber  
Harold W. Thaut, Jr.  
Michael Joseph Thoene  
Steve Tom Thomsen  
Kenneth Gerald Torrington  
Jon Arvid Vanderhoof  
Diana Jean Vandersall  
Eileen Carol Anthes Vautravers  
Angel Francisco Vidal  
Gary L. Waddington  
John Clark Wilcox  
Charles M. Wyman, III  
William Frederick Zeman, II

**September 17, 1972**  
Stuart Heydt  
Leon Franklin Davis

Ronald L. Asher  
Craig David Bartruff  
Walter Eugene Baumann

Kent Jerome Beachler  
 Timothy J. Biga  
 Gary Herbert Bliss  
 William Carl Boelter, II  
 Norval Leon Books  
 Samuel Eugene Boon  
 Peter William Brill  
 James Donovan Brooke  
 Gary Eugene Canton  
 Frederick Dwight Catlett  
 Ward Alan Chambers  
 Donald Kenneth Chin  
 Mark Allen Christensen  
 Lorán Tracy Clement  
 David Robert Colan  
 Winifred Jo Pringle Cromer  
 Daniel R. Cronk  
 Daniel Henry Dietrich  
 Stephen Baker Erickson  
 Joseph Graham Ewing  
 Gerald Saul Ferenstein  
 John James Ferguson  
 Harry Feurberg  
 Sidney William Frank  
 Philip Anthony Gasseling  
 Louis James Gogela  
 Charles DeLand Gregorius  
 Stephen Richard Grenier  
 Lawrence W. Hake  
 Neil Jeffrey Halbridge  
 Don LeRoy Halouska  
 Robert Duane Hanlon  
 James T. Hartford  
 Robert Herman Heise, II  
 David Patrick Heiser  
 Robert Charles Hender  
 Barbara Maria Boczar Heywood  
 Richard Alan Hirschmann  
 Howard J. Hoody, Jr.  
 Richard Allen Hranac  
 Gary Engelbert Hrnicek  
 Robert Harris Hurlbutt, IV

**March 31, 1974**

Jon Quinn Taylor

**May 26, 1974**

Alfred Aflatooni  
 Forrest Bollo Allen  
 Judith Bieniek Allen  
 Charles R. Anderson  
 Steven Craig Andrews  
 Dean Lowell Antonson  
 Gerald Lee Baker  
 James Justin Bane  
 Kimball Parker Barnes  
 Gregory Vernon Bart  
 Craig Alan Bassett  
 Michael Drew Bates  
 Thomas James Beasley  
 Eugene Belogorsky

Brian Thomas Hurley  
 David C. Imes  
 Thomas Maynard Jensen  
 John Harry Jirka  
 Alan Kennedy Johnson  
 Richard Edwin Jones  
 Louis Eric Kleager  
 Ronald Walter Klutman  
 Barry Louis Kriesfeld  
 David Clark Krohn  
 Tyrone Langager  
 Jeffrey Wells Lewis  
 Edwin John Loeffel, Jr.  
 Gerald Walter Luckey  
 William David Lux  
 William Wallace Lyons, III  
 Gregory Lynn Magnuson  
 William Robert Marsh  
 James Gelsin Marx  
 Michael Leroy McCoy  
 Jerry Eugene McCrery  
 Patricia M. McGannon  
 Robert Harry McIntyre, Jr.  
 Charles Edwin McKinzie  
 David Lawrence Meyer  
 Mark H. Meyer  
 Dale Evan Michels  
 Edwin Jens Mikkelsen  
 Vernon Walter Miller  
 Donald Joseph Morris  
 Cary John Myers  
 Raymond Oliver Naumann  
 Gerald Edward Nearhood  
 Stephen Francis Noll  
 Russell Arthur Novak  
 Thomas Edward Novotny  
 William Joseph Origer  
 Richard Keith Osterholm  
 William Rodney Palmer  
 Douglas Gene Peter  
 Ronald Frederick Pfeiffer  
 Alois Frederick Proett

**1974**

Philip Clarke Blum  
 Roger Carl Brainard  
 Bernard Alison Burton  
 Melvin Allen Campbell  
 Junette Rae Carlson  
 Mark Luther Carlson  
 Ronald Arthur Christensen  
 Terry Roberts Clementson  
 Ronald Leslie Coleman  
 Harmon Oakley Conner, Jr.  
 James Curtis Connors  
 Hull Alden Cook  
 Joel Thomas Cotton  
 Joy L. Andres Crossman  
 Raymond McCague Crossman, III  
 Rodney Robert Czaplewski  
 Timothy Michael Daley

Gregory Lee Quick  
 Joseph Michael Rapoport  
 Peggy Fagan Rapoport  
 Andrew G. Rasmussen  
 Steven Marion Reppert  
 E. Charles Robacker  
 Dennis Lee Ross  
 William Robert Schlichtemeier  
 Curtis Paul Schworm  
 Peter Eugene Seda  
 Bruce Gordon Sheffield  
 Steven Engebret Shefte  
 Dell Allen Shepherd  
 Dean Allen Shuey  
 Larry Darrell Skinner  
 Stewart E. Sloan  
 Jeffery Michael Snow  
 Thomas Duane Spoonhour  
 James M. Steier  
 David Harvey Stoltzman  
 Cory Thomas Strobel  
 Craig Bennett Stucky  
 John David Swanson  
 Stephen Gene Swanson  
 Dean Robert Thomson  
 John William Timmerman  
 Douglas Earl Vickstrom  
 John Norman Walburn  
 Joseph Hulley Washburn, Jr.  
 Francis Edward Watson  
 Susan Beachly Williams  
 Thomas L. Williams  
 Larry Flick Withers, III  
 David Alan Wolin  
 Christopher Jay Wrenn

**September 28, 1973**

Glen Erman Christensen

**December 22, 1973**

James Saxton Bird  
 Steven Bruce Plettner  
 Bruce Everett Taylor

David Howard Dempsey  
 Pham Doanh  
 Thomas Emmons Dunbar, III  
 Michael Lee Egger  
 Devera M. Elcock  
 Evan John Evans  
 David Hillman Filipi  
 Anthony George Fink  
 William Louis Fink  
 James Charles Freudenburg  
 Margaret Kathleen Fritz  
 Richard Herbert Fritz  
 Jon Michael Fusselman  
 Mary Marcella Gatewood  
 Edward Erwin Gatz  
 Dennis Paul Goeschel  
 Barbara Jean Thompson Golden

Gary Richard Goodman  
 William Gordon Hamilton  
 Michael John Hanich  
 Doyle D. Hansen  
 Cleve Hart Hartman  
 James Louis Hatch  
 Robert James Henderson  
 Douglas Lee Holtmeier  
 Fran M. Weinheimer Houghton  
 Harlo Dennis Hove  
 Edward Paul Huigens  
 James Yumyin Hung  
 Fred Dominic Hunker  
 Philip Gail Itkin  
 Uldis Janis Jansons  
 Murray Douglas Joe  
 Norris David Johnson  
 Paul Steven Johnson  
 Lloyd Edward Jones  
 David Allan Katz  
 Timothy C. Klammer  
 Virgil Ernest Knackstedt  
 Camilla Rae Kochenderfer  
 John Dale Kugler  
 Kent W. Lehman  
 Robert F. LeVeen  
 Ramon LeRoy Lewis  
 Philip Karl Lind  
 Theodore Daniel London  
 Earl Alvin Lorenzen  
 James E. Madsen

**May 25, 1975 (Four-Year)**

Lefkos Byron Aftonomos  
 Joel William Allen  
 Andris Antoniskis  
 Allan Werner Bach  
 John Allen Baxter  
 Priscilla Ann Chain Beck  
 Maynard David Belzer  
 Claire Elizabeth Bender  
 Mark Steven Bernstien  
 Robert Hewitt Bower  
 Steven Jon Bowley  
 William Stephen Bradbury  
 Robert James Brown, II  
 Christine R. Finger Bucy  
 Gerald Frank Bunting  
 Dwight Willard Burney, III  
 James Rodney Christensen  
 Clifford Ray Colglazier  
 Michael Neville Crawford  
 Mark Edward Dankert  
 David Francis Demuth  
 Steven C. Dondlinger  
 Dennis Jacob Doud  
 William Franklin Dubbs  
 Daniel Stephen Durrrie  
 James Augustine Edney  
 Morris J. Ellington

Kristine Melby McCulloch  
 Harry Edward McFadden  
 Philip Walter Meyer  
 Patrick Dennis Mullen  
 Louis Lee Munoz  
 Mickey Calvin Myrick  
 James Douglas Nelson  
 Dennis Michael Nitz  
 Byron Joseph Oberst  
 James Lloyd Omel  
 Stanley Irwin Ostrow  
 Rodney Romine Paragas  
 Gary Dean Penner  
 Roger Jay Pentzien  
 Clair L. Pettinger  
 James Michael Plate  
 Robert S. Proffitt  
 Harold Michael Pumphrey  
 Douglas K. Reilly  
 Floyd Oval Ring, Jr.  
 Jose Antonio Rodriguez  
 Brian Charles Rogers  
 Kent A. Rogers  
 Scott G. Rose  
 John Michael Sadaj  
 Bruce Alfred Sayles  
 Harry Emory Salyards, Jr.  
 Mary Phyllis Shannon Salyards  
 Stanley Joseph Scheurman, Jr.  
 Rick Jerome Schiebinger  
 John Lee Schiffbauer

**1975**

Craig William Elliott  
 Kenneth Hamilton Elson, Jr.  
 Loren LaVerne Faaborg  
 Lawrence Michael Fitzgerald  
 Luther Alan Frerichs  
 Thomas Allgier Gapp  
 Walter Evan Gardner  
 Robert Edward Gehringer, Jr.  
 Robert Samuel Hanna  
 James W. Hervert, Jr.  
 Leo Thomas Heywood, Jr.  
 Sharon Marie Higgins  
 David Joseph Hoelting  
 Robert Stephen Hranac  
 William Harold Hyde  
 Paul Kenneth Jacobson  
 Timothy K. Kingston  
 Michael Louis Kleine  
 Ailan Doan Kobayashi  
 Roger Hideo Kobayashi  
 John Thomas Kos, II  
 Robert Michael Kroeger  
 Terry Allen Lang  
 Horace George Levy  
 David Raymond Little  
 John Paul Lundgren  
 Mark Howard Malashock  
 John Robert McNabb

Gregory Scott Sears  
 Alan Stanley Seifer  
 Robert William Shreck  
 Gerald Blake Simons  
 Beth Ann Brooks Slovek  
 Richard William Slovek, Jr.  
 David Alan Smith  
 Marc J. Sorkin  
 James Henry Stageman, Jr.  
 Roger Allen Stark  
 John Robert Steenbarger  
 Joseph Rudy Stock  
 Judith Kay Stoeve  
 Ann Marie Windle Taylor  
 Craig Cummings Taylor  
 Richard Melvin Tempero  
 A. Nicholas Terry, Jr.  
 Burton Lee Thomsen  
 Mark Allen Tompkins  
 Thomas Floyd Tonniges  
 Stephen Donald Torpy  
 Robert Eugene Tuma  
 Joseph Philip Vacanti  
 Linda Reid Van Leeuwen  
 Harry Bruce Vogt  
 Timothy Owen Wahl  
 Steven F. Webster  
 David Bruce Woodham  
 William Roger Zimmer  
**September 27, 1974**  
 Jack David Hornby

William Thomas Meshier  
 James William Miller  
 Michael F. Miriovsy  
 Robert Michele Mochizuki  
 John Cory Moore  
 Stan Lee Moore  
 Carol Elaine Mosier  
 Randall Erland Nelson  
 Tuan Trong Nguyen  
 Thomas Charles Nilsson  
 Roger Bryant Olsson  
 David A. Ott  
 Stephen C. Papenfuss  
 K. Reed Peters  
 Hal Blake Ridgway  
 Lynnette Nelson Ringenberg  
 Rodulfo Lee Rivera  
 Gwenn Susan Robinson  
 John Charles Rogers  
 Robert Gregory Rohs  
 Robert Michael Roth  
 James G. Roudebush  
 Jasbir Singh Sandju  
 Mary Caroline Scheer  
 Jonathan Alan Schneider  
 Gregory Charles Severson  
 William A. Shiffermiller  
 Alan Moy Sooho

Mark Jacob Sorensen  
 Robert George Spanheimer  
 Don E. Stucky  
 Gary L. Vandewege  
 Robert Dale Voller, Jr.  
 Charles J. Wagner  
 Steven L. Wald  
 Timothy Ellis Walker  
 Chester Hill Waters, III  
 Patricia Nelsen Weber  
 Ralph Harold Wever, II  
 Kevin K. Wycoff  
 David Crocker Yoburn  
 Dorothyann M. Zakrasek  
**(Three-Year)**  
 John Michael Adams  
 David Arnold Allerheiligen  
 Mark Jay Alison  
 Timothy Malcolm Anderson  
 Dean Anthony  
 Regan Kale Asher  
 Carl Earl Baker  
 Charles D. Barton  
 William Reynolds Beck  
 Kenneth W. Beresford  
 William Frank Bina, III  
 David Harold Bingham  
 Edwin John Bollerup  
 Matthew Merrill Bosley  
 Eugene Everett Bourne  
 Michael Frank Boyer  
 Dennis August Boysen  
 Richard M. Bregman  
 William E. Brennock  
 Bruce Harold Brumm  
 William Edward Brush  
 William Lee Buchanan, II  
 John Rodney Cardiff  
 Timothy Rae Chappell  
 Gary Lynn Chingren  
 Robert L. Collins  
 John Louis Colombo  
 Lynn Walter Cooman, Jr.  
 Linda Blanche Blackwell Cottrell  
 Christopher Paul Crotty  
 David L. Davis  
 Ruth Ann Swan Demmel  
 Larry Dwayne Dillon  
 John Winston E. Douglas-Jones

**March 28, 1976**

Charles B. Severn

**May 23, 1976**

Harold Larsen Anning  
 Timothy James Adams  
 Mary Jean Anderson  
 Monte L. Anderson  
 Thomas Neal Atkins  
 Steven Thomas Bailey  
 Gary William Barth

Daniel Thomas Durant  
 Carole Kay Early  
 Frederick James Echternacht  
 Mark Edward Elles  
 Patrick Clay Elwood  
 Jimmy Dean Emery  
 John Michael Finkner  
 Desiray Claire Fitzgibbons  
 Glen Alan Forney  
 Richard Dale French  
 Lee Joseph Friend  
 Robert Anthony Frisenda  
 Natalie Larsen Gehringer  
 Nancy Germer  
 Richard G. Gilbert  
 Roderick Dean Gottula  
 Dennis Raymond Gutzman  
 Gregory David Haessler  
 Wayne Paul Halfar  
 Daniel Edward Halm  
 Ronald Francis Hanthorn  
 Gary Dean Heaton  
 Bruce William Henricks  
 Eugene N. Herbek  
 Dennis Lee Hodge  
 Robert Martin House, Jr.  
 Mark Thomas Houser  
 William Gregory Hughes  
 Steven Lee Husen  
 Jerry James Hynes  
 Joel Edward Janousek  
 Mark Emil Janulewicz  
 Roger David Jensen  
 Michael Bruce Jones  
 Gerald Frank Keasling  
 Mark Michael Kitzman  
 Michael Stephen Kochel  
 Linda Suzanne Kujawa  
 C. J. LaBenz  
 Dorothy Elizabeth Deppe Lawse  
 Olufemi Henry Lee-Johnson  
 Kathleen Lawless Lewis  
 Max Wayne Linder  
 Anant Kumar Lodhia  
 Chris Felber Maasdam  
 Jeffery Nesbit MacDonald  
 Robert James Manly  
 Alan Stephen Marion  
 Pamela Jean Masoud

**1976**

James Michael Bengé  
 Dale W. Block  
 Joel Ivan Bohling  
 David Eugene Borg  
 Bruce Jay Bottlinger  
 Calvin Richard Brown  
 Arnold Gehman Burnham  
 Steven Nolte Butt  
 James Richard Campbell  
 Denise L. King Capek

David Thomas Miller  
 John Boyer Moeschler  
 Patrick William Morell  
 Micke C. Nave  
 Paul Douglas Nelsen  
 Robert Gene Penn  
 Bruce Carter Pinkerton  
 Ameen Ishak Ramzy  
 James Fred Reppert  
 James Burr Ross  
 Thomas David Roubinek  
 Kenneth Rene Schaefer  
 Donald Roger Schaefer  
 Janet A. Schlechte  
 Ronald Opper Schwab  
 George Herbert Seberg, Jr.  
 Robert Steven Shires  
 John Peter Slosburg  
 Gene Francis Stohs  
 Herschel E. Stoller  
 Michael Terry Sullivan  
 Sylvia Sydow  
 Milford Eugene Thiesen  
 James Dow Thompson  
 John R. Thompson, Jr.  
 Thomas Patrick Trevisani  
 Charles Alfred Vacanti  
 Gerald L. Vitamvas  
 Frank Edward Waechter, III  
 Michael Larry Westcott  
 David Owen Wiebers  
 Donald Lee Wikoff  
 Mark Finley Wildgen  
 Michael Dale Wilkins  
 Stanley Dean Woerth  
 R. Hal Younglove  
 Mark Guy Zukaitas  
**September 26, 1975**  
 Frank Joseph Daugherty  
**July 16, 1975**  
 Allen Mark Morris  
 Joseph Ernest Francis Shanahan  
**December 19, 1975**  
 Michael Joe Goeden  
 Mackay Joseph Hull  
 Terry I. Monk  
 Stuart Gordon Oxford

Russell Philip Carter, Jr.  
 Kevin Joseph Case  
 John Kenneth Chamberlain  
 George Alan Charnock  
 John Ivins Cherry  
 Danny Lynn Chichester  
 James Keith Clements  
 James Richard Commers  
 Thomas Eugene Conley  
 Linda Jane Cooper



Cordie Carl Coordes  
 Howard C. Cowlishaw, Jr.  
 James Dillon Crew  
 Albert Anthony Cutri  
 John Stephen DePriest  
 Dennis DeRoin  
 Judith Louise Dethlefs  
 W. John Dickerson, II  
 Joseph J. Dombrowski  
 Neil Leigh Drake  
 Thomas Joseph Dworak  
 Alfred E. Feleppa, Jr.  
 Katherine Caldwell Gaines  
 Tim William Grennan  
 James Roger Guest  
 Robert Williams Harms  
 Roger Walter Harms  
 Sidney Earl Heisler  
 Lawrence Dean Helmick  
 Peter Frederick Holm  
 Michael Raymond Holtgrewe  
 James Merle Horrocks  
 Jerome K. Howe  
 Deanna Louise Schmidt Hutchins  
 Mark Ramsey Hutchins  
 Douglas W. Johnson  
 June Ann McCaslin Kamm  
 Howard Ross Katelman  
 Bruce Allen Kauk  
 Michael Patrick Kern  
 Donald David Kerr  
 Rolf Timothy Knight  
 Steven Kent Krueger  
 Steffan R. Lacey  
 Larry Robert Lamberty  
 Steven Richard Larson  
 Keith Allan Lepp  
 Timothy Richard Leiske  
 James A. Lindau

**May 22, 1977**

Ivan George Abdouh  
 Danny George Addison  
 Jackie Lynn Agee  
 Roger Don Albin  
 Jeff Alexander  
 Michael Douglas Allison  
 Amy Kathryn Svehla Anderson  
 Robert LeRoy Anderson  
 Deborah Munson Barger  
 Marlin R. Bauhard  
 Paul Jacob Bender, Jr.  
 Dennis Michael Blankenship  
 Gayle Misle Blumkin  
 Craig Wayne Brown  
 Michael Phillip Brown  
 Gary Lee Bryant  
 Therial Lawrence Bynum  
 Stuart Douglas Campbell, Jr.  
 Charles Mark Carpenter

James Richard Lohse  
 James Joseph Maly  
 Thomas E. Martin  
 Gordon Dale McCamley  
 Gretchen Ann McCoy  
 Fredrick Arthur McCurdy  
 Douglas Bruce McGirr  
 Ronald J. Miller  
 Ruth Irene Miller  
 Daniel Francis Moravec, Jr.  
 Thomas Wayne Munro  
 William Craig Nash  
 Samuel Robert Neeley  
 James Michael Neid  
 Gordon L. Neligh, III  
 Kaj Allan Neve  
 Elizabeth Ann Cochran Newcomer  
 Lee Nisley Newcomer  
 Vicki L. Nissen  
 Dale W. Orton  
 Michael Everett Peetz  
 Richard Martin Pitsch, Jr.  
 Michael Dwain Plooster  
 John Walter Rachow  
 Susan Wynne Ramig  
 Elizabeth Ann Petersen Rapier  
 Daryl Craig Rife  
 Bruce Leslie Ring  
 Rand Cecil Ritchie  
 Richard Allen Robbins  
 Michael Oren Robinson  
 Eric Scott Rolfsmeyer  
 Gilbert Arthur Rude  
 Daniel Francis Schafer  
 Calvin Alton Schuler  
 James Harrison Sederberg  
 Timothy Mark Shelley  
 John Ernest Simon  
 Stephen Jay Simons

**1977**

Steven Leo Clinch  
 Scott Coatsworth  
 Franklin Richard Cockerill, III  
 Dennis Lee Confer  
 Dennis M. Connolly  
 Thomas Mitchell Connors  
 Michael Alex Covalciuc  
 Timothy Blake Crane  
 Deborah May Croker  
 David Robert Danielson  
 Donald Jeffrey Darst  
 Paul Thomas David  
 Steven John Diamantis  
 Thomas Michael Dieringer  
 Gregg Jeffry Dimmick  
 Patrick John Donovan  
 Randall William Dotson  
 Martin Walter Dukes, Jr.  
 Patrick Shepherd Dunlap  
 Paul Arthur Dutky

Jeffrey Joseph Smith  
 Owen John Smith  
 Carl Chung-Ho Sohn  
 Leo Joseph Spittler  
 William K. Stetson  
 Lillian Rose Misle Stoller  
 Roger Kenneth Stoltzman  
 Vincent John Sutton  
 William R. Thompson  
 Gary N. Thomsen  
 Thomas Fook-Chor Tse  
 Edward V. Vandenberg  
 Carl Craig Van Wey  
 Vivekananda M. S. Wall  
 Michael Brock Walsh  
 Ronald Stewart Walters  
 Charles Stratton Warden  
 Michael A. Warlick  
 Kipp Bradley Webb  
 Lynn Roy Webster  
 Janis L. Weeks  
 William L. Weigel  
 Walter Leroy Welch  
 Terry Lee Welke  
 Robert St. Clair Wenger  
 Thomas H. Wiig  
 Gerald Denis Willett  
 Richard Joe Windle  
 Curt Alan Wischmeier  
 Robert Joe Wochner  
 James Yuen-Kuen Yip  
 John Dudley Zinke  
**December 22, 1976**  
 Loren Alec Bauman  
 Robert E. Bowen  
 Jane Louise Holtzclaw  
 Robert Duane Larsen  
 John Mark Morton  
 Paula Evette Williamson

Paul Gerard Dworak  
 Dennis Lee Edwards  
 Bruce Michael Elliott  
 Joel Duering Elson  
 Kristen Louise Engdahl  
 Michael David Eulberg  
 Jerry Lee Fischer  
 Terrence Thomas Fitzgerald  
 Charles E. Flohr  
 Gregg Alan Foote  
 Terence Kealy Foote  
 Richard L. Franssen  
 Michael John Germer  
 Jeanne Marie Gillespie  
 Paul David Goodrich  
 John Winfred Graves  
 Robert John Hacker  
 Bruce A. Harms  
 Rodney Carl Hartman  
 William Francis Hawn

Andrew Gerard Higgins  
Steven George Higgins  
Jeffrey Walter Hill  
Marsha Rae Gaunt Holdorf  
John Paul Holland  
Anne Marie Hubbard  
Kent Dwayne Johnson  
Kurt Eugene Johnson  
Lawrence Robert Jones  
Mark Richard Jones  
Sarah Lynn Jones  
Linda Ann Jost  
Lawrence Kent Kaczmarek  
Michael Todd Kafka  
James William Kahre  
Kevin James Kelly  
Frazier H. King  
Lynne Anne Marcum Kirk  
Richard Bruce Koefoot, Jr.  
Allen J. Koskan, Jr.  
Charles Krenzel  
Michael Ryan Kuskie  
Scott Phelps Liggett  
Mark Stephen Lingenfelter  
John Walter Linstromberg  
Larry John Little  
Walter Leo Longo  
Terri Gay Siemers Luedtke  
Karen Lynn Spetman Marsh  
Karen Jane Martinson  
Richard Ray McClaffin  
Howard Marshall McCollister  
Thomas Alan McKnight

**May 21, 1978**

Milo Victor Anderson  
James Paul Balters  
William Raymond Baumann  
Robert Allan Beer  
John Earl Beithon  
Steven Arthur Bieterman  
James William Billups  
Larry Dean Birch  
Patrick J. Bogard  
Richard Carrol Brunken  
Merlin Gene Butler  
Allan Scott Campbell  
Marilyn R. Capek  
Kevin Joseph Cockerill  
Hal Eubert Copple, Jr.  
Michael Marion Dehning  
Thomas Francis Dolnicek  
Douglas Mark Duven  
Joel David Ernst  
Mary Lou Flearl  
Brian Duane Foote  
Thomas Sigmund Forrest  
Hugh Martin Foy  
Gregory A. Freed  
James Edward French

Steven Charles Miller  
Randall Dean Morton  
John Dean Mowry  
John Joseph Mozdzen, Jr.  
Robert Michael Mraule  
Kathryn Lucile Mueller  
Jesse James Muir  
Alan James Nissen  
James Robert O'Dell  
Frederic Paul Ogren  
Michael Stephen O'Holleran  
Timothy Patrick O'Holleran  
Virgil Van Ottun  
Connie Maria Parenti  
Audrey Alane Armfield Paulman  
Paul Mark Paulman  
Marilyn Peters  
David Lynn Pittman  
Lawrence Alan Raines  
Vonn Ellis Roberts  
Timothy Charles Ryan  
Steven Eric Schneider  
John Herbert Schulte  
Jerry Kent Seiler  
Gary Lee Settje  
Steven Lyle Rowley Shaneyfelt  
Paul Samuel Sherrerd  
Gordon Stanley Silver  
Michael Allen Sitorius  
Robert Hugh Slaughter  
Joseph Walter Sojka  
Leslie Allen Spry  
Mark Eugene Stelzer

**1978**

Karen Alison Buchanan Fritz  
Alan Gene Fuss  
Brian Lee Ganzel  
Toni Michelle Haskins Glesmann  
Robert Norman Gould  
Susan JoEllen Rehm Graves  
Jeffery Allen Grubbe  
Kiyomi Anne Hachiya  
Thomas Ray Hansen  
James Michael Hayes  
Laura Mary Hays  
Ray Elwin Hershberger  
Dennis Durand Hickstein  
David Joseph Hilger  
David G. Holdt  
Jed Daniel Holmes  
David LeRoy Howe  
John Charles Huscher  
Gary James Hustad  
Donald William Jensen  
Randall Dean Jensen  
Dean Everett Johnson  
Robert Victor Johnson  
Bernard Gene Keown  
Willis Herman Kephart  
Michael Joseph Kihne

Richard Allan Stemm  
Margaret Ann Mack Tempero  
Francis Xavier Vacanti  
Jerome Robert Waldbaum  
Donald Joseph Walla  
Jeffrey B. Weeks  
Stephen Edward Welter  
James Curtis Wendt  
William Walter West  
Lee Richard Wilkins  
Blake Jerald Williamson  
Martin John Winkler  
Richard Scott Yates  
William Robert Yates  
Thomas Alan Zimmerman  
**June 26, 1977**  
Suzanne Whiton Braddock  
Robert H. Davis  
Anne K. Toohey Mattas  
Margaret Esther Alexander Moravec  
Nancy Lynn Snyderman  
**September 23, 1977**  
John Joy Jacobson  
Gary Dean Smith  
**December 16, 1977**  
Donald Joseph Janda  
Susan Claire Loeffel  
Larry Bernell Moeller  
Errol O'Neil Singh  
Gregory Edward Sutton

Randall Byard King  
William Jeffrey Lear  
Roger Lee Liliedahl  
Andrew San Lim  
Randall Lynn Linton  
Ronald Eugene Lowry  
Judson Campbell Martin  
Mark Mendez-Vigo  
Amanda Mary Metcalf  
Paul Fredrick Meyer  
Michael Gene Moeller  
Dean Lee Mundhenke  
Mary Musselman  
Patrick Newland Nance  
Donna Kay Petersen Nelson  
Daniel Alan Neumann  
Randall Dean Neumann  
David William Olson  
James Michael Patton  
Shelley Lynn Hanson Peetz  
George John Perlebach  
Dennis Lee Peterson  
Gregg Allen Peterson  
Mark Clifford Pinkerton  
Debra Claire Placek  
Douglas Ray Pope

John E. Pope  
Rex Kent Reckewey  
Joshua Isaac Riber  
Michael Dee Robinette  
Mark William Schanbacher  
Thomas Edward Scott  
James Frank Seeton  
Howard Russell Semm  
Ellen Shapiro  
Patricia June Hahn Siegfried  
Patrick Lynn Sitorius  
Carl Vernon Smith  
Gregory Kent Sorensen  
Scot Calder Sorensen  
Andrea Jeanne Steenson  
Rodney Edmond Stone  
Jerry Wayne Tanner  
Thomas Jeffrey Tegt

**May 20, 1979**

Barbara Gail Juelke Assel  
N. Katherine Babcock  
Richard John Badura, Jr.  
John Joseph Baker  
Thomas William Bauer  
Marc Ray Beck  
Ronald Edward Borg  
Larry Douglas Botts  
Andrew A. Brainard  
Joseph Paul Bruner  
John Frederick Buckley  
William Carlin Bucknam  
James Fay Burke  
Kerrey Brian Buser  
Steven John Buskirk  
William Scott Carpenter  
Robert John Cassling  
Monica Claire Caveny  
John Hudson Chain  
Robert Rush Chandler  
Wai Chung Cheung  
Michael Edwin Coats  
Kim Ellen Scott Collura  
Bruce David Cooper  
Thomas Brigham Cotton  
Bruce Ervin Dall  
Neal Alan Davis  
Timothy L. Davy  
James Leroy Deterding  
Peter E. Diedrichsen  
John Granville Dockum  
Michael John Domalakes  
Diana Lynette Casper Doyle  
Gregory Lee Ellison  
Michael Edward Farritor  
David Robert Finkle  
Lynne Kathleen Finley  
Barbara Ann Fishbach  
Laurie S. Fouser  
Jonathan Richard Fox

Michael A. Tidwell  
Robert D. Tucker  
Pat Leroy Unterseher  
Roscoe Orlando Van Camp  
John A. Wagoner, Jr.  
Daniel Laurens Walrath  
Richard Joseph Walsh  
Eugene Alan Waltke  
Dean Kelvin Wampler  
Dan Patrick Warlick  
Chris Earl Wilkinson  
JoLee Hrnicek Wupper  
H. Hunter Yost  
John Gantt Yost, Jr.  
William Earl Zoesch  
**August 12, 1978**  
Erik Lihn Johnson

**1979**

Gayle Angela Gilroy  
James Bristow Giltner  
Ann Verlone Govier  
Fred Everett Govier  
Lance Michael Gowen  
Ronald Alan Greeno  
Douglas Chester Gruzd  
Fred Emil Gunville  
John T. Hachiya  
James Edward Hamous  
John Alan Hansen, Jr.  
Garth Frazier Harrison  
Gregory Eugene Haskins  
Thomas Mark Heiser  
Leroy Vernon Heldt  
Mitchell Lane Henry  
Joseph Mathias Hermsen  
Bruce Allen Holcomb  
T. J. Holmes  
Robert Gary Hunt  
Douglas Allen Husmann  
Randy Ralph Idler  
Joedy Ray Istars  
Jeffery Blaine Itkin  
Daran L. Jensen  
John Lyle Jensen  
Robert Dean Jensen  
Mark Brian Johnson  
Frederick Merrill Karrer  
David Michael Kilpatrick  
Gary Joseph Klein  
Michelle Sue Thomas Knolla  
Rex J. Kolste  
Margaret Kintras  
David Charles Koukol  
John William Kugler  
Robert Martin Langdon, Jr.  
James David Leahy  
Peter F. Leonovicz, Jr.  
Kurt White Lesh  
Terry Ray Lewis

**September 22, 1978**  
Richard Kerry Dyer  
Phoebe Anne Kaplan  
**December 15, 1978**  
Daniel J. Albee  
Gary Lester Baker  
Lawrence Estel Banta  
J. Kevin Lynn Belville  
Stephen Roger Dager  
John Weinandt Duncan  
Robyn Gembol  
Glenda Joy Housel  
Thomas Orval Martin  
Michael Patrick Metz  
Barry Leon Munyon  
John Florian Riedler  
Robert William Yoachim

Douglas Jon Lichtl  
William Brad Lockee  
Eugene Scott Mackie  
Walter Ned Robert Maimon  
David Emile Maltry  
Jeanette Louise Masek  
Steven John Mattas  
Patrick Jordan McGuffey  
Nicholas Anthony Kevin Metcalf  
Daniel Warren Miller  
Gary Floyd Moore  
Iris Jean Bowdino Moore  
Debra Elizabeth Barry Mostek  
Kirk Benton Muffly  
Kevin Robert Murphy  
William Jennings Near  
Lawrence William O'Holleran  
Thomas Orin Paulson  
Thomas Lewis Petty  
Vicki Jean Petersen  
Jeffrey Collins Popp  
Carlos Alberto Prendes  
Scott William Prescher  
Trent William Quinlan  
Robert Allen Randall  
Richard Kurt Reiner  
Terry Eugene Robinson  
Douglas Lynn Rose  
Susan Pettis Roux  
Jean Anne Hoffman Saigh  
Gary Douglas Schmitz  
Steven Dale Schulz  
Gary Alan Scott  
William James Shelton  
Aina Inese Sileniaks  
Joseph Wesley Sloan, Jr.  
James Emerson Smith, III  
Victor Judd Sorensen  
Marlin Gerald Stahl  
James Paul Steinberg  
Susan Marie Strate

Stephen Craig Stripe  
John Douglas Terry  
Michael Floyd Thompson  
Eric Sondergaard Thomsen  
Alan Glen Thorson  
Stephen Charles Tines  
Jacqueline Ann Torell  
Gary Paul Van Ert  
Mary Kim Voss  
Joel Douglas Wacker  
Van Eugene Wahlgren  
Merritt Gregg Warren

**May 25, 1980**

Henry George Adams  
Lonnie Scott Albers  
Wayne Arlan Alberts  
Elizabeth Jane Allen  
Dean Francis Arkfeld  
Stanley Monrad Bach, Jr.  
Harold Raymond Bares  
Gary Wayne Bauerle  
Joyce Anne Belik  
Steven Niels Benaron  
James Alan Bobenhouse  
Beverly Jean Bohac  
Donald Lee Bumgarner  
Janet Susan Parilek Bumgarner  
William Joseph Burke  
Blake Allan Butler  
Mary Helen Heintz Cavel  
Nicole Amelie Chauche  
Roger Lee Click  
John William Clouse  
David Wickham Cloyd  
Jeffrey Allyn Coffman  
Jane L. Bonebrake Dawson  
Timothy Andrew Deffer  
Steven Miles Denenberg  
Cathy Lynn Drake  
Patricia Jean Place Eastman  
Olga Pestana Edwards  
Stanley Glenn Eilers  
David Ellsworth Einspahr  
Timothy Jon Ernst  
Carol Jean Greenwood Feltheim  
Michael Patrick Ferris  
Thomas Lee Folsom  
Todd Hobart French  
Michael H. Fritsch  
Dale A. Gerdes  
Kenneth Daryl Gitt  
David Alan Gloor  
Richard E. Goble  
Neal Warren Gogan  
Roger Russell Good  
Joyce Larea Haun Gurney  
Jud Walter Gurney  
Harumi Li Hachiya  
Said Francois Hakim  
Thomas Walter Hale

Melanie Sue Weeks  
Robert Leland Wergin  
Peter John Whitted  
C. Wilch  
Michael D. Wilkerson  
Diane Leigh Wisebram  
Elizabeth Anne Yager  
Simon Philip Zadina  
John Leo Zimmer

**March 23, 1979**

Elizabeth Blaine Frazee

**1980**

Dale Allan Hansen  
Leonard Charles Harris  
Marvin Graves Henderson  
Eugene Lloyd Hiebert  
Janet Sue Weedon Howe  
Steven Allen Hultman  
Greggory Steven Hurlbut  
Christopher Langdon Ihle  
Mary Dale Jenkins  
Cheri Lynn Walgren Jensen  
Gerald Ivan Jensen  
Valerie Jean Johnson-Bailie  
Paul Willsie Kampf  
Katherine Ann Keifer  
Joseph Calvin Keller  
Richard Loran Keller  
Charles Joseph Kerndt  
Douglas William Kiburz  
Andrew Mark Klein  
Mickey Maxwell Kolodny  
Bart K. Kolste  
Kent Wendell Kronberg  
Jane Ann Kugler  
Leander Kutlun Lee  
Cynthia Campbell Leigh  
Laurence Francis Lesiak  
James R. Linder  
Deborah L. Lindquist  
Susan Jane Lockwood  
Kay Karol Lohr  
Charles Yan-Che Lui  
Raphael Chun-Sing Lui  
Thomas Robert Macholan  
Janet Elsa Larson Mailliard  
Mark Edward Mailliard  
Larry Michael Marcus  
Michael Andrew May  
Steven Robert Mayfield  
Michael L. McCarty  
Michael Stephen McHale  
Robert B. McKeeman  
Scott William McKercher  
Scott Allen McPherson  
Clayton John Menagh  
John Thomas Miller  
William Edward Miller  
Thomas Edward Nevrviv  
Brian Orth Nyquist

**June 22, 1979**

Steven Daryl Wilkening  
Kent Thomas Lacey  
Steven Max Williams

**August 17, 1979**

Cathleen Gilmore Dietz

**December 21, 1979**

John Henry Adkins  
Catherine Kennedy Grossman  
Thomas Howard Olson  
Sharonelle Simmons

Eric Andrew Ogren  
Dennis Rom Pannullo  
Paul Leon Peters  
Anton Frank Piskac  
Patricia Sue Prigeon  
David Charles Rada  
Elizabeth Cecile Reed  
William Henry Harrison Reeder, III  
Gregory Lee Reimer  
Susan Joy Reitz  
Roselyn Marie Remington  
Julia Ann Schroeder  
Terry D. Schwab  
Kay M. Herber Shilling  
Trudy Ann Skiles  
Dale Frank Sobotka  
R. Craig Spaur  
Richard Joseph Stitche  
Timothy Joseph Stivrins  
Michael J. Stoltenberg  
Janette Fae Strasburger  
Thomas Louis Taxman  
James Dean Thayer  
David George Toren  
Harold Kai Tu  
Robert Thomas Vahle  
Douglas Kent Vonderfecht  
Richard Paul Votta  
Richard Allen Walker  
Gregory Charles Warner  
Julia Anne Weeks  
John Clinton Welch  
Lynne D. Brannagan Willett  
Mark Charles Wilson  
Lori Jane Wolpa

**June 29, 1980**

Bruce Edwin Harvey  
Douglas James Weedman

**August 16, 1980**

Norman T. Heisler

**December 19, 1980**

Laurie Anne Aten  
Marden Lee Brown  
Mary Mackiernan  
Hemalatha Subbaratnam  
Kyle Stanley Wills

Pioneering the Good Life...  
A Century of Preparation



University of Nebraska Medical Center  
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*Robert Coleman, M.A.*  
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*Walter Friedlander, M.D.*  
*Lorraine Hedman, M.P.N.*  
*Bernice Hetzner, M.A.*  
*Edward Holyoke, M.D., Ph.D.*  
*John Latta, Ph.D.*  
*Rose Reynolds, B.A.*  
*Richard Wilson, M.D.*